THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for September 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
Johnny H. Hayes, Commissioner

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PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1988-89

Per capita personal income (PCPI) estimates are released by the Department of Commerce. PCPI is produced by dividing the annual personal income of residents (for the year) by resident population as of July 1.

Eleven Tennessee counties had a per capita income greater than the state average of $14,736. Five of these (Davidson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties) are part of the Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Only Davidson and Williamson counties had a per capita income greater than the nation ($17,731). Williamson had the highest per capita income for the counties at $22,097, followed by Davidson County at $18,359.

Pickett County had the lowest county per capita income at $8,081, which was only 54.8 percent of the state figure. Hancock County ranked 94th with a per capita income of $8,160 which is 55.4 percent of the state figure.

Maury County's per capita income increased by 15.4 percent from 1988 to 1989 which was the largest percent increase among Tennessee's counties. Maury County's 1988 per capita income of $12,889 ranked 21st, but in 1989 it ranked 9th with a per capita income of $14,874.

The only county in Tennessee to decrease in per capita income from 1988 to 1989 was DeKalb County which dropped from $12,200 in 1988 to $12,136 in 1989.

	1988			1989			
	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	1988-89 Percent Change
Tennessee	$13,933			$14,736			5.8 %
Anderson	14,017	100.6 %	9	15,126	102.6 %	8	7.9
Bedford	13,740	98.6	12	14,567	98.9	12	6.0
Benton	11,169	80.2	49	12,048	81.8	45	7.9
Bledsoe	9,115	65.4	83	9,495	64.4	88	4.2
Blount	13,749	98.7	11	14,192	96.3	14	3.2
Bradley	13,107	94.1	18	13,827	93.8	19	5.5
Campbell	9,714	69.7	77	10,325	70.1	76	6.3
Cannon	11,591	83.2	40	12,245	83.1	35	5.6
Carroll	11,141	80.0	51	11,817	80.2	51	6.1
Carter	10,174	73.0	69	10,696	72.6	69	5.1
Cheatham	12,573	90.2	25	13,129	89.1	27	4.4
Chester	10,704	76.8	62	11,222	76.2	59	4.8
Claiborne	10,816	77.6	56	11,772	79.9	52	8.8
Clay	9,132	65.5	82	10,079	68.4	79	10.4
Cocke	9,284	66.6	80	9,841	66.8	80	6.0
Coffee	13,305	95.5	15	14,028	95.2	17	5.4
Crockett	10,767	77.3	59	11,819	80.2	50	9.8

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR TENNESSEE, 1988-89

	1988			1989			
	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	1988-89 Percent Change
Cumberland	11,243	80.7	47	11,822	80.2	49	5.1
Davidson	17,497	125.6	2	18,359	124.6	2	4.9
Decatur	9,849	70.7	75	10,554	71.6	72	7.2
DeKalb	12,200	87.6	29	12,136	82.4	42	-0.5
Dickson	13,248	95.1	16	13,817	93.8	20	4.3
Dyer	12,834	92.1	22	14,161	96.1	15	10.3
Fayette	11,250	80.7	46	12,073	81.9	44	7.3
Fentress	8,028	57.6	92	8,489	57.6	93	5.7
Franklin	10,773	77.3	58	11,388	77.3	57	5.7
Gibson	12,635	90.7	23	13,251	89.9	25	4.9
Giles	12,605	90.5	24	13,239	89.8	26	5.0
Grainger	9,018	64.7	85	9,534	64.7	86	5.7
Greene	11,414	81.9	44	12,195	82.8	38	6.8
Grundy	9,013	64.7	86	9,797	66.5	81	8.7
Hamblen	11,736	84.2	36	12,735	86.4	30	8.5
Hamilton	15,985	114.7	4	16,672	113.1	4	4.3
Hancock	7,606	54.6	94	8,160	55.4	94	7.3
Hardeman	10,006	71.8	73	10,550	71.6	73	5.4
Hardin	10,624	76.3	64	11,135	75.6	61	4.8
Hawkins	10,335	74.2	67	10,935	74.2	66	5.8
Haywood	10,997	78.9	54	11,068	75.1	63	0.6
Henderson	10,780	77.4	57	11,433	77.6	56	6.1
Henry	11,095	79.6	52	11,850	80.4	48	6.8
Hickman	11,164	80.1	50	11,327	76.9	58	1.5
Houston	10,664	76.5	63	11,189	75.9	60	4.9
Humphreys	11,559	83.0	41	12,076	81.9	43	4.5
Jackson	9,175	65.9	81	9,646	65.5	84	5.1
Jefferson	11,195	80.3	48	12,006	81.5	46	7.2
Johnson	8,549	61.4	90	8,882	60.3	91	3.9
Knox	15,616	112.1	5	16,538	112.2	5	5.9
Lake	9,114	65.4	84	9,528	64.7	87	4.5
Lauderdale	10,753	77.2	60	11,035	74.9	64	2.6
Lawrence	11,673	83.8	38	12,221	82.9	36	4.7
Lewis	8,001	57.4	93	8,630	58.6	92	7.9
Lincoln	12,571	90.2	26	13,272	90.1	24	5.6
Loudon	12,002	86.1	32	12,615	85.6	32	5.1
Macon	10,446	75.0	65	10,632	72.1	71	1.8
Madison	13,151	94.4	17	14,062	95.4	16	6.9
Marion	10,189	73.1	68	10,635	72.2	70	4.4
Marshall	13,014	93.4	19	13,809	93.7	21	6.1
Maury	12,889	92.5	21	14,874	100.9	9	15.4
McMinn	11,431	82.0	43	12,399	84.1	34	8.5
McNairy	10,161	72.9	70	10,734	72.8	68	5.6
Meigs	9,965	71.5	74	10,280	69.8	77	3.2
Monroe	10,129	72.7	71	10,844	73.6	67	7.1
Montgomery	12,061	86.6	31	12,595	85.5	33	4.4
Moore	10,388	74.6	66	11,091	75.3	62	6.8
Morgan	8,654	62.1	89	9,543	64.8	85	10.3
Obion	13,387	96.1	14	13,791	93.6	22	3.0
Overton	8,545	61.3	91	8,962	60.8	90	4.9
Perry	10,902	78.2	55	11,585	78.6	55	6.3
Pickett	7,514	53.9	95	8,081	54.8	95	7.5
Polk	10,020	71.9	72	10,398	70.6	74	3.8
Putnam	12,521	89.9	27	13,379	90.8	23	6.9
Rhea	11,739	84.3	35	12,194	82.7	39	3.9
Roane	12,952	93.0	20	13,851	94.0	18	6.9
Robertson	11,800	84.7	34	12,142	82.4	41	2.9
Rutherford	14,299	102.6	8	14,859	100.8	11	3.9
Scott	8,895	63.8	88	9,087	61.7	89	2.2
Sequatchie	9,485	68.1	78	10,365	70.3	75	9.3
Sevier	11,980	86.0	33	12,663	85.9	31	5.7
Shelby	16,204	116.3	3	17,301	117.4	3	6.8
Smith	12,333	88.5	28	12,999	88.2	29	5.4
Stewart	10,713	76.9	61	11,015	74.7	65	2.8
Sullivan	13,408	96.2	13	14,303	97.1	13	6.7
Sumner	14,706	105.5	7	15,291	103.8	7	4.0
Tipton	11,604	83.3	39	11,919	80.9	47	2.7
Trousdale	11,269	80.9	45	11,729	79.6	53	4.1
Unicoi	11,084	79.6	53	11,678	79.2	54	5.4
Union	8,902	63.9	87	9,675	65.7	82	8.7
Van Buren	9,402	67.5	79	9,655	65.5	83	2.7
Warren	11,484	82.4	42	12,214	82.9	37	6.4
Washington	13,851	99.4	10	14,871	100.9	10	7.4
Wayne	9,840	70.6	76	10,243	69.5	78	4.1
Weakley	12,083	86.7	30	13,057	88.6	28	8.1
White	11,702	84.0	37	12,159	82.5	40	3.9
Williamson	21,297	152.9	1	22,097	150.0	1	3.8
Wilson	14,772	106.0	6	15,413	104.6	6	4.3

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
OCTOBER 1, 1991, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

Effective October 1, 1991, forty-three Tennessee jurisdictions were classified as "labor surplus areas" because of high unemployment. The new qualifying unemployment rate for classification as a labor surplus area is 6.6 percent, the same rate as for fiscal year 1990.

Labor surplus areas are classified so that more of the government's procurement dollars go where people are in the severest economic need. Employers in these areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal contracts.

The Department of Labor will continue to add areas to this list under its "exceptional circumstance" criteria. An example would be recent, sudden increases in unemployment which are not seasonal or temporary in nature. These increases must be a result of exceptional circumstances such as plant closures, natural disasters, or contract cancellations.

Campbell County
Cannon County
Carroll County
Cocke County
Cumberland County
Decatur County
Fayette County
Fentress County
Gibson County
Grainger County
Greene County
Grundy County
Hardin County
Haywood County
Henderson County
Hickman County
Houston County
Humphreys County
Jackson County
Johnson County
Lake County
Lauderdale County
Lawrence County
Lewis County
Macon County
Marion County
McMinn County
McNairy County
Meigs County
Monroe County
Morgan County
Overton County
Pickett County
Polk County
Rhea County
Roane County less Oak Ridge
Scott County
Sevier County
Unicoi County
Van Buren County
Warren County
Wayne County
White County

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	September	
	1990	1991
Anderson	4.4	5.1
Bedford	6.5	9.2
Benton	7.5	7.2
Bledsoe	5.3	6.1
Blount	4.4	6.2
Bradley	4.4	6.3
Campbell	10.9	16.2
Cannon	9.7	7.3
Carroll	6.7	5.9
Carter	4.8	8.1
Cheatham	3.5	4.9
Chester	4.4	6.3
Claiborne	6.9	6.8
Clay	3.4	2.8
Cocke	8.4	10.6
Coffee	5.9	6.6
Crockett	3.8	5.1
Cumberland	6.3	8.4
Davidson	3.7	4.5
Decatur	9.0	14.1
DeKalb	6.3	6.9
Dickson	5.5	6.7
Dyer	5.4	8.0
Fayette	8.7	7.0
Fentress	9.1	8.0
Franklin	4.8	5.4
Gibson	6.4	6.9
Giles	7.4	7.8
Grainger	6.2	7.1
Greene	7.5	9.0
Grundy	9.7	11.5
Hamblen	5.3	8.3
Hamilton	4.3	5.7
Hancock	4.3	4.8
Hardeman	5.1	5.7
Hardin	5.9	9.4
Hawkins	3.7	4.9
Haywood	10.7	9.2
Henderson	6.9	9.3
Henry	6.9	6.4
Hickman	6.4	8.7
Houston	9.5	9.5
Humphreys	13.5	12.2
Jackson	7.0	6.0
Jefferson	5.3	7.1
Johnson	10.6	10.6
Knox	4.0	4.8
Lake	6.5	6.2
Lauderdale	6.6	7.7
Lawrence	11.7	12.5
Lewis	7.5	8.9
Lincoln	4.5	9.1
Loudon	4.8	7.4
Macon	6.1	8.3
Madison	4.9	6.3
Marion	6.8	8.5
Marshall	6.6	8.0
Maury	6.8	9.5
McMinn	7.4	8.3
McNairy	5.6	6.9
Meigs	7.2	11.3
Monroe	7.9	9.0
Montgomery	7.0	8.3
Moore	5.2	7.6
Morgan	7.5	7.9
Obion	5.7	8.2
Overton	8.0	8.7
Perry	8.7	7.5
Pickett	6.2	4.7
Polk	10.4	13.8
Putnam	6.5	5.3
Rhea	6.1	9.2
Roane	6.1	6.7
Robertson	4.9	6.4
Rutherford	6.1	5.5
Scott	9.8	11.0
Sequatchie	5.9	8.7
Sevier	4.3	4.3
Shelby	4.6	5.6
Smith	5.8	5.6
Stewart	4.9	5.7
Sullivan	3.8	4.6
Sumner	5.4	7.3
Tipton	4.3	6.1
Trousdale	4.9	9.4
Unicoi	6.8	9.3
Union	6.1	6.9
Van Buren	8.4	7.3
Warren	8.6	9.6
Washington	4.0	4.9
Wayne	8.7	9.4
Weakley	4.9	5.1
White	9.6	8.7
Williamson	2.9	3.2
Wilson	4.6	5.3

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	September 1990				Revised August 1991				Preliminary September 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	124,779,000	117,961,000	6,818,000	5.5	126,097,000	117,859,000	8,237,000	6.5	125,405,000	117,335,000	8,070,000	6.4
TENNESSEE[2]	2,409,800	2,284,900	124,900	5.2	2,416,600	2,266,300	150,300	6.2	2,420,700	2,269,500	151,200	6.2
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	212,600	202,400	10,200	4.8	213,200	201,000	12,200	5.7	213,600	201,700	11,900	5.6
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	220,500	210,300	10,200	4.6	223,400	211,900	11,500	5.1	224,300	212,200	12,100	5.4
KNOXVILLE	288,600	276,200	12,400	4.3	285,900	270,500	15,400	5.4	286,100	271,100	15,000	5.2
MEMPHIS	479,400	456,500	22,900	4.8	477,100	450,500	26,600	5.6	478,700	451,300	27,400	5.7
NASHVILLE	535,400	512,600	22,800	4.3	540,200	514,000	26,200	4.9	540,900	513,800	27,100	5.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for September matched the August rate of 6.2 percent, but was one percent higher than last year's rate of 5.2 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate in September was 6.4 percent, slightly lower than the August rate of 6.5 percent.

A comparison of September 1990 to September 1991 nonagricultural employment shows a loss over the one-year period of 15,300 jobs or seven-tenths of a percentage point. A breakdown by industry indicates that the losses were widespread and more than offset the gains made in services and transportation equipment.

Services over the year was up by 7,100 jobs or 1.4 percent with the majority of the growth occurring in health services, where 6,200 jobs were created. Transportation equipment increased by 1,700 or 4.2 percent. Manufacturing lost an estimated 7,600 jobs or 1.4 percent with major losses in apparel, down by 4.5 percent, and a decline in textiles of 6.3 percent. Trade over the year was down by 4,300 or eight-tenths of a percentage point, while construction declined by 7,900 jobs or 8.2 percent. Losses in construction and manufacturing reflect a low demand for housing and nondurable goods.

From August to September, state and local government employment was up by 17,300 with 15,100 of those jobs attributed to employment in local education. Manufacturing increased by 1,800 and services gained 1,500 jobs with over 1,300 of those in business services.

Across the state, 49 counties reported lower unemployment rates, 43 counties reported an increase, and three counties remained the same. Clay County at 2.8 percent, down from 4.5 percent in August, recorded the state's lowest unemployment rate. Campbell County at 16.2 percent, down from 16.3 percent, registered the state's highest unemployment rate.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	September 1990	Revised August 1991	Preliminary September 1991	Net Change Sept 1990 to Sept 1991	Net Change Aug 1991 to Sept 1991
TOTAL	2,221.4	2,186.6	2,206.1	-15.3	19.5
Goods Producing	626.8	610.1	611.1	-15.7	1.0
Manufacturing	524.3	514.9	516.7	-7.6	1.8
Durable Goods	260.1	256.8	257.6	-2.5	0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	20.8	20.7	20.7	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	27.5	26.0	26.3	-1.2	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.9	14.2	14.1	-0.8	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.5	15.2	15.1	-0.4	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	43.3	42.8	43.0	-0.3	0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.0	36.8	36.8	-0.2	0.0
Electronic & Other Electric Equip	37.3	36.5	36.8	-0.5	0.3
Transportation Equipment	40.5	42.0	42.2	1.7	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	11.1	11.0	11.0	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.2	11.6	11.6	-0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	264.2	258.1	259.1	-5.1	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	39.0	39.5	39.4	0.4	-0.1
Meat Products	8.4	8.6	8.6	0.2	0.0
Tobacco	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.8	19.5	19.5	-1.3	0.0
Knitting Mills	9.3	8.5	8.5	-0.8	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	64.5	61.1	61.6	-2.9	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	22.3	22.2	22.4	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	37.8	37.9	37.8	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.6	39.0	39.0	-0.6	0.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.6	28.1	28.6	40.0	0.5
Leather & Leather Products	9.3	8.5	8.6	-0.7	0.1
Mining	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.2	0.0
Construction	96.3	89.2	88.4	-7.9	-0.8
Service Producing	1,594.6	1,576.5	1,595.0	0.4	18.5
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util	118.1	116.0	116.5	-1.6	0.5
Transportation	90.5	88.6	89.3	-1.2	0.7
Communications & Public Utilities	27.6	27.4	27.2	-0.4	-0.2
Trade	523.0	519.6	518.7	-4.3	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	129.5	127.1	126.9	-2.6	-0.2
Durable Goods	72.6	70.9	70.8	-1.8	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.9	56.2	56.1	-0.8	-0.1
Retail Trade	393.5	392.5	391.8	-1.7	-0.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	15.1	14.9	14.6	-0.5	-0.3
Retail General Merchandise	54.9	54.9	55.2	0.3	0.3
Food Stores	67.0	65.8	66.1	-0.9	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	43.0	41.7	41.5	-1.5	-0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	22.0	22.4	22.5	0.5	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.2	13.9	14.0	-0.2	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	132.5	135.1	134.0	1.5	-1.1
Miscellaneous Retail	44.8	43.8	43.9	-0.9	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.7	102.3	101.5	-1.2	-0.8
Finance	47.2	47.1	46.8	-0.4	-0.3
Insurance	34.8	34.8	34.7	-0.1	-0.1
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.7	20.4	20.0	-0.7	-0.4
Services	496.6	502.2	503.7	7.1	1.5
Hotels & Other Lodging	34.2	33.7	32.1	-2.1	-1.6
Personal Services	22.7	23.0	23.3	0.6	0.3
Business Services	94.2	93.6	94.9	0.7	1.3
Health Services	154.8	160.8	161.0	6.2	0.2
Hospitals	72.1	74.5	74.7	2.6	0.2
Government	354.2	336.4	354.6	0.4	18.2
Federal	62.6	60.1	61.0	-1.6	0.9
State**	89.7	86.4	91.0	1.3	4.6
State Education	45.2	41.7	46.8	1.6	5.1
Local**	201.9	189.9	202.6	0.7	12.7
Local Education	100.9	86.2	101.3	0.4	15.1

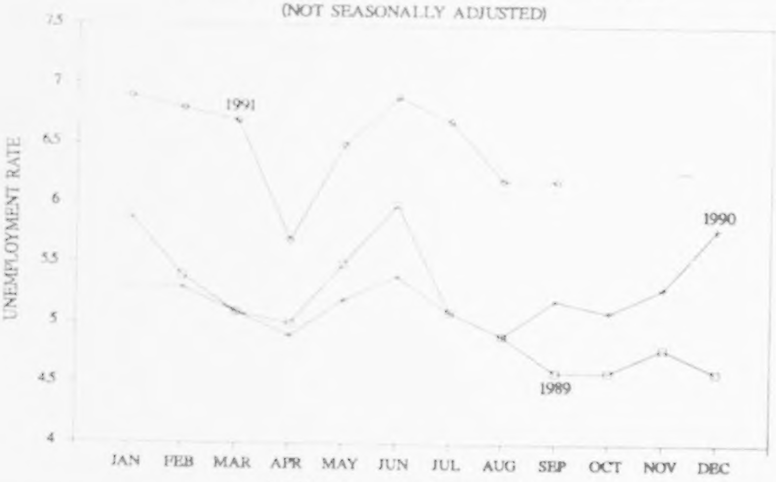
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept 1990	Aug 1991	Sept 1991	Sept 1990	Aug 1991	Sept 1991	Sept 1990	Aug 1991	Sept 1991
All Manufacturing	379.27	397.20	396.01	39.1	39.8	39.8	9.70	9.98	9.95
Durable Goods	386.72	404.29	404.54	38.1	39.1	39.2	10.15	10.34	10.32
Lumber & Wood Products	262.54	278.64	278.78	39.9	39.3	39.6	6.58	7.09	7.04
Furniture & Fixtures	323.51	322.66	331.89	37.1	36.5	37.0	8.72	8.84	8.97
Stone, Clay, & Glass	565.88	486.40	500.61	43.0	40.0	40.7	13.16	12.16	12.30
Primary Metal Industries	536.36	510.38	507.94	44.0	41.8	41.6	12.19	12.21	12.21
Fabricated Metal Products	424.54	449.22	440.90	40.9	41.1	40.9	10.38	10.93	10.78
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	357.40	387.66	389.78	37.9	39.0	38.9	9.43	9.94	10.02
Instruments & Related Products	343.47	384.07	370.66	39.8	39.8	39.6	8.63	9.65	9.36
Nondurable Goods	370.93	388.65	387.59	40.1	40.4	40.5	9.25	9.62	9.57
Food & Kindred Products	366.38	385.33	383.98	40.8	41.3	41.2	8.98	9.33	9.32
Textile Mill Products	328.30	329.64	332.42	41.4	42.7	42.4	7.93	7.72	7.84
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	226.92	245.06	248.34	36.6	37.3	37.4	6.20	6.57	6.64
Paper & Allied Products	529.70	544.95	521.26	44.7	45	44.1	11.85	12.11	11.82
Chemicals & Allied Products	526.32	539.17	548.05	43.0	40.6	41.3	12.24	13.28	13.27
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	457.97	469.96	457.45	41.9	41.7	41.7	10.93	11.27	10.97
Leather & Leather Products	254.87	278.51	285.42	38.5	41.2	42.6	6.62	6.76	6.70

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



JANUARY 1989 - SEPTEMBER 1991

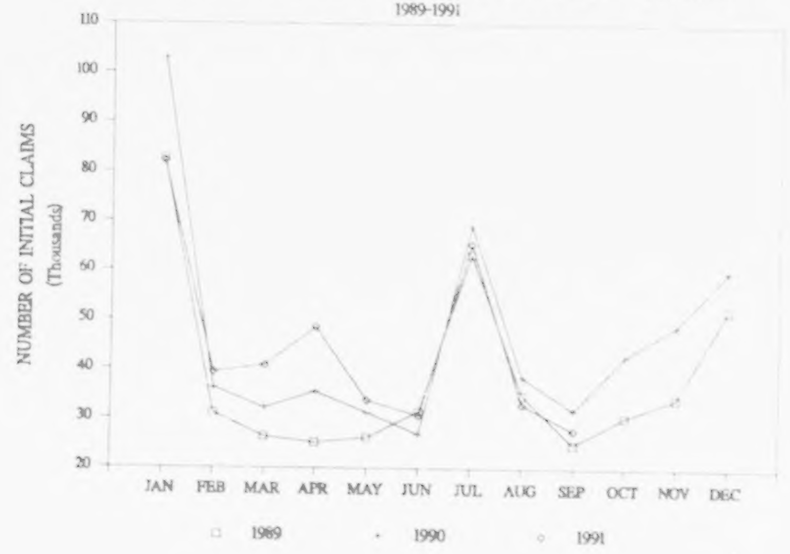
**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

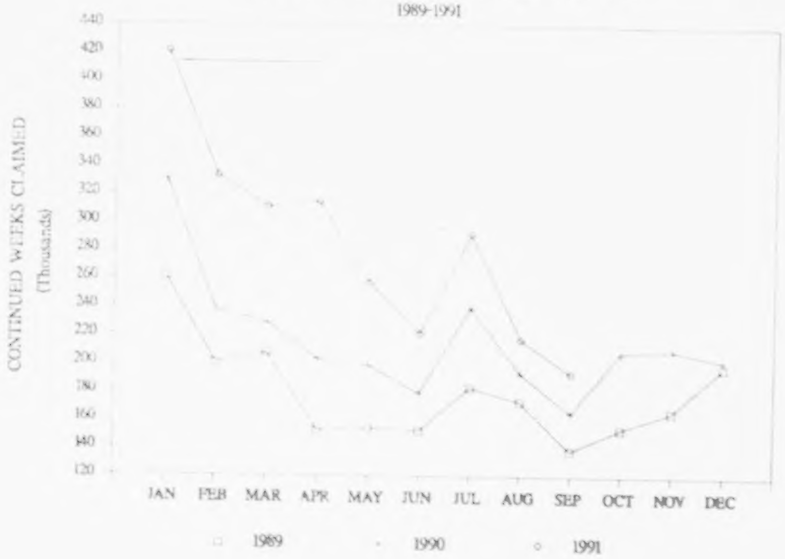
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
Initial Claims	31,880	33,031	27,728
Continued Weeks Claimed	164,970	217,353	193,143
Nonmonetary Determinations	11,578	4,832	4,125
Appeals Decisions	1,076	1,680	1,576
Lower Authority	940	1,372	1,356
Higher Authority	136	308	220

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$16,600,711	$22,648,513	$20,708,281
Benefit Weeks Paid	144,622	193,128	172,208
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$116	$119	$123
First Payments	22,276	12,919	9,974
Final Payments	3,301	5,956	5,134
Average Weeks Duration	9	11	12
Trust Fund Balance	$677,399,853	$638,145,453	$619,510,329

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
Benefits Paid	$529,225	$1,188,310	$965,375
Benefit Weeks Claimed	2,708	5,170	4,662
Initial Claims	294	417	437
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,885	5,136	4,598
Appeals Decisions	18	19	19

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$204,151	$285,943	$328,078
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,313	1,509	1,710
Initial Claims	225	366	345
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,478	1,719	1,956
Appeals Decisions	7	7	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,500 between August and September. Federal government increased by 400 jobs. The reopening of schools caused a gain of 700 in state government and an increase of 500 in the services industry.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Sept. 1990	Revised Aug. 1991	Preliminary Sept. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1990 to Sept. 1991	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Sept. 1991
TOTAL	203.7	200.8	202.3	-1.4	1.5
Goods Producing	54.4	52.6	52.4	-2.0	-0.2
Manufacturing	46.4	44.7	44.5	-1.9	-0.2
Durable Goods	17.9	16.9	16.8	-1.1	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	3.6	3.6	-0.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.1	2.8	2.8	-0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.3	5.0	5.0	-0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	28.5	27.8	27.7	-0.8	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.3	6.2	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	12.3	12.1	12.1	-0.2	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.5	2.4	-0.5	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.5	3.3	3.3	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.4	7.3	7.3	-0.1	0.0
Service Producing	149.3	148.2	149.9	0.6	1.7
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	48.4	48.3	48.5	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	12.0	11.4	11.5	-0.5	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.3	7.0	7.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.4	4.5	-0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	36.4	36.9	37.0	0.6	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.1	13.5	13.4	0.3	-0.1
Services	42.8	42.7	43.2	0.4	0.5
Government	35.7	34.4	35.5	-0.2	1.1
Federal	9.1	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.4
State & Local	26.6	25.7	26.4	-0.2	0.7
State	7.1	6.6	7.3	0.2	0.7
Local	19.5	19.1	19.1	-0.4	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

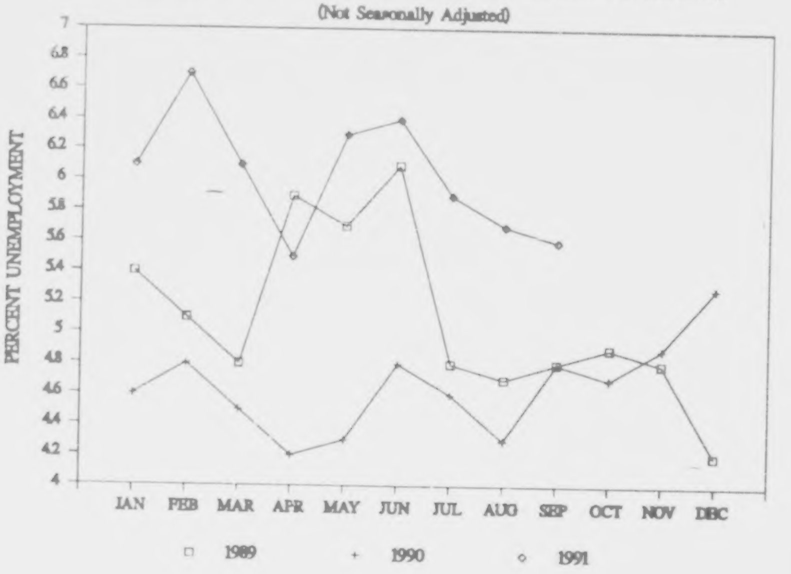
*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
All Manufacturing	357.28	424.45	419.38	40.6	41.9	41.4	8.80	10.13	10.13
Durable Goods	351.95	384.79	382.22	39.5	42.1	41.5	8.91	9.14	9.21
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	277.93	327.64	325.19	39.2	40.4	39.9	7.09	8.11	8.15
Primary Metal Industries	397.23	399.33	410.48	40.7	40.5	41.8	9.76	9.86	9.82
Fabricated Metal Products	320.14	425.17	406.21	37.4	41.0	40.1	8.56	10.37	10.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	502.07	445.88	430.64	41.7	41.4	39.8	12.04	10.77	10.82
Nondurable Goods	361.01	451.19	445.05	41.4	41.7	41.4	8.72	10.82	10.75
Textile Mill Products	323.57	479.03	461.03	40.7	41.8	41.2	7.96	11.46	11.19
Knitting Mills	257.11	305.64	303.52	40.3	46.1	45.1	6.38	6.63	6.73
Paper and Allied Products	549.60	527.24	550.24	51.8	46.7	46.2	10.61	11.29	11.91
Chemicals and Allied Products	484.04	554.98	578.06	41.3	42.3	43.3	11.72	13.12	13.35

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,900 jobs between August and September. Other nondurable goods gained 200 jobs due to several small increases throughout the industry. State and local government increased by 1,200 due to a seasonal increase in educational employment. The services industry increased by 900 due to the reopening of private schools. The largest decreases were reported in retail trade (-300) and mining and construction (-200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 1990	Revised August 1991	Preliminary September 1991	Net Change Sept. 1990 to Sept. 1991	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Sept. 1991
TOTAL	173.5	171.6	173.5	0.0	1.9
Goods Producing	60.1	59.7	59.7	-0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	53.3	52.7	52.9	0.4	0.2
Durable Goods	21.6	21.0	20.9	-0.7	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.4	4.3	-0.3	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	6.9	7.0	0.3	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.9	5.3	5.3	-0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.7	31.7	32.0	0.3	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.8	3.4	3.5	-0.3	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.4	6.3	6.2	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.8	17.1	17.3	0.5	0.2
Mining & Construction	6.8	7.0	6.8	0.0	-0.2
Service Producing	113.4	111.9	113.8	0.4	1.9
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.1	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.0
Trade	40.9	40.0	39.7	1.2	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	8.1	7.7	7.7	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.9	3.6	3.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	32.8	32.3	32.0	-0.8	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Services	35.6	36.0	36.9	1.3	0.9
Government	25.6	24.3	25.6	0.0	1.3
Federal	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.1
State & Local	22.2	20.9	22.1	-0.1	1.2
State	6.0	5.1	5.9	-0.1	0.8
Local	16.2	15.8	16.2	0.0	0.4

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

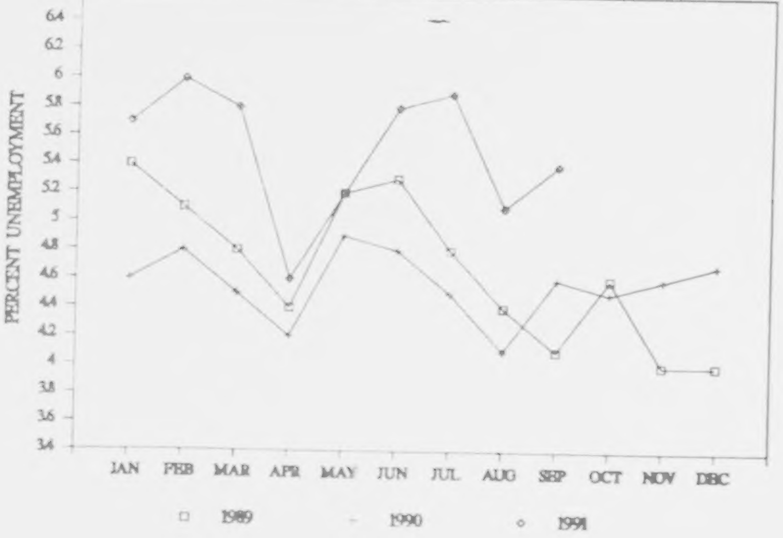
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
All Manufacturing	411.88	439.55	437.13	40.7	40.4	40.4	10.12	10.88	10.82
Durable Goods	397.10	423.54	418.18	41.8	41.2	40.6	9.50	10.28	10.30
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	445.73	483.07	458.78	42.9	44.4	43.2	10.39	10.88	10.62
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	353.14	339.86	358.14	41.4	35.7	35.6	8.53	9.52	10.06
Nondurable Goods	422.94	451.33	451.36	39.9	39.8	40.3	10.60	11.34	11.20
Food & Kindred Products	373.18	327.24	318.77	40.3	40.6	40.3	9.26	8.06	7.91
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	216.06	241.95	233.92	39.0	41.5	40.4	5.54	5.83	5.79

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 2,200 between August and September but decreased by 2,700 over the year. The largest increase of 2,200 jobs occurred in state and local government due to the reopening of schools. Other increases were reported in construction (+200) and wholesale durable goods (+200). Retail trade decreased by 400 jobs due to declines in automotive dealers; apparel and accessory stores; and eating and drinking places. Services decreased by 400 jobs due to declines in personal and health services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 1990	Revised August 1991	Preliminary September 1991	Net Change Sept. 1990 to Sept. 1991	Net Change Aug 1991 to Sept 1991
TOTAL	269.1	264.2	266.4	-2.7	2.2
Goods Producing	65.9	61.5	62.0	-3.9	0.5
Manufacturing	50.6	48.4	48.7	-1.9	0.3
Durable Goods	30.8	29.2	29.4	-1.4	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.0	2.0	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.6	2.2	2.3	-0.3	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	21.9	21.0	21.1	-0.8	0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.8	19.2	19.3	-0.5	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Construction	13.9	11.8	12.0	-1.9	0.2
Service Producing	203.2	202.7	204.4	1.2	1.7
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.6	11.5	11.6	0.0	0.1
Trade	70.6	69.9	69.7	-0.9	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	15.6	14.9	15.1	-0.5	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.4	8.9	9.1	-0.3	0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	55.0	55.0	54.6	-0.4	-0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.3	10.4	10.4	0.1	0.0
Services	59.3	61.4	61.0	1.7	-0.4
Government	51.4	49.5	51.7	0.3	2.2
Federal	7.3	6.9	6.9	-0.4	0.0
State & Local	44.1	42.6	44.8	0.7	2.2
State	21.9	21.6	22.0	0.1	0.4
Local	22.2	21.0	22.8	0.6	1.8

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

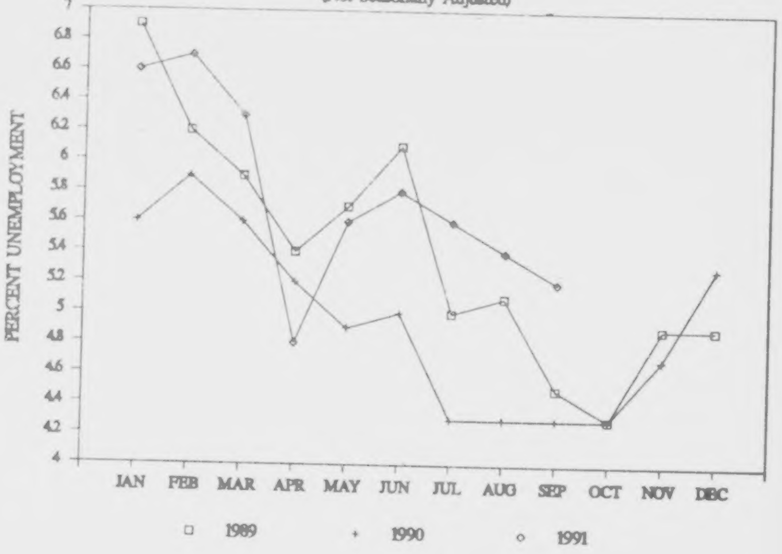
HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept 1990	Aug 1991	Sept 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
All Manufacturing	366.21	402.93	408.82	39.0	40.7	40.8	9.39	9.90	10.02
Durable Goods	397.19	440.35	445.17	39.6	41.7	41.8	10.03	10.56	10.65
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	363.72	386.22	389.99	42.0	40.4	41.4	8.66	9.56	9.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	377.91	445.94	414.50	38.8	46.5	45.6	9.74	9.59	9.09
Nondurable Goods	320.04	351.34	356.57	38.1	39.3	39.4	8.40	8.94	9.05
Food and Kindred Products	324.34	324.94	332.94	40.9	36.8	37.2	7.93	8.83	8.95
Textile Mill Products	315.92	384.17	415.71	35.9	41.0	44.7	8.80	9.37	9.30
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	268.99	295.16	295.66	38.1	40.6	39.9	7.06	7.27	7.41

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,100 between August and September. The largest increase of 4,200 jobs was reported in state and local government due to the reopening of schools. Other increases occurred in paper and allied products (+300) due to seasonal factors and in transportation, communication, and public utilities (+200). Services decreased by 700 jobs partly due to seasonal declines in hotels and lodging. Finance, insurance, and real estate decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 1990	Revised August 1991	Preliminary September 1991	Net Change Sept. 1990 to Sept. 1991	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Sept. 1991
TOTAL	481.2	479.7	483.8	2.6	4.1
Goods Producing	84.1	82.6	83.1	-1.0	0.5
Manufacturing	63.0	62.2	62.8	-0.2	0.6
Durable Goods	27.8	27.6	27.9	0.1	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.0	2.0	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.1	0.1
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.9	3.7	3.7	-0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.3	8.4	0.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods	35.2	34.6	34.9	-0.3	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	8.4	8.0	8.3	-0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	6.4	6.2	6.2	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.1	8.2	8.1	0.0	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	21.1	20.4	20.3	-0.8	-0.1
Service Producing	397.1	397.1	400.7	3.6	3.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.9	47.4	47.6	-0.3	0.2
Trade	126.2	126.6	126.7	0.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	39.0	39.7	39.7	0.7	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.1	24.4	24.4	0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.3	15.3	0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	87.2	86.[illegible]	87.0	-0.2	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.5	25.3	0.1	-0.2
Services	122.1	125.0	124.3	2.2	-0.7
Government	75.7	72.6	76.8	1.1	4.2
Federal	19.4	20.0	20.0	0.6	0.0
State & Local	56.3	52.6	56.8	0.5	4.2
State	13.2	12.6	12.8	-0.4	0.2
Local	43.1	40.0	44.0	0.9	4.0

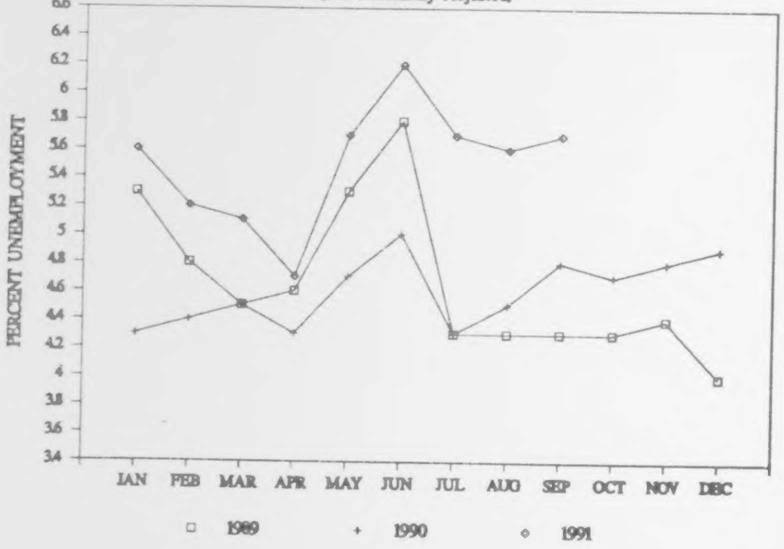
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MEMPHIS MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
All Manufacturing	391.23	425.39	414.92	40.5	41.1	41.0	9.66	10.35	10.12
Durable Goods	325.13	363.06	359.42	37.5	38.5	38.4	8.67	9.43	9.36
Lumber and Wood Products	235.82	280.06	307.86	40.8	39.5	42.0	5.78	7.09	7.33
Furniture and Fixtures	275.64	331.27	312.76	36.9	40.3	40.2	7.47	8.22	7.78
Nondurable Goods	450.58	479.14	461.17	43.2	43.4	43.1	10.43	11.04	10.70
Food and Kindred Products	417.24	405.42	409.51	45.6	45.4	45.1	9.15	8.93	9.08
Paper and Allied Products	478.51	511.87	478.41	43.9	43.9	43.1	10.90	11.66	11.10
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	553.84	623.45	615.88	43.0	44.5	44.5	12.88	14.01	13.84


MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 3,800 between August and September. The largest increase of 2,800 was reported in state and local government due to the reopening schools. Services increased by 800 jobs partly due to a seasonal increase in educational employment. Retail trade increased by 300 jobs due to seasonal increases. Other increases occurred in machinery and electrical equipment (+200) due to returns from vacation and in petroleum, coal, and rubber (+200) due to a recall. The largest decrease of 400 jobs was reported in construction and mining.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 1990	Revised August 1991	Preliminary September 1991	Net Change Sept. 1990 to Sept. 1991	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Sept. 1991
TOTAL	505.9	505.5	509.3	3.4	3.8
Goods Producing	113.7	112.5	112.5	-1.2	0.0
Manufacturing	88.7	87.4	87.8	-0.9	0.4
Durable Goods	48.3	47.7	47.8	-0.5	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.3	2.3	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.2	3.2	-0.3	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.6	8.5	0.2	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.5	14.7	14.9	0.4	0.2
Transportation Equipment	11.1	10.9	10.9	-0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.4	8.0	8.0	-0.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	40.4	39.7	40.0	-0.4	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.5	6.3	6.5	0.0	0.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.7	5.7	-0.4	0.0
Mining & Construction	25.0	25.1	24.7	-0.3	-0.4
Service Producing	392.2	393.0	396.8	4.6	3.8
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	26.9	27.0	26.9	0.0	-0.1
Trade	124.4	126.0	126.2	1.8	0.2
Wholesale Trade	34.9	35.0	34.9	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.9	19.9	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.8	15.1	15.0	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	89.5	91.0	91.3	1.8	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.8	30.5	30.6	-0.2	0.1
Services	141.2	142.5	143.3	2.1	0.8
Government	68.9	67.0	69.8	0.9	2.8
Federal	9.9	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0
State & Local	59.0	57.1	59.9	0.9	2.8
State	23.9	22.6	23.5	-0.4	0.9
Local	35.1	34.5	36.4	1.3	1.9

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

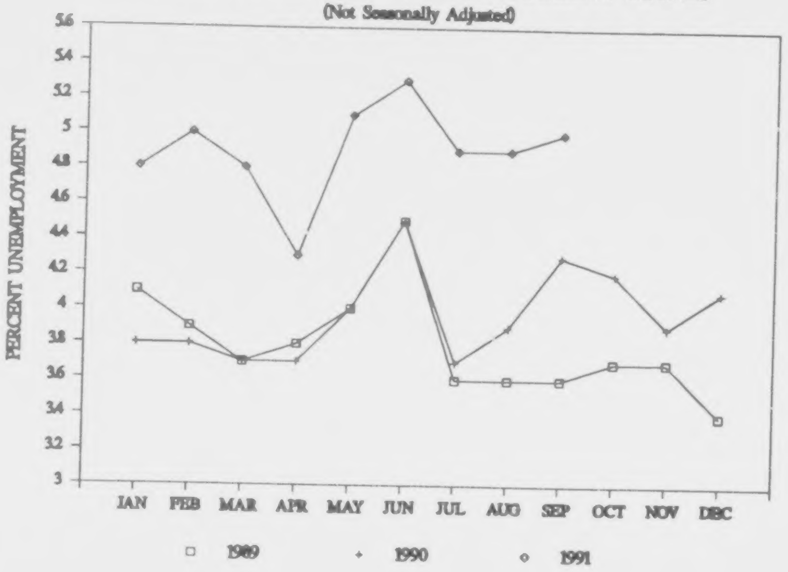
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991
All Manufacturing	455.94	473.63	473.91	40.1	42.1	42.2	11.37	11.25	11.23
Durable Goods	476.16	497.12	500.86	38.4	41.6	41.6	12.40	11.95	12.04
Nondurable Goods	425.15	439.38	436.02	42.6	42.7	43.0	9.98	10.29	10.14
Food and Kindred Products	454.68	445.99	451.79	42.1	43.3	43.4	10.80	10.30	10.41
Printing and Publishing	356.24	411.82	415.58	40.9	41.1	41.6	8.71	10.02	9.99

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

Research and Statistics
Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
works
FOR TENNESSEANS

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1991 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Sept 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1991 from	
		Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991		Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991		Sept. 1990	July 1991		Sept. 1990	July 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.2	3.4	0.4	135.2	3.1	0.4	132.1	1.5	0.1	130.2	1.6	0
All items (1967=100)......	411.1	-	-	402.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100).	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.0	-	-	211.6	-	-
Food and beverages	136.7	2.8	0.1	136.5	2.9	0.1	138.2	2.8	0.1	138.0	2.8	- 0.3
Food..................	136.0	2.1	0	135.8	2.1	0	139.2	2.7	- 0.6	138.6	2.4	- 0.6
Food at home..........	134.9	1.5	0	134.7	1.6	0	133.7	1.8	- 1.2	133.2	1.8	- 0.8
Food away from home....	138.9	3.7	0.1	138.7	3.1	0.1	147.8	3.4	- 0.1	149.1	3.5	- 0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	144.4	10.4	0.4	144.0	10.4	0.2	128.3	4.5	6.5	128.3	8.5	3.4
Housing..................	134.7	3.2	0.1	132.4	3.2	0.3	123.7	0.5	- 1.4	123.4	0.5	- 0.3
Shelter.................	147.4	3.6	0.1	143.6	3.5	0.2	126.9	0.7	- 0.7	125.0	0.6	- 0.1
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	156.2	4.9	- 1.[illegible]	137.8	4.4	- 0.5	130.1	2.0	- 0.8	123.5	1.6	- 0.2
Rent, residential.....	144.6	3.3	0.6	144.2	3.3	0.7	122.0	1.0	1.2	122.0	1.0	1.2
Apparel and upkeep.......	131.3	3.5	2.9	129.7	3.2	2.6	140.6	1.4	2.6	139.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation...........	123.8	0.7	0	123.3	0.3	0.1	124.4	1.1	0.1	121.5	1.5	0.2
Medical care.	179.7	8.4	0.4	179.2	8.3	0.5	162.9	4.2	- 0.1	161.8	4.0	- 0.1
Entertainment............	140.2	4.5	0.7	138.7	4.4	0.8	126.4	3.5	- 0.5	127.9	3.5	- 0.5
Other goods & services...	175.8	8.1	2.1	175.5	8.1	1.7	162.2	2.1	1.1	159.7	2.0	0.5
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.729	- 3.3	- 0.4	$.739	- 3.1	- 0.5	$.757	1.6	- 0.1	$.768	- 1.5	0

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Sept. 1991 from --		Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Sept. 1991 from --		Dec. 1977=100
		Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991			Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	133.8	3.2	0.4	217.1	132.7	2.9	0.4	215.0
Less than 50,000 pop.....	132.6	3.0	0.1	215.3	133.0	2.7	0.1	215.3
50,000-450,000 pop.......	132.4	3.0	0.4	214.4	132.7	2.9	0.5	214.8
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	135.3	3.5	0.2	220.9	132.5	3.3	0.3	214.7
1,200,000 or more pop....	134.4	3.2	0.6	216.3	132.9	2.9	0.5	215.3

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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S2475-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for October 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
Johnny H. Hayes, Commissioner

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DETERMINING THE LABOR FORCE OF THE POPULATION

National labor force estimates are based on household survey.
Nationally, estimates of total employment and total unemployment are developed from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which collects the information from a sample of about 60,000 households each month, including approximately 800 in Tennessee. The CPS sample is too small, however, in all but the largest 11 states, to provide statistically reliable monthly estimates for states. (Annual average statewide estimates based on the CPS are statistically accurate and are published.) Lacking adequate CPS data (or the funds to finance them), monthly unemployment estimates for most states (including Tennessee) and nearly all local areas are prepared from a variety of administrative sources and data.

What are the basic concepts of employment and unemployment?
The survey is designed so that each person age 16 years and over, who is not in an institution such as a prison or a mental hospital, is counted and classified in only one group. The sum of the civilian employed and unemployed constitutes the civilian labor force. Persons not in the labor force combined with those in the labor force constitute the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

Employed persons consist of

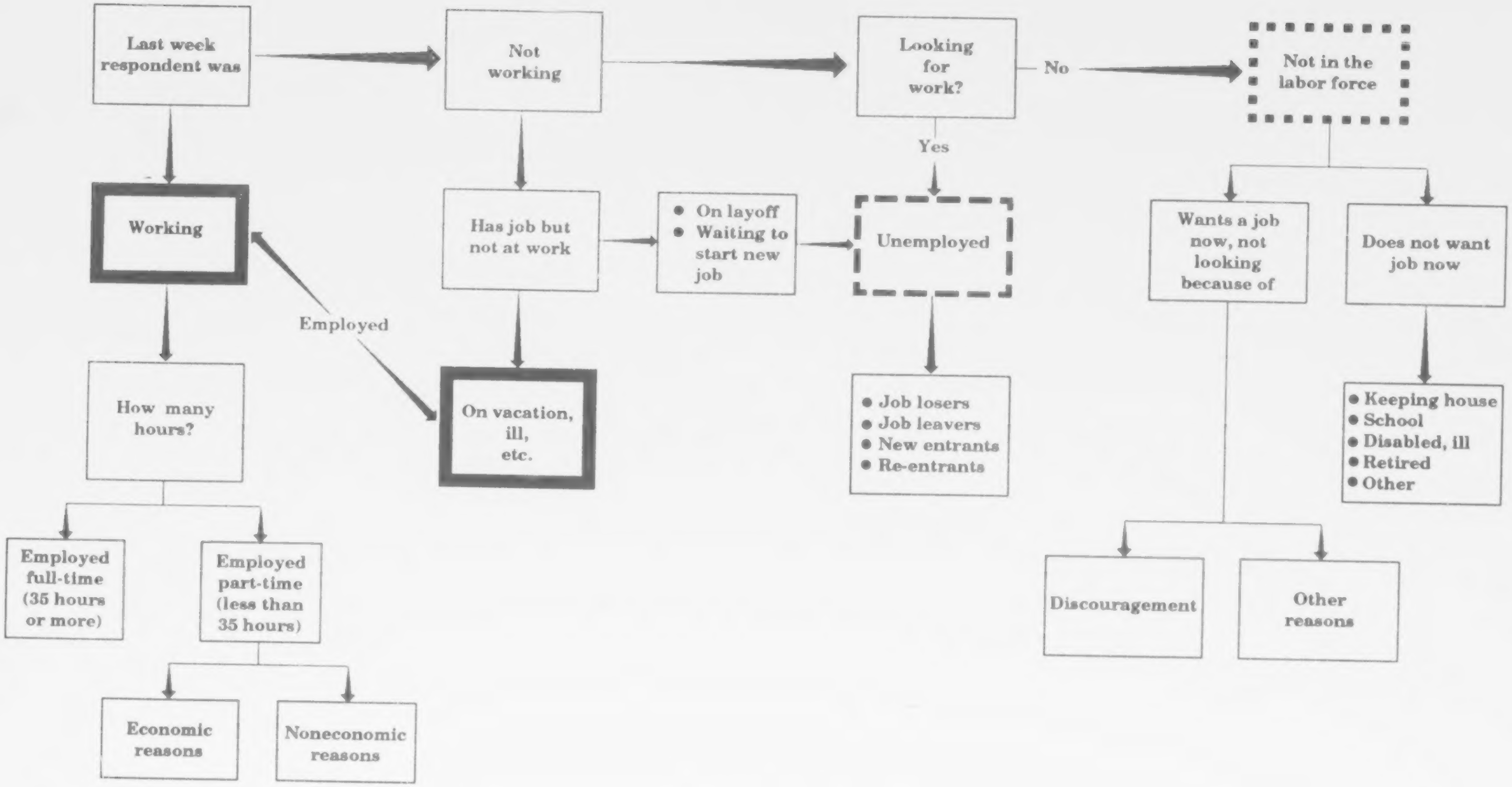
(1) All civilians who did any work for pay or profit during the survey week.
(2) All civilians who did at least 15 hours of unpaid work in a family-operated enterprise.
(3) All civilians who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, bad weather, industrial dispute, or various personal reasons.

Unemployed persons are

(1) All persons who did not have a job at all during the survey week, made a specific effort to find a job during the past 4 weeks, and were available for work (unless temporarily ill).
(2) All persons who were not working and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.
(3) All persons who were not working and were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Who is not in the labor force?
Persons under 16 years of age are automatically excluded from the official labor force measurement, as are all inmates of institutions regardless of age. All other members of the nonistitutional population who have no job and are not looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force." Many who do not participate in the labor force are going to school, keeping house, retired, or unable to work.

DETERMINING THE LABOR FORCE OF THE POPULATION


Last week respondent was
Not working
Looking for work?
No
Not in the labor force
Working
Employed
Has job but not at work
• On layoff
• Waiting to start new job
Yes
Unemployed
Wants a job now, not looking because of
Does not want job now
How many hours?
On vacation, ill, etc.
• Job losers
• Job leavers
• New entrants
• Re-entrants
• Keeping house
• School
• Disabled, ill
• Retired
• Other
Employed full-time (35 hours or more)
Employed part-time (less than 35 hours)
Discouragement
Other reasons
Economic reasons
Noneconomic reasons

DEFINITIONS

Employed ▬▬▬	Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.
Unemployed ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬	Unemployed persons are all civilians who had no employment during the week, were available for work (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find employment during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
Not in the labor force ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 742, September 1987, How the Government Measures Unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

(Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over)

Employment status	U.S.	Tennessee
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,049	3,783
Civilian labor force	124,787	2,397
Percent of population	66.4%	63.4%
Employment	117,914	2,272
Full-time schedules	97,994	1,941
Part-time schedules	19,920	331
With a job but not at work	6,157	118
On vacation	3,531	62
Bad weather	89	5
Temporary illness	1,341	26
Other reasons[1]	1,196	25
Unemployed	6,874	125
Looking for full-time work	5,541	107
Looking for part-time work	1,332	18
Not in the labor force	63,262	1,386
Do not want a job now	57,789	N/A
Current activity:		
Going to school	6,658	
Disabled, ill	4,973	
Keeping house	23,626	
Retired	18,429	
Other activity	4,102	
Want a job now	5,473	N/A
Reason for not looking:		
School attendance	1,411	
Disabled, ill health	911	
Home responsibility	1,207	
Think cannot get a job	855	
Other reasons	1,090	

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[1] Includes industrial disputes.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1991, Employment and Earnings and Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	October	
County	1990	1991
Anderson	4.3	4.9
Bedford	7.4	8.8
Benton	7.2	6.6
Bledsoe	5.5	6.2
Blount	4.6	6.3
Bradley	4.3	6.2
Campbell	12.8	16.6
Cannon	9.0	8.1
Carroll	6.1	9.1
Carter	4.8	5.6
Cheatham	3.7	5.7
Chester	4.9	5.9
Claiborne	7.0	6.9
Clay	4.2	3.7
Cocke	10.1	13.4
Coffee	5.7	6.8
Crockett	3.6	4.0
Cumberland	6.9	7.9
Davidson	3.8	4.7
Decatur	8.5	13.2
DeKalb	5.8	7.4
Dickson	5.6	6.5
Dyer	5.7	8.3
Fayette	7.9	6.6
Fentress	9.0	8.0
Franklin	6.3	5.4
Gibson	6.2	10.3
Giles	7.1	8.3
Grainger	7.8	7.6
Greene	9.2	8.3
Grundy	9.2	11.9
Hamblen	5.4	8.1
Hamilton	4.2	5.5
Hancock	4.0	4.5
Hardeman	6.0	5.5
Hardin	6.8	9.2
Hawkins	4.4	5.1
Haywood	7.7	8.6
Henderson	7.5	8.5
Henry	6.7	7.3
Hickman	6.6	9.0
Houston	7.9	9.0
Humphreys	12.4	11.3
Jackson	6.6	7.0
Jefferson	6.4	7.4
Johnson	5.8	7.3
Knox	3.8	4.9
Lake	7.1	7.5
Lauderdale	6.2	8.7
Lawrence	8.8	9.2
Lewis	6.6	8.6
Lincoln	4.7	9.1
Loudon	5.7	7.5
Macon	6.4	7.8
Madison	4.8	5.6
Marion	7.6	8.5
Marshall	6.7	7.3
Maury	6.2	9.2
McMinn	7.0	8.5
McNairy	5.3	8.1
Meigs	8.2	11.4
Monroe	8.5	8.8
Montgomery	7.8	9.0
Moore	5.1	6.5
Morgan	7.0	8.2
Obion	5.9	8.4
Overton	6.7	8.6
Perry	7.7	7.3
Pickett	5.8	5.6
Polk	10.1	14.4
Putnam	4.5	5.3
Rhea	6.2	8.9
Roane	5.7	6.2
Robertson	4.9	6.2
Rutherford	5.8	5.5
Scott	9.4	10.7
Sequatchie	7.5	7.9
Sevier	4.5	4.9
Shelby	4.6	5.6
Smith	5.1	5.1
Stewart	6.2	6.6
Sullivan	3.7	4.7
Sumner	4.6	6.3
Tipton	4.6	5.7
Trousdale	4.4	8.9
Unicoi	6.1	8.5
Union	6.0	7.6
Van Buren	7.5	8.0
Warren	7.8	10.0
Washington	3.9	4.7
Wayne	6.2	8.4
Weakley	4.9	5.1
White	8.8	9.3
Williamson	2.9	3.1
Wilson	4.2	5.4

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 1990				Revised September 1991				Preliminary October 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	125,020,000	118,299,000	6,722,000	5.4	125,405,000	117,335,000	8,070,000	6.4	125,568,000	117,555,000	8,013,000	6.4
TENNESSEE[2]	2,407,000	2,284,100	123,300	5.1	2,420,900	2,269,600	151,300	6.2	2,431,600	2,280,000	151,600	6.2
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	211,200	201,200	10,000	4.7	214,500	202,400	12,100	5.6	215,200	203,500	11,700	5.4
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	220,800	210,900	9,900	4.5	224,500	212,300	12,200	5.4	225,400	213,900	11,500	5.1
KNOXVILLE	287,300	274,900	12,400	4.3	285,500	270,300	15,200	5.3	285,900	270,700	15,200	5.3
MEMPHIS	478,000	455,600	22,400	4.7	479,300	452,000	27,300	5.7	480,000	452,900	27,100	5.6
NASHVILLE	536,800	514,500	22,300	4.2	540,500	513,400	27,100	5.0	542,400	515,300	27,100	5.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for October held at a steady 6.2 percent for the third consecutive month. Tennessee's unemployment rate in October 1990 was 5.1 percent.

The national unemployment rate of 6.4 percent remained the same as last month but was up from the 5.4 percent of a year ago.

Across the state, 46 counties reported a lower unemployment rate, 40 counties recorded a higher unemployment rate, and nine counties remained the same. Williamson County at 3.1 percent, down from 3.2 percent, reported the state's lowest unemployment rate. Campbell County at 16.6 percent, up from 16.1 percent, recorded the state's highest unemployment rate.

Over the month, nonagricultural employment showed traditional gains and losses based on seasonal trends. Government was up by 1,000 due primarily to education, and retail general merchandise increased by 1,200. Services declined by 3,100; construction continued to be down with a loss of 1,700 jobs; and eating and drinking places declined by 1,500 jobs.

Over the year, nonagricultural employment was down by 15,700, with the largest decreases reported in construction (8,500), manufacturing (7,200), and trade (4,800). The largest employment increase of 8,100 was reported in services with the majority of the increase taking place in health services. Transportation equipment increased by 1,700.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	October 1990	Revised September 1991	Preliminary October 1991	Net Change Oct 1990 to Oct 1991	Net Change Sept 1991 to Oct 1991
TOTAL	2,216.2	2,206.3	2,200.5	15.7	-5.8
Goods Producing	624.8	610.9	608.8	16.0	-2.1
Manufacturing	523.4	516.5	516.2	7.2	-0.3
Durable Goods	259.9	257.4	257.5	2.4	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	20.3	20.6	20.3	0.0	-0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	27.5	26.3	26.7	-0.8	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.7	14.1	14.2	0.5	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.6	15.1	15.1	0.5	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	43.4	43.0	43.3	0.1	0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.7	36.8	36.5	1.2	-0.3
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	37.0	36.8	36.6	-0.4	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	40.5	42.2	42.2	1.7	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	11.1	11.0	10.9	0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.1	11.5	11.7	0.4	0.2
Nondurable Goods	263.5	259.1	258.7	4.8	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	38.8	39.4	39.1	0.3	-0.3
Meat Products	8.4	8.6	8.6	0.2	0.0
Tobacco	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.8	19.6	19.6	1.2	0.0
Knitting Mills	9.2	8.5	8.5	0.7	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	64.5	61.6	61.7	2.8	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	22.3	22.4	22.3	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	37.7	37.7	37.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.4	38.9	38.8	-0.6	-0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.5	28.6	28.6	0.1	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	9.1	8.6	8.5	-0.6	-0.1
Mining	6.2	6.0	5.9	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	95.2	88.4	86.7	8.5	-1.7
Service Producing	1,591.4	1,595.4	1,591.7	0.3	-3.7
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util	117.8	116.5	116.0	-1.8	-0.5
Transportation	90.2	89.3	88.9	-1.3	-0.4
Communications & Public Utilities	27.6	27.2	27.1	-0.5	-0.1
Trade	523.5	518.9	518.7	4.8	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	129.5	127.0	126.9	-2.6	-0.1
Durable Goods	72.3	70.8	70.5	-1.8	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	57.2	56.2	56.4	-0.8	0.2
Retail Trade	394.0	391.9	391.8	-2.2	-0.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	15.0	14.7	14.5	-0.5	-0.2
Retail General Merchandise	56.2	55.2	56.4	0.2	1.2
Food Stores	66.7	66.1	66.3	-0.4	0.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.6	41.5	41.3	-1.3	-0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	21.8	22.5	22.6	0.8	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	132.4	134.0	132.5	0.1	-1.5
Miscellaneous Retail	45.3	43.9	44.2	-1.1	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.1	101.7	100.8	-1.3	-0.9
Finance	46.8	46.9	46.5	-0.3	-0.4
Insurance	35.0	34.8	34.7	-0.3	-0.1
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.3	20.0	19.6	-0.7	-0.4
Services	492.4	503.6	500.5	8.1	-3.1
Hotels & Other Lodging	33.1	32.2	30.3	-2.8	-1.9
Personal Services	22.7	23.3	23.4	0.7	0.1
Business Services	93.6	94.6	94.8	1.2	0.2
Health Services	154.8	161.1	161.9	7.1	0.8
Hospitals	72.3	74.7	74.8	2.5	0.1
Government	355.6	354.7	355.7	0.1	1.0
Federal	62.2	61.0	61.0	-1.2	0.0
State**	91.9	91.0	92.2	0.3	1.2
State Education	47.5	46.8	48.1	0.6	1.3
Local**	201.5	202.7	202.5	1.0	-0.2
Local Education	101.7	101.3	102.6	0.9	1.3

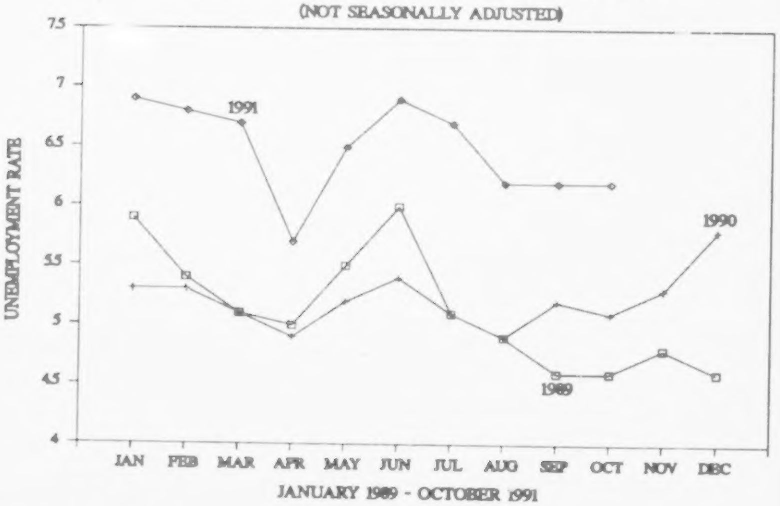
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Sept 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1990	Average Weekly Hours Sept 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Sept 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1991
All Manufacturing	374.22	396.01	395.41	38.9	39.8	39.7	9.62	9.95	9.96
Durable Goods	383.42	402.90	402.34	38.0	39.1	39.1	10.09	10.33	10.29
Lumber & Wood Products	260.04	280.37	276.50	39.4	39.6	39.5	6.60	7.08	7.00
Furniture & Fixtures	321.66	326.47	322.88	37.1	36.6	36.9	8.67	8.92	8.75
Stone, Clay, & Glass	542.28	502.25	500.11	42.8	40.8	41.4	12.67	12.31	12.08
Primary Metal Industries	538.16	507.94	510.43	43.4	41.6	41.6	12.40	12.21	12.27
Fabricated Metal Products	417.18	443.36	448.86	40.9	40.9	41.6	10.20	10.84	10.79
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	353.80	388.39	379.38	37.4	38.8	37.9	9.46	10.01	10.01
Instruments & Related Products	340.56	372.24	374.22	39.1	39.6	40.5	8.71	9.40	9.24
Nondurable Goods	364.57	387.18	387.69	39.8	40.5	40.3	9.16	9.56	9.62
Food & Kindred Products	363.45	383.98	384.74	40.7	41.2	40.8	8.93	9.32	9.43
Textile Mill Products	324.01	332.42	326.51	41.7	42.4	41.7	7.77	7.84	7.83
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	226.67	246.55	245.06	36.5	37.3	37.3	6.21	6.61	6.57
Paper & Allied Products	535.36	522.44	522.44	44.8	44.2	44.2	11.95	11.82	11.82
Chemical & Allied Products	494.15	548.69	530.64	41.7	41.1	40.6	11.85	13.35	13.07
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	459.90	461.89	468.42	42.0	41.8	41.6	10.95	11.05	11.26
Leather & Leather Products	250.87	283.50	288.43	38.3	42.0	41.5	6.55	6.75	6.95

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



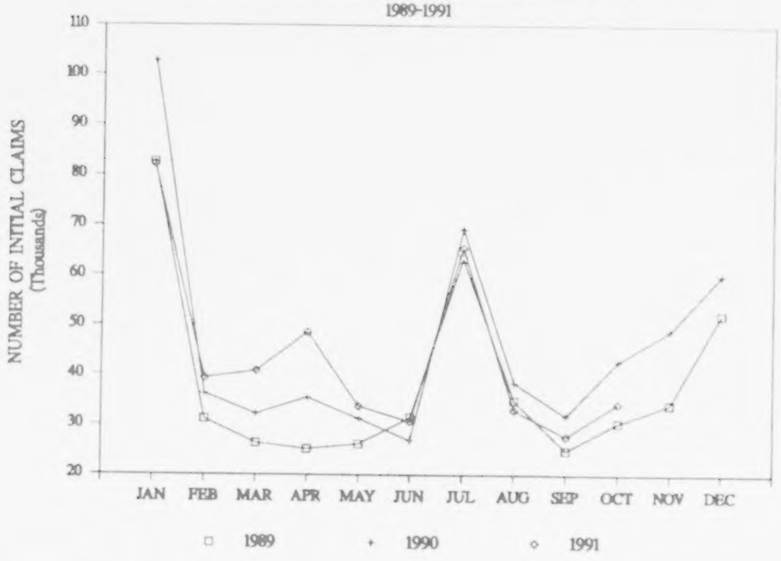
**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

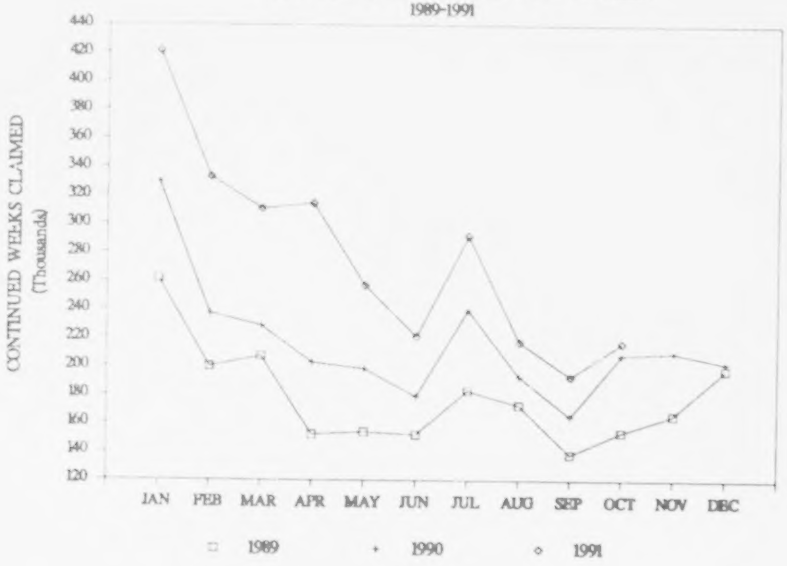
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991
Initial Claims	42,855	27,728	34,340
Continued Weeks Claimed	208,452	193,143	216,649
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,229	4,125	4,641
Appeals Decisions	1,301	1,576	1,795
Lower Authority	1,092	1,356	1,507
Higher Authority	209	220	288

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$21,068,075	$20,708,281	$24,095,190
Benefit Weeks Paid	181,307	172,208	190,921
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$123	$124
First Payments	30,270	9,974	12,706
Final Payments	4,289	5,134	5,782
Average Weeks Duration	9	12	13
Trust Fund Balance	$668,964,098	$619,510,329	$609,189,297

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991
Benefits Paid	$600,970	$965,375	$893,391
Benefit Weeks Claimed	3,512	4,662	4,737
Initial Claims	600	437	557
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,741	4,598	4,823
Appeals Decisions	22	19	25

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$260,987	$328,078	$429,065
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,661	1,710	2,319
Initial Claims	293	345	407
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,914	1,956	2,670
Appeals Decisions	6	5	9

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 600 between September and October. Manufacturing increased by 200 jobs with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. The largest increases were reported in trade (+200) and services (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Oct. 1990	Revised Sept. 1991	Preliminary Oct. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1990 to Oct. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1991 to Oct. 1991
TOTAL	203.7	203.3	203.9	0.2	0.6
Goods Producing	54.1	52.4	52.6	-1.5	0.2
Manufacturing	46.2	44.5	44.7	-1.5	0.2
Durable Goods	17.8	16.8	17.0	-0.8	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.3	3.4	-0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	3.6	3.6	-0.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.8	2.9	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.2	5.0	5.0	-0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	28.4	27.7	27.7	-0.7	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.2	6.3	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	12.3	12.1	12.1	-0.2	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.5	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.7	1.5	1.5	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Service Producing	149.6	150.9	151.3	1.7	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.2	-0.1	-0.1
Trade	48.5	48.5	48.7	0.2	0.2
Wholesale Trade	11.9	11.5	11.6	-0.3	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.2	7.0	7.1	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.5	4.5	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	36.6	37.0	37.1	0.5	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.2	13.4	13.4	0.2	0.0
Services	42.9	43.3	43.5	0.6	0.2
Government	35.7	36.4	36.5	0.8	0.1
Federal	8.8	9.1	9.0	0.2	-0.1
State & Local	26.9	27.3	27.5	0.6	0.2
State	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.1	0.1
Local	19.6	20.0	20.1	0.5	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

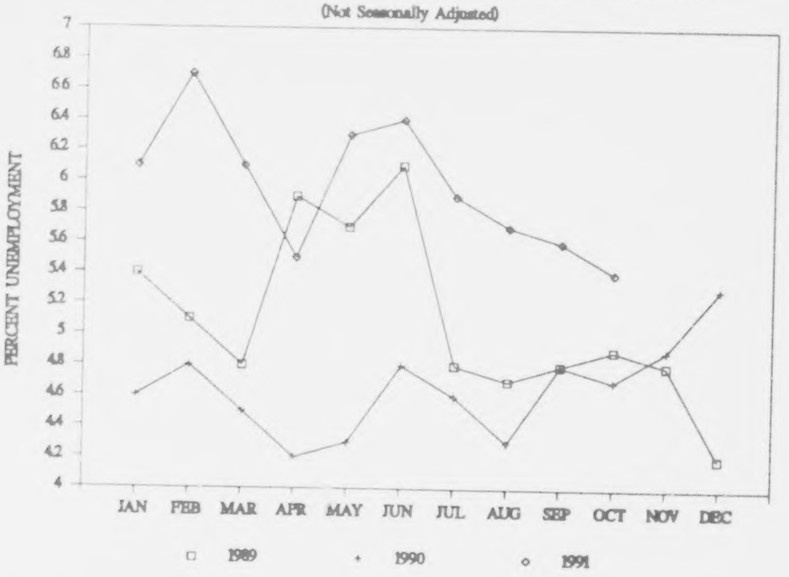
HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991
All Manufacturing	360.39	422.06	415.66	41.0	41.5	41.4	8.79	10.17	10.04
Durable Goods	345.74	386.05	389.06	39.2	41.6	41.7	8.82	9.28	9.33
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	294.76	327.22	339.82	40.6	40.1	40.6	7.26	8.16	8.37
Primary Metal Industries	385.92	402.41	418.08	40.2	41.4	41.6	9.60	9.72	10.05
Fabricated Metal Products	313.17	410.47	428.63	36.8	40.6	40.9	8.51	10.11	10.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	491.07	436.79	422.28	41.9	39.6	39.8	11.72	11.03	10.61
Nondurable Goods	370.97	446.54	432.78	42.3	41.5	41.1	8.77	10.76	10.53
Textile Mill Products	322.39	465.92	444.14	39.9	41.6	41.2	8.08	11.20	10.78
Knitting Mills	261.17	303.52	305.55	41.0	45.1	45.0	6.37	6.73	6.79
Paper and Allied Products	532.21	550.24	547.03	49.6	46.2	45.7	10.73	11.91	11.97
Chemicals and Allied Products	487.90	574.95	567.20	41.0	43.1	43.1	11.90	13.34	13.16

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 900 jobs between September and October. State government increased by 200 jobs due to educational services. An increase of 200 jobs was reported in other nondurable goods while retail trade increased by 300. Services showed a gain of 400 jobs. A seasonal decrease of 200 jobs occurred in food and kindred products.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1990	Revised September 1991	Preliminary October 1991	Net Change Oct. 1990 to Oct. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1991 to Oct. 1991
TOTAL	174.1	173.7	174.6	0.5	0.9
Goods Producing	59.9	59.7	59.7	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	53.1	52.8	52.8	-0.3	0.0
Durable Goods	21.6	21.2	21.2	-0.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.7	4.4	4.5	-0.2	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.8	5.3	5.2	-0.6	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.5	31.6	31.6	0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.5	2.3	0.0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod	3.8	3.5	3.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.1	0.3	0.2
Mining & Construction	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0
Service Producing	114.2	114.0	114.9	0.7	0.9
Trans., Communication, & Public Util	6.2	6.4	6.5	0.3	0.1
Trade	40.9	39.6	39.8	-1.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.7	7.6	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.0	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	33.0	31.9	32.2	-0.8	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Services	35.9	37.0	37.4	1.5	0.4
Government	26.0	25.8	26.0	0.0	0.2
Federal	3.3	3.6	3.6	0.3	0.0
State & Local	22.7	22.2	22.4	-0.3	0.2
State	6.0	5.9	6.1	0.1	0.2
Local	16.7	16.3	16.3	-0.4	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

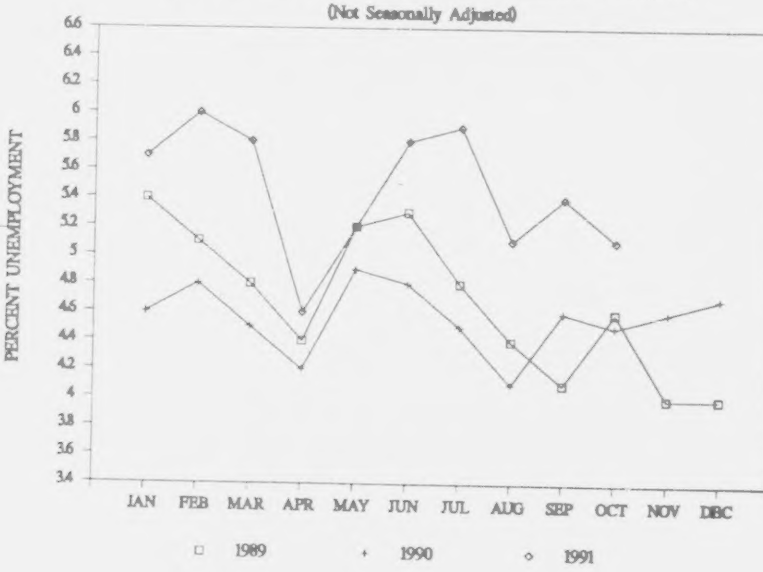
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991
All Manufacturing	392.82	443.19	441.40	39.4	40.4	40.2	9.97	10.97	10.98
Durable Goods	390.91	415.72	410.04	40.3	40.4	40.2	9.70	10.29	10.20
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	453.90	459.38	445.42	42.7	42.3	42.1	10.63	10.86	10.58
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	331.36	348.97	345.22	36.9	35.5	35.7	8.98	9.83	9.67
Nondurable Goods	393.97	463.45	464.71	38.7	40.3	40.2	10.18	11.50	11.56
Food & Kindred Products	359.57	332.48	419.21	39.6	40.3	40.7	9.08	8.25	10.30
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	213.95	230.04	232.47	38.9	40.5	41.0	5.50	5.68	5.67

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 300 jobs between September and October. The largest decrease of 200 jobs was reported in government. The largest increase of 200 jobs was reported in other durable goods. Over the year, total nonagricultural employment was down by 3,000 due to losses in construction (-1,600) and decreases in most manufacturing industries. Services saw an increase of 2,200 over the year.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1990	Revised September 1991	Preliminary October 1991	Net Change Oct. 1990 to Oct. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1991 to Oct. 1991
TOTAL	268.5	265.8	265.5	-3.0	-0.3
Goods Producing	65.0	62.0	62.0	-3.0	0.0
Manufacturing	50.1	48.7	48.8	-1.3	0.1
Durable Goods	30.5	29.4	29.6	-0.9	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.5	2.3	2.4	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.6	2.5	2.4	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	21.8	21.1	21.3	-0.5	0.2
Nondurable Goods	19.6	19.3	19.2	-0.4	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	7.9	7.9	-0.3	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Construction	13.5	12.0	11.9	-1.6	-0.1
Service Producing	203.5	203.8	203.5	0.0	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Trade	71.2	69.6	69.5	-1.7	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.0	15.0	-0.5	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.4	9.0	9.0	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	55.7	54.6	54.5	-1.2	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.3	10.4	10.3	0.0	-0.1
Services	58.9	61.0	61.1	2.2	0.1
Government	51.6	51.3	51.1	-0.5	-0.2
Federal	7.3	6.9	6.8	-0.5	-0.1
State & Local	44.3	44.4	44.3	0.0	-0.1
State	21.8	22.0	22.0	0.2	0.0
Local	22.5	22.4	22.3	-0.2	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

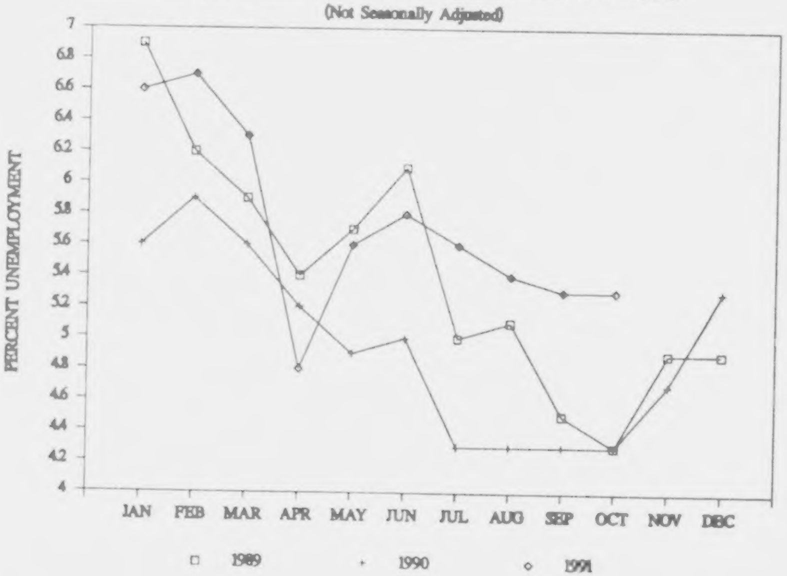
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1991
All Manufacturing	365.34	404.56	412.64	39.2	40.7	41.1	9.32	9.94	10.04
Durable Goods	396.40	439.71	449.23	40.0	41.6	42.3	9.91	10.57	10.62
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	357.41	389.46	381.36	42.6	41.3	42.0	8.39	9.43	9.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	393.23	420.38	412.79	39.6	45.3	42.6	9.93	9.28	9.69
Nondurable Goods	320.04	355.50	359.60	38.1	39.5	39.3	8.40	9.00	9.15
Food and Kindred Products	307.32	331.15	346.08	39.0	37.0	35.9	7.88	8.95	9.64
Textile Mill Products	317.71	408.13	398.61	36.9	44.8	43.9	8.61	9.11	9.08
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	284.65	297.14	298.40	39.1	40.1	40.0	7.28	7.41	7.46

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 400 between September and October. Services decreased by 1,000 jobs due to seasonal declines in amusement parks and hotels. Industrial machinery experienced a seasonal decrease of 500. Other decreases occurred in mining and construction (-300) and in finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). State and local government increased by 1,200 jobs due to educational services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1990	Revised September 1991	Preliminary October 1991	Net Change Oct. 1990 to Oct. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1991 to Oct. 1991
TOTAL	481.0	485.1	484.7	3.7	-0.4
Goods Producing	82.9	83.1	82.0	-0.9	-1.1
Manufacturing	62.3	62.8	62.0	-0.3	-0.8
Durable Goods	27.3	27.9	27.2	-0.1	-0.7
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.[illegible]	0.0	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.[illegible]	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	2.0	1.9	-0.2	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.4	5.7	5.2	-0.2	-0.5
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.7	3.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.4	8.4	0.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	35.0	34.9	34.8	-0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	-0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.2	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.0	8.1	8.1	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	20.6	20.3	20.0	-0.6	-0.3
Service Producing	398.1	402.0	402.7	4.6	0.7
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	48.0	48.5	48.4	0.4	-0.1
Trade	126.4	127.0	127.9	1.5	0.9
Wholesale Trade	39.0	39.8	39.8	0.8	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.0	24.5	24.4	0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	15.0	15.3	15.4	0.4	0.1
Retail Trade	87.4	87.2	88.1	0.7	0.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.3	25.1	-0.1	-0.2
Services	121.6	124.1	123.1	1.5	-1.0
Government	76.9	77.1	78.2	1.3	1.1
Federal	19.5	20.0	19.9	0.4	-0.1
State & Local	57.4	57.1	58.3	0.9	1.2
State	13.9	13.1	13.7	-0.2	0.6
Local	43.5	44.0	44.6	1.1	0.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

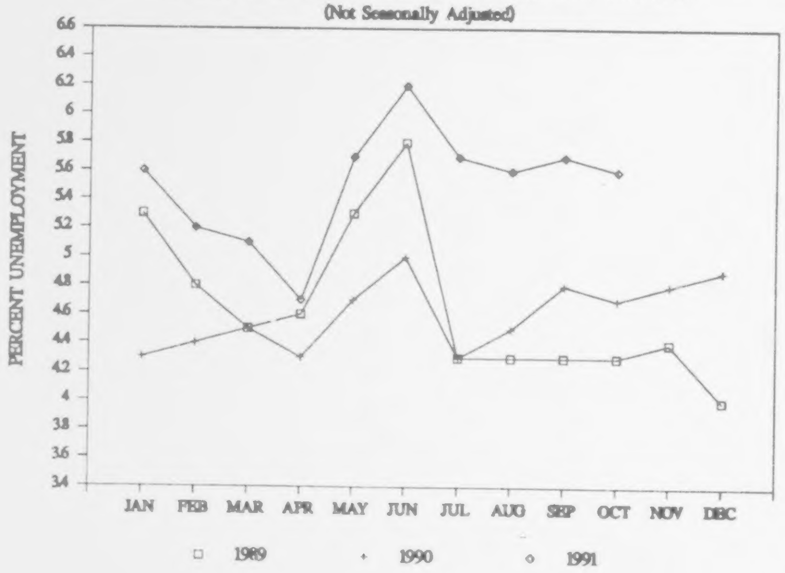
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittenden County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1991
All Manufacturing	389.76	414.33	412.08	40.6	40.7	40.8	9.60	10.18	10.10
Durable Goods	325.13	359.86	348.84	37.5	38.0	38.0	8.67	9.47	9.18
Lumber and Wood Products	244.67	305.34	279.45	41.4	42.0	40.5	5.91	7.27	6.90
Furniture and Fixtures	280.87	311.65	307.72	37.7	39.4	39.2	7.45	7.91	7.85
Nondurable Goods	447.45	461.60	464.62	43.4	43.1	43.1	10.31	10.71	10.78
Food and Kindred Products	416.47	406.78	400.81	46.9	44.8	43.9	8.88	9.08	9.13
Paper and Allied Products	482.90	478.41	477.30	43.9	43.1	43.0	11.00	11.10	11.10
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	539.71	615.88	617.85	42.8	44.5	45.0	12.61	13.84	13.73

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 between September and October. The largest increases were reported in manufacturing (+300), retail trade (+200) due to an expansion, and state government (+300) due to education. The largest decrease of 300 occurred in mining and construction due to a layoff. Over the year, total nonagricultural employment increased by 2,500 due to increases of 2,200 in services and 2,000 in retail trade.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1990	Revised September 1991	Preliminary October 1991	Net Change Oct. 1990 to Oct. 1991	Net Change Sept. 1991 to Oct. 1991
TOTAL	507.3	509.6	509.8	2.5	0.2
Goods Producing	114.2	112.6	112.6	-1.6	0.0
Manufacturing	89.5	87.8	88.1	-1.4	0.3
Durable Goods	49.1	47.9	48.1	-1.0	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.3	2.3	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.6	3.3	3.3	-0.3	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.5	8.6	0.2	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	15.1	14.9	14.9	-0.2	0.0
Transportation Equipment	11.2	10.9	10.9	-0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.3	8.0	8.1	-0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	40.4	39.9	40.0	-0.4	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	7.0	7.0	0.2	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.3	14.2	14.2	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.7	5.7	-0.4	0.0
Mining & Construction	24.7	24.8	24.5	-0.2	-0.3
Service Producing	393.1	397.0	397.2	4.1	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	26.9	26.9	26.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	124.6	126.4	126.5	1.9	0.1
Wholesale Trade	35.0	35.0	34.9	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.9	19.8	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.1	15.1	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	89.6	91.4	91.6	2.0	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.6	30.5	30.4	-0.2	-0.1
Services	141.1	143.4	143.3	2.2	-0.1
Government	69.9	69.8	70.1	0.2	0.3
Federal	10.0	9.9	9.9	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	59.9	59.9	60.2	0.3	0.3
State	24.3	23.5	23.8	-0.5	0.3
Local	35.6	36.4	36.4	0.8	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

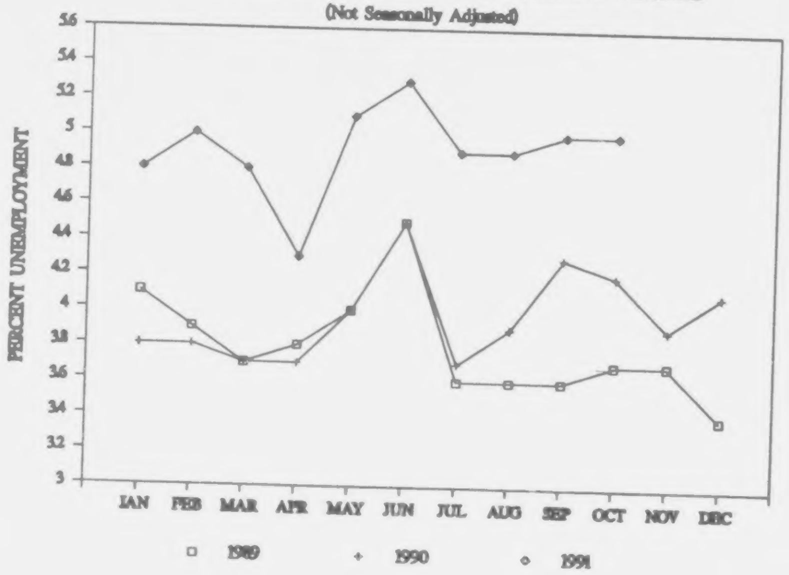
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991
All Manufacturing	449.44	474.75	466.89	40.2	42.2	42.1	11.18	11.25	11.09
Durable Goods	469.38	501.70	495.33	38.6	41.6	41.8	12.16	12.06	11.85
Nondurable Goods	419.74	439.34	428.28	42.7	43.2	42.7	9.83	10.17	10.03
Food and Kindred Products	459.98	447.38	443.93	43.6	43.1	43.1	10.55	10.38	10.30
Printing and Publishing	347.93	419.34	407.53	39.9	42.4	42.1	8.72	9.89	9.68

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

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Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 1991 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 1991 from	
		Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991		Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.4	2.9	0.1	135.4	2.7	0.1
All items (1967=100)......	411.5	-	-	403.2	-	-
Food and beverages........	136.5	2.3	- 0.1	136.2	2.3	0.2
Food.....................	135.8	1.6	- 0.1	135.5	1.6	- 0.2
Food at home............	134.4	0.7	- 0.4	134.1	0.9	0.4
Food away from home....	139.1	3.0	0.1	138.9	3.0	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	144.5	10.3	0.1	144.2	10.4	0.1
Housing..................	134.7	3.1	0	132.3	3.1	- 0.1
Shelter................	147.7	3.7	0.2	144.0	3.6	0.3
Renters' costs 1/	156.1	4.6	- 0.1	137.7	4.2	- 0.1
Rent, residential ...	144.6	2.9	0	144.2	3.0	0
Apparel and upkeep........	132.7	3.1	1.1	131.1	3.1	1.1
Transportation	124.0	- 1.4	0.7	123.4	- 1.8	0.3
Medical care..............	180.7	8.1	0.6	180.2	8.0	0.6
Entertainment	140.5	4.6	0.2	138.8	4.1	0.1
Other goods & services...	176.2	8.0	0.2	175.9	8.0	0.2
Purchasing power of the dollar 1982-84=$1.00	$.728	- 2.8	- 0.1	$.739	- 2.5	0

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 1991 from		ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 1991 from	
		Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991		Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	134.1	2.6	0.2	133.0	2.3	0.2
Less than 50,000 pop......	132.1	2.4	- 0.4	132.5	2.1	- 0.4
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	133.1	2.9	0.5	133.3	2.6	0.5
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	135.1	2.4	- 0.1	132.2	2.1	- 0.2
1,200,000 or more pop.....	135.0	2.7	0.4	133.5	2.3	0.5
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	217.6	-	-	215.4	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop......	214.5	-	-	214.5	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	215.5	-	-	215.8	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	220.6	-	-	214.3	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	218.0	-	-	216.2	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U, December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for November 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?

Statistics on employment, a key gauge of the economy, are provided each month by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics through two independent estimates: the household series (Current Population Survey) and the establishment survey (payroll, or nonfarm, series). The household employment series is used in part to compute the familiar unemployment rate, and the payroll employment series measures primarily employment by industry.

Although both series attempt to quantify changes in the labor market, the two series sometimes record significantly different results. This disparity is caused mainly by fundamental differences in structure and coverage. Total employment as measured in the Current Population Survey (C.P.S.) and total nonfarm employment as measured in the establishment (payroll) survey are quite distinct. For example, the differences between them cannot be reconciled by simply adding farm employment to the payroll series. A look at the composition of the two series highlights some of their contrasting features.

What Each Series Measures

Household Survey

The household (C.P.S.) series provides employment status data representative of the entire U.S. civilian population 16 years of age and older. This survey of about 60,000 households, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, measures the work status of individuals. In addition to canvassing respondents employed in corporations, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and other establishments, it also captures those who are self-employed, unpaid employees working 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises, and private household workers. Since each person surveyed is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force, the household survey counts each person by work status only once. Employed persons with more than one job are counted in the job for which they work the most hours. A number of other characteristics, such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, and marital status are also reported. Inmates of correctional and mental institutions are excluded from the household data.

Establishment Series

The second measure of employment is the establishment or payroll series, also known as nonfarm employment. This survey is collected from a sample of business payroll records by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state agencies. Those who worked in more than one business establishment during the survey period are counted each time their name appears on a payroll. The establishment series provides practically no socioeconomic information about workers but is a good source of information on employment by specific

S 2495-2

geographic areas and industries. It also gathers hours and earnings data that correspond directly to the employment data. This series encompasses military personnel who hold civilian jobs during their off-duty hours. It may also include some inmates of institutions who are working either inside or outside the institution, if they are included on payrolls. Unlike the household survey data, the establishment series has no age limitations. However, since child labor laws and school prevent most children under 16 from working, few statistics about children are captured in the survey.

Employment for an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity is included under the industry identified as the principal product or activity. This procedure has obvious shortcomings for business conglomerates with a number of different activities. Further, no distinction is made by occupation. A nurse employed at a textile mill would be counted as a textile industry employee, not as a health service worker.

Comparison Problems

Many factors affect the comparability of the two surveys. One difference is the way workers absent for a full week from their jobs are considered. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs during the survey week but were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, strikes, or various personal reasons, regardless of whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or taking unpaid leave. By contrast, the establishment survey excludes all absent employees except those on paid leave during the survey period. Another discrepancy is in the treatment of those employed in more than one job. The household survey, as noted earlier, counts each person by work status only once, since each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. For the establishment series, those employed in more than one position during the survey period are counted each time their names appear on a payroll.

Another distinguishing feature between the two surveys is that sample adjustments are made in the household survey to reflect ongoing changes in the composition of the population. Since the sample is tied to the decennial census of population, an undercount or an overcount of the population would affect the household survey, whereas population changes would have no effect on the establishment survey. Age limitations mentioned previously also create differences between the series.

Different methods of surveying agricultural workers also account for a discrepancy between the two series. The payroll series, though known as the nonagricultural employment series, includes some farm workers in the services category. Still, most farm workers are missed by the payroll series. One reason for this omission is that many workers on family farms are unpaid; of course, unpaid workers are not taken into account in the payroll series because they are not on payrolls. In contrast, the household series includes unpaid people who worked more than 15 hours a week in a family-operated enterprise. Since all family members, excluding small children, typically work in some fashion on the family farm and in other small family-run businesses, these figures could be responsible for a fairly large disparity between the employment measures of the two series.

The survey period itself is another point of difference between the two series. The time period for the household series is always the calendar week including the 12th of the month. For the payroll series, the time reference is the payroll period (not necessarily one week) that includes the 12th of the month. Clearly this period may not coincide with the week of the household survey.

The two series are also distinguished by separate methods of data collection and unique measurement problems. Establishment data are collected by mail on a voluntary basis, while household data are collected directly from individuals by personal visits or telephone contacts. Data collection problems may develop if the respondent to the establishment survey does not have ready access to the information requested. Self-employed people are another large and growing group not included in the establishment survey.

An additional problem encountered is that part-time workers constitute a large portion of the work forces in services- or trade-oriented firms. Since the establishment survey makes no distinction between part-time and full-time workers, the numbers of workers reported for service industries are not strictly comparable to the manufacturing industries, where nearly all employees are full-time.

Editor's Note: This article appeared in part in "Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?" by David Avery, Economic Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, August/September 1986, pp. 32-36.

CONTRASTING TWO MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT

Payroll Series		Household Series
More accurate (payroll records)	SAMPLE	More comprehensive (interview)
Number of workers (industry type, S.I.C.)	MEASURES	Work status and worker characteristics
Payroll period that includes the 12th of the month	SURVEY PERIOD	Week containing 12th of month
No age limitation	AGE	16 years and older
Counted each time on payroll record	COUNT	Counted only once using job with most hours
Collected by mail, voluntary	PARTICIPATION	Data collected by telephone or visits
Counted only if name is on payroll	UNPAID WORKERS	Counted if worked more than 15 hours per week in family business
Counted only if on paid leave	ABSENT FOR WEEK	Counted as employed
Not counted	SELF-EMPLOYED	Counted

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	November	
County	1990	1991
Anderson	3.9	4.8
Bedford	7.8	8.2
Benton	7.7	9.0
Bledsoe	6.0	6.6
Blount	5.1	6.4
Bradley	4.6	5.7
Campbell	14.2	15.1
Cannon	7.1	7.2
Carroll	6.1	9.4
Carter	5.0	6.4
Cheatham	3.9	5.6
Chester	4.5	6.6
Claiborne	6.9	6.4
Clay	4.4	5.7
Cocke	12.8	11.4
Coffee	5.9	6.6
Crockett	3.8	5.2
Cumberland	7.8	8.5
Davidson	3.6	4.4
Decatur	7.3	11.6
DeKalb	5.8	6.8
Dickson	5.8	5.8
Dyer	6.1	8.3
Fayette	7.9	7.0
Fentress	8.6	8.2
Franklin	5.3	5.3
Gibson	6.5	7.2
Giles	7.5	7.9
Grainger	7.2	7.0
Greene	12.3	9.9
Grundy	9.4	11.6
Hamblen	6.4	7.2
Hamilton	4.1	5.4
Hancock	4.3	6.3
Hardeman	5.7	6.3
Hardin	7.1	8.6
Hawkins	4.9	5.4
Haywood	8.0	7.8
Henderson	7.4	7.8
Henry	6.9	7.8
Hickman	7.8	8.5
Houston	9.7	8.8
Humphreys	11.6	12.7
Jackson	6.6	7.4
Jefferson	8.8	7.3
Johnson	6.6	8.0
Knox	3.5	4.2
Lake	6.9	16.3
Lauderdale	6.9	7.5
Lawrence	8.0	7.5
Lewis	6.3	8.1
Lincoln	5.4	8.3
Loudon	6.0	6.8
Macon	7.0	7.2
Madison	4.4	5.5
Marion	7.0	9.8
Marshall	8.3	6.5
Maury	7.7	8.9
McMinn	9.9	7.7
McNairy	6.0	7.5
Meigs	15.5	11.3
Monroe	10.5	8.3
Montgomery	7.0	6.7
Moore	4.8	7.4
Morgan	6.7	9.4
Obion	6.1	10.1
Overton	10.7	9.8
Perry	8.3	7.5
Pickett	7.9	7.6
Polk	12.6	12.3
Putnam	4.5	6.2
Rhea	7.5	9.3
Roane	5.7	6.0
Robertson	5.7	5.8
Rutherford	4.8	5.0
Scott	9.7	11.6
Sequatchie	6.2	7.7
Sevier	9.7	10.5
Shelby	4.6	5.2
Smith	5.6	5.5
Stewart	8.5	6.7
Sullivan	3.3	4.6
Sumner	4.3	5.9
Tipton	4.5	5.8
Trousdale	6.2	8.0
Unicoi	8.7	9.4
Union	5.5	7.2
Van Buren	7.5	8.0
Warren	8.1	9.0
Washington	4.2	5.1
Wayne	6.6	7.3
Weakley	4.4	8.9
White	8.7	8.6
Williamson	3.0	3.0
Wilson	4.1	5.1

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 1990				Revised October 1991				Preliminary November 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8	125,568,000	117,555,000	8,013,000	6.4	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6
TENNESSEE[2]	2,399,600	2,272,100	127,500	5.3	2,431,700	2,280,000	151,700	6.2	2,429,100	2,281,700	147,400	6.1
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,700	200,400	10,300	4.9	215,400	203,700	11,700	5.4	214,300	202,800	11,500	5.4
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	221,200	211,000	10,200	4.6	225,800	214,300	11,500	5.1	226,600	214,200	12,400	5.5
KNOXVILLE	284,800	271,400	13,400	4.7	286,000	270,800	15,200	5.3	286,700	271,200	15,500	5.4
MEMPHIS	477,600	454,700	22,900	4.8	479,500	452,300	27,200	5.7	478,500	453,000	25,500	5.3
NASHVILLE	534,200	513,200	21,000	3.9	542,900	515,800	27,100	5.0	540,400	515,100	25,300	4.7

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate of 6.1 percent for November was down one-tenth of a percentage point from October. The drop in the unemployment rate was due to the fact that 2,600 fewer people were in the labor force competing for jobs from October to November. Seven out of the last 10 years the labor force has declined during November with an average 10-year loss of 3,600.

The national unemployment rate of 6.6 percent was up slightly from 6.4 percent in October.

Across the state, the unemployment rates in 59 counties decreased and the unemployment rate in 39 counties increased. Williamson County at 3.0 percent, down from 3.1 percent, registered the state's lowest unemployment rate. Lake County at 16.3 percent, up from 7.2 percent, registered the state's highest unemployment rate due to a temporary layoff in manufacturing.

A breakdown of the October to November 1991 nonagricultural employment shows the trade industry increased by 4,700 over the month. Major decreases in the monthly figures were mostly seasonal in nature. Services lost 3,500 jobs with one-third of the job loss occurring in hotels and other lodging. Construction was down by 1,500 and federal government lost 1,500.

From November 1990 to November 1991, the services industry grew by 8,700; transportation equipment was up 1,800; and apparel and accessory stores was up 1,100. Construction continued to decline with a loss of 7,500 jobs over the year. Manufacturing lost 3,400 jobs, but that was considerably less than the 7,800 jobs lost from November 1989 to November 1990. Trade lost 2,700 jobs over the year.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	2,207.2	2,200.6	2,198.4	-8.8	-2.2
Goods Producing	618.8	609.1	607.6	-11.2	-1.5
Manufacturing	519.9	516.5	516.5	-3.4	0.0
Durable Goods	258.7	257.9	258.8	0.1	0.9
Lumber & Wood Products	20.1	20.4	20.2	0.1	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	27.2	26.7	27.1	-0.1	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.5	14.2	13.9	-0.6	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	15.6	15.1	15.2	-0.4	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	43.0	43.3	43.4	0.4	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.6	36.5	37.0	-0.6	0.5
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	36.8	36.7	36.9	0.1	0.2
Transportation Equipment	40.7	42.3	42.5	1.8	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	11.1	10.9	10.9	-0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.1	11.8	11.7	-0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	261.2	258.6	257.7	-3.5	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products	38.7	39.0	39.0	0.3	0.0
Meat Products	8.4	8.6	8.4	0.0	-0.2
Tobacco	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.6	19.7	19.5	-1.1	-0.2
Knitting Mills	9.1	8.5	8.4	-0.7	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	63.9	61.8	61.9	-2.0	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	21.2	22.3	21.8	0.6	-0.5
Printing & Publishing	37.9	37.6	37.6	-0.3	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.2	38.7	38.8	-0.4	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.3	28.6	28.4	0.1	-0.2
Leather & Leather Products	9.0	8.5	8.4	-0.6	-0.1
Mining	6.2	5.9	5.9	-0.3	0.0
Construction	92.7	86.7	85.2	-7.5	-1.5
Service Producing	1,588.4	1,591.5	1,590.8	2.4	-0.7
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.5	116.1	115.5	-2.0	-0.6
Transportation	89.9	89.0	88.7	-1.2	-0.3
Communications & Public Utilities	27.6	27.1	26.8	-0.8	-0.3
Trade	526.3	518.9	523.6	-2.7	4.7
Wholesale Trade	128.8	126.9	126.9	-1.9	0.0
Durable Goods	71.9	70.5	70.4	-1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.9	56.4	56.5	-0.4	0.1
Retail Trade	397.5	392.0	396.7	-0.8	4.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.9	14.5	14.7	-0.2	0.2
Retail General Merchandise	59.1	56.6	59.9	0.8	3.3
Food Stores	66.9	66.3	66.8	-0.1	0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.0	41.2	41.1	-0.9	-0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	22.4	22.6	23.5	1.1	0.9
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.1	14.0	14.2	0.1	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	132.6	132.6	131.9	-0.7	-0.7
Miscellaneous Retail	45.5	44.2	44.6	-0.9	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	101.8	100.7	100.5	-1.3	-0.2
Finance	46.7	46.5	46.5	-0.2	0.0
Insurance	34.9	34.7	34.6	-0.3	-0.1
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.2	19.5	19.4	-0.8	-0.1
Services	488.0	500.2	496.7	8.7	-3.5
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.1	30.3	29.2	-2.9	-1.1
Personal Services	23.0	23.4	23.7	0.7	0.3
Business Services	92.6	94.6	94.5	1.9	-0.1
Health Services	155.1	162.0	162.2	7.1	0.2
Hospitals	72.5	74.7	75.0	2.5	0.3
Government	354.8	355.6	354.5	-0.3	-1.1
Federal	61.2	60.9	59.4	-1.8	-1.5
State**	91.6	92.2	92.3	0.7	0.1
State Education	47.1	48.2	48.2	1.1	0.0
Local**	202.0	202.5	202.8	0.8	0.3
Local Education	102.0	102.6	102.9	0.9	0.3

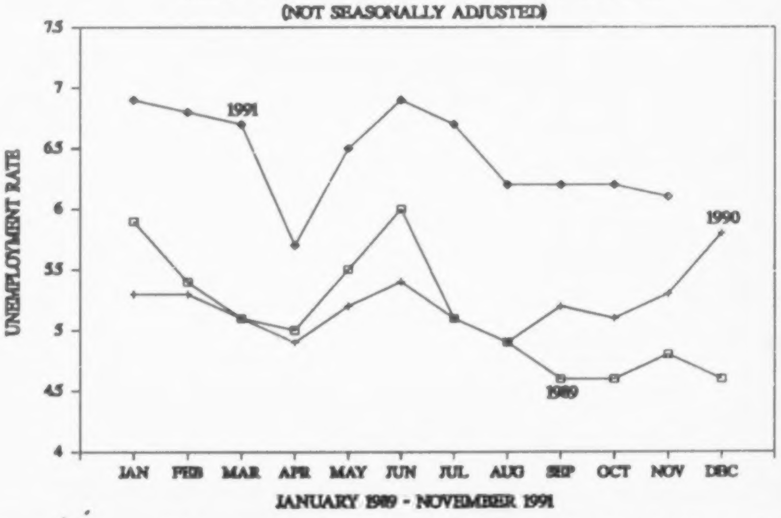
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	375.97	396.01	400.39	38.8	39.8	40.2	9.69	9.95	9.96
Durable Goods	385.32	402.19	403.30	38.0	39.2	39.5	10.14	10.26	10.21
Lumber & Wood Products	259.62	275.71	280.37	39.1	39.5	39.6	6.64	6.98	7.08
Furniture & Fixtures	310.86	321.41	323.10	36.4	36.4	35.9	8.54	8.83	9.00
Stone, Clay, & Glass	541.08	498.52	482.76	43.6	41.2	40.5	12.41	12.10	11.92
Primary Metal Industries	500.99	508.67	497.70	42.1	41.9	41.2	11.90	12.14	12.08
Fabricated Metal Products	420.69	452.77	447.20	39.8	41.5	41.6	10.57	10.91	10.75
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	358.33	384.51	392.83	37.6	38.8	39.6	9.53	9.91	9.92
Instruments & Related Products	367.24	376.53	397.93	40.4	40.4	43.3	9.09	9.32	9.19
Nondurable Goods	366.83	387.69	395.35	39.7	40.3	40.8	9.24	9.62	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	365.31	390.86	394.28	40.5	40.8	41.2	9.02	9.58	9.57
Textile Mill Products	324.24	325.62	337.18	41.2	41.8	42.2	7.87	7.79	7.99
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	229.48	245.81	250.14	36.6	37.3	37.9	6.27	6.59	6.60
Paper & Allied Products	547.46	520.08	543.29	44.8	44.0	44.9	12.22	11.82	12.10
Chemical & Allied Products	507.03	534.80	550.71	41.8	40.7	41.5	12.13	13.14	13.27
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	450.02	475.57	483.79	41.4	41.9	42.7	10.87	11.35	11.33
Leather & Leather Products	263.84	289.54	296.65	38.8	41.6	41.9	6.80	6.96	7.08

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

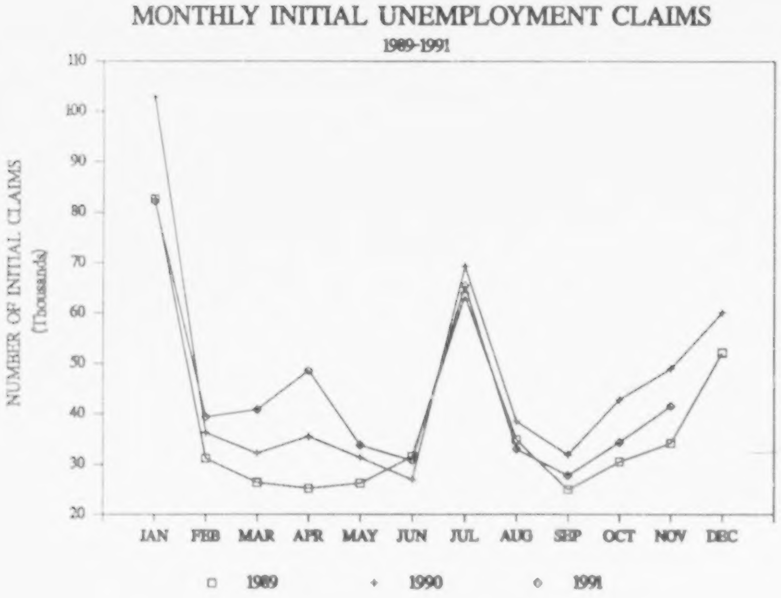


**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

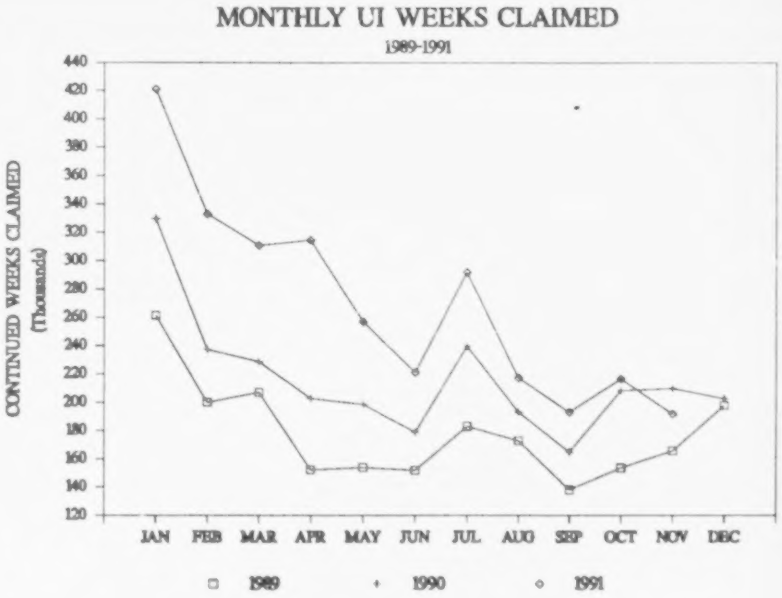
The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES


MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

1989-1991


MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED

1989-1991

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
Initial Claims	49,019	34,340	41,580
Continued Weeks Claimed	210,069	216,649	191,886
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,909	4,641	3,891
Appeals Decisions	1,222	1,795	1,554
Lower Authority	1,007	1,507	1,332
Higher Authority	215	288	222

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$21,052,402	$24,095,190	$20,076,893
Benefit Weeks Paid	183,396	190,921	N/A
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$124	N/A
First Payments	17,222	12,706	N/A
Final Payments	3,966	5,782	N/A
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	N/A
Trust Fund Balance	$681,081,711	$609,189,297	$606,838,575

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
Benefits Paid	$666,239	$893,391	$768,113
Benefit Weeks Claimed	3,785	4,737	N/A
Initial Claims	613	557	741
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,924	4,823	4,071
Appeals Decisions	21	25	15

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$263,736	$429,065	$414,038
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,661	2,319	N/A
Initial Claims	300	407	341
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,865	2,670	2,514
Appeals Decisions	5	9	12

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 800 jobs between October and November. The largest decrease of 800 jobs occurred in federal government. Both industrial machinery and textile mill products decreased by 200 jobs due to layoffs. Services increased by 200 jobs and local government increased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Nov. 1990	Revised Oct. 1991	Preliminary Nov. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	203.2	204.0	203.2	0.0	-0.8
Goods Producing	54.0	52.6	52.2	-1.8	-0.4
Manufacturing	46.1	44.8	44.3	-1.8	-0.5
Durable Goods	17.7	17.0	16.7	-1.0	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.4	3.4	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.6	3.6	-0.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	2.7	-0.3	-0.2
All Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.0	4.9	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	28.4	27.8	27.6	-0.8	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.2	12.1	11.9	-0.3	-0.2
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.5	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.1
Service Producing	149.2	151.4	151.0	1.8	-0.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
Trade	48.8	48.7	48.8	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Trade	11.9	11.6	11.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.2	7.1	7.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.5	4.5	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	36.9	37.1	37.2	0.3	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.2	13.4	13.3	0.1	-0.1
Services	43.0	43.7	43.9	0.9	0.2
Government	34.9	36.4	35.8	0.9	-0.6
Federal	8.1	9.0	8.2	0.1	-0.8
State & Local	26.8	27.4	27.6	0.8	0.2
State	7.1	7.4	7.4	0.3	0.0
Local	19.7	20.0	20.2	0.5	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

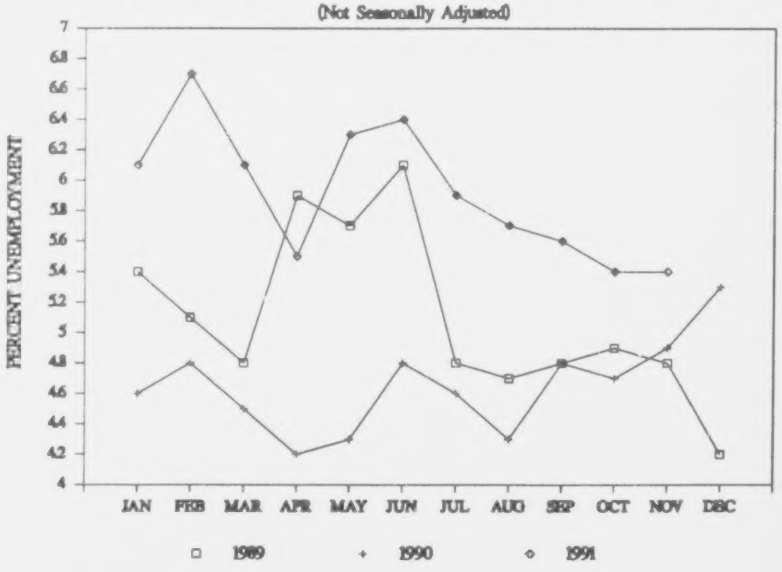
*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	365.09	416.25	416.42	41.3	41.5	41.6	8.84	10.03	10.01
Durable Goods	344.16	392.28	398.47	38.8	42.0	41.9	8.87	9.34	9.51
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	293.41	344.84	326.70	41.5	41.2	39.6	7.07	8.37	8.25
Primary Metal Industries	365.18	416.79	397.47	38.0	42.1	40.6	9.61	9.90	9.79
Fabricated Metal Products	315.38	445.71	440.35	36.8	41.5	41.7	8.57	10.74	10.56
Machinery, Except Electrical	487.63	421.22	481.25	42.7	39.7	43.2	11.42	10.61	11.14
Nondurable Goods	379.71	432.60	429.32	43.1	41.2	41.4	8.81	10.50	10.37
Textile Mill Products	333.70	445.63	431.19	41.3	41.3	41.5	8.08	10.79	10.39
Knitting Mills	283.18	306.91	299.04	43.7	45.2	44.7	6.48	6.79	6.69
Paper and Allied Products	553.14	524.18	552.17	50.7	45.7	49.7	10.91	11.47	11.11
Chemicals and Allied Products	509.99	567.20	601.68	41.7	43.1	43.6	12.23	13.16	13.80

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 600 jobs between October and November. A seasonal increase of 1,000 jobs occurred in retail trade. Paper and allied products, and printing and publishing decreased by 200 jobs. Over the year, services increased by 1,500 jobs or 4.2 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	173.8	175.1	175.7	1.9	0.6
Goods Producing	59.2	60.0	59.7	0.5	-0.3
Manufacturing	52.4	53.0	52.8	0.4	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.3	21.2	21.2	-0.1	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.3	2.2	2.1	-0.2	-0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.7	5.2	5.2	-0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.1	31.8	31.6	0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.8	3.5	3.6	-0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.2	6.0	-0.1	-0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	17.1	17.1	0.5	0.0
Mining & Construction	6.8	7.0	6.9	0.1	-0.1
Service Producing	114.6	115.1	116.0	1.4	0.9
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.3	6.5	6.6	0.3	0.1
Trade	41.0	39.7	40.7	-0.3	1.0
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.6	7.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	33.1	32.1	33.1	0.0	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Services	35.9	37.5	37.4	1.5	-0.1
Government	26.2	26.2	26.1	-0.1	-0.1
Federal	3.3	3.7	3.5	0.2	-0.2
State & Local	22.9	22.5	22.6	-0.3	0.1
State	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Local	16.9	16.4	16.5	-0.4	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

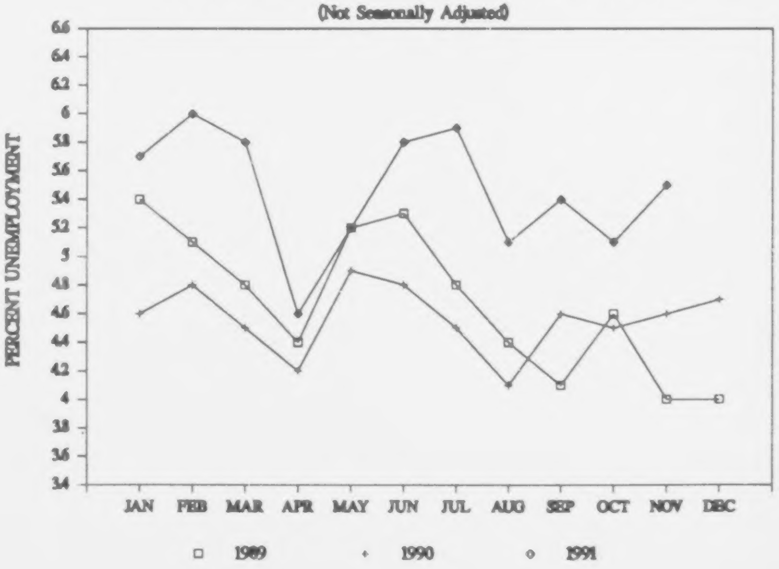
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	403.81	441.69	431.72	40.3	40.3	39.9	10.02	10.96	10.82
Durable Goods	393.87	414.69	401.72	40.9	40.3	39.5	9.63	10.29	10.17
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	455.82	454.49	456.89	42.8	42.2	42.9	10.65	10.77	10.65
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	339.19	346.56	340.69	38.5	34.9	34.8	8.81	9.93	9.79
Nondurable Goods	412.17	461.43	453.13	39.9	40.3	40.1	10.33	11.45	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	359.51	380.55	412.00	40.9	40.1	42.3	8.79	9.49	9.74
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	227.29	238.17	226.40	40.3	40.3	38.7	5.64	5.91	5.86

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 900 jobs between October and November. A seasonal increase of 700 jobs occurred in retail trade. State government increased by 200 jobs. Services decreased by 300 jobs due to seasonal factors. Over the year, services increased by 3,200 jobs or 5.6 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	265.0	265.6	266.5	1.5	0.9
Goods Producing	64.2	62.0	62.5	-1.7	0.5
Manufacturing	49.6	48.8	49.2	-0.4	0.4
Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	29.8	-0.1	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.6	2.4	2.5	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	21.4	21.3	21.3	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	19.7	19.2	19.4	-0.3	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	7.9	8.0	-0.2	0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Construction	13.2	11.9	12.0	-1.2	0.1
Service Producing	200.8	203.6	204.0	3.2	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.6	11.5	11.4	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	70.2	69.5	70.2	0.0	0.7
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.0	15.0	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.0	9.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	54.8	54.5	55.2	0.4	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.4	10.3	10.3	-0.1	0.0
Services	57.2	60.7	60.4	3.2	-0.3
Government	51.4	51.6	51.7	0.3	0.1
Federal	7.1	6.9	6.9	-0.2	0.0
State & Local	44.3	44.7	44.8	0.5	0.1
State	21.9	22.0	22.2	0.3	0.2
Local	22.4	22.7	22.6	0.2	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

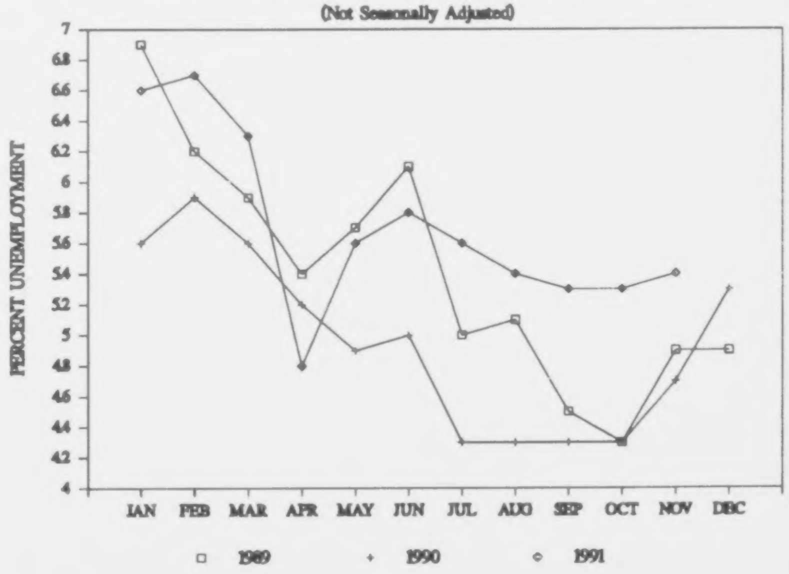
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	366.32	404.91	407.47	38.0	40.9	41.2	9.64	9.90	9.89
Durable Goods	400.05	439.72	438.04	38.1	42.2	42.2	10.50	10.42	10.38
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	345.65	375.06	391.19	41.1	42.0	42.2	8.41	8.93	9.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	369.90	424.16	414.21	37.9	44.0	44.3	9.76	9.64	9.35
Nondurable Goods	318.65	357.50	364.17	37.8	39.2	39.8	8.43	9.12	9.15
Food and Kindred Products	327.58	342.96	347.60	39.9	35.8	36.9	8.21	9.58	9.42
Textile Mill Products	335.27	398.61	398.03	34.6	43.9	43.5	9.69	9.08	9.15
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	276.43	298.40	304.78	38.5	40.0	40.8	7.18	7.46	7.47

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 500 jobs between October and November. Seasonal decreases were reported in services (-1,000); mining and construction (-300); and paper and allied products (-500). Industrial machinery increased by 400 jobs due to a recall. Local government increased by 400 due to increases in education. Retail trade increased by 200 due to seasonal factors and the opening of a new grocery store.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	480.6	484.1	483.6	3.0	-0.5
Goods Producing	81.5	81.9	81.7	0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	61.3	61.9	62.0	0.7	0.1
Durable Goods	27.2	27.2	27.6	0.4	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.4	5.2	5.6	0.2	0.4
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.7	3.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.9	8.4	8.4	0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	34.1	34.7	34.4	0.3	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.3	7.3	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	7.4	8.2	7.7	0.3	-0.5
Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.2	6.3	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	20.2	20.0	19.7	-0.5	-0.3
Service Producing	399.1	402.2	401.9	2.8	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	48.0	48.4	48.3	0.3	-0.1
Trade	127.4	127.6	127.9	0.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	39.0	39.8	39.9	0.9	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.1	24.4	24.4	0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.4	15.5	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	88.4	87.8	88.0	-0.4	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.1	25.2	0.0	0.1
Services	121.6	123.1	122.1	0.5	-1.0
Government	76.9	78.0	78.4	1.5	0.4
Federal	19.4	19.7	19.7	0.3	0.0
State & Local	57.5	58.3	58.7	1.2	0.4
State	14.0	13.9	13.9	-0.1	0.0
Local	43.5	44.4	44.8	1.3	0.4

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

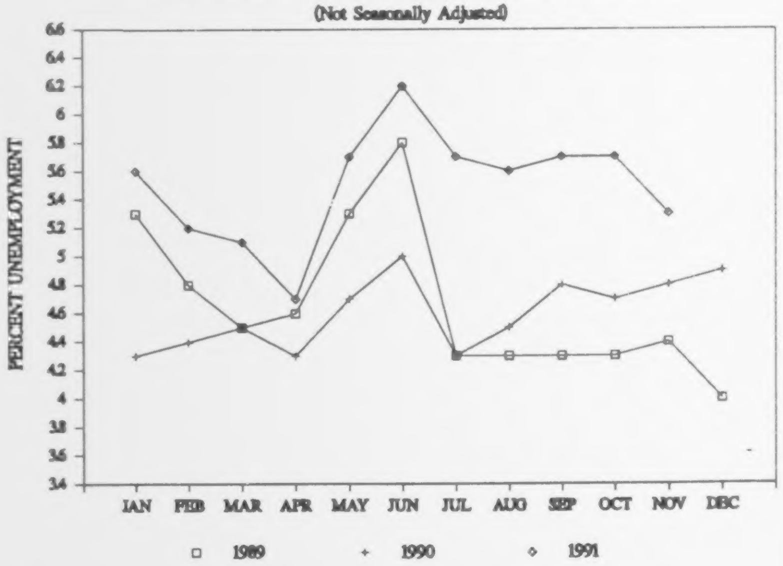
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	396.09	417.33	428.90	40.5	40.4	41.6	9.78	10.33	10.31
Durable Goods	328.71	354.52	370.17	37.1	37.2	38.6	8.86	9.53	9.59
Lumber and Wood Products	243.60	282.62	294.06	40.0	40.9	41.3	6.09	6.91	7.12
Furniture and Fixtures	266.03	297.05	306.96	37.0	31.5	32.9	7.19	9.43	9.33
Nondurable Goods	455.45	470.22	480.01	43.5	43.1	44.2	10.47	10.91	10.86
Food and Kindred Products	405.55	400.37	393.18	47.6	43.9	47.2	8.52	9.12	8.33
Paper and Allied Products	523.53	476.69	526.92	44.9	43.1	46.1	11.66	11.06	11.43
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	551.69	627.97	630.72	42.8	44.6	44.7	12.89	14.08	14.11

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between October and November. Retail trade increased by 700 jobs due to seasonal factors and three new stores. State government experienced an increase of 200 jobs. Seasonal declines were experienced in services (-200) and in construction and mining (-300).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	507.3	510.8	511.0	3.7	0.2
Goods Producing	113.7	113.0	112.6	-1.1	-0.4
Manufacturing	89.2	88.6	88.5	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	49.0	48.5	48.5	-0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.5	3.6	-0.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.6	8.6	0.2	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	15.0	15.0	14.9	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.0	11.1	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	8.0	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.1	40.0	-0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.4	14.2	14.3	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.4	6.5	6.4	0.0	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.7	5.6	-0.3	-0.1
Mining & Construction	24.5	24.4	24.1	-0.4	-0.3
Service Producing	393.6	397.8	398.4	4.8	0.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	26.9	27.0	26.9	0.0	-0.1
Trade	125.3	126.8	127.5	2.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.8	19.8	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.2	15.2	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	90.3	91.8	92.5	2.2	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.5	30.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Services	140.9	143.3	143.1	2.2	-0.2
Government	70.0	70.2	70.4	0.4	0.2
Federal	9.8	10.0	9.9	0.1	-0.1
State & Local	60.2	60.2	60.5	0.3	0.3
State	24.5	23.8	24.0	-0.5	0.2
Local	35.7	36.4	36.5	0.8	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

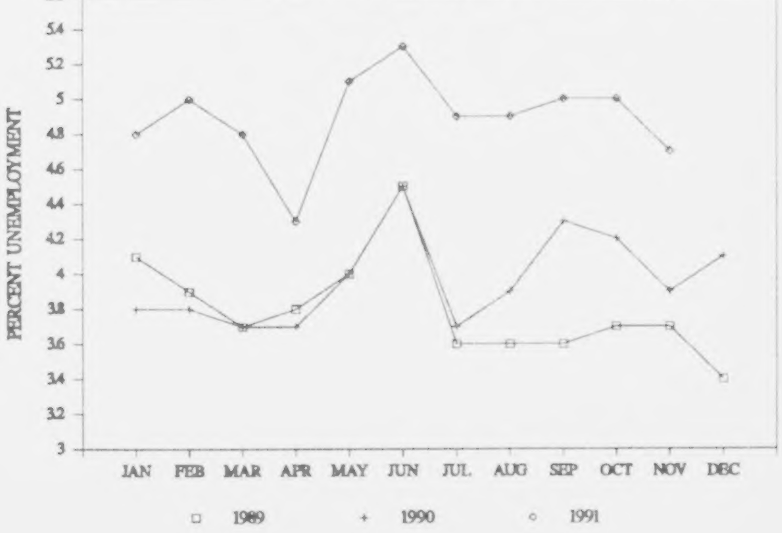
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov 1990	Oct 1991	Nov 1991	Nov 1990	Oct 1991	Nov 1991	Nov 1990	Oct 1991	Nov 1991
All Manufacturing	455.33	468.02	461.62	40.8	41.9	41.7	11.16	11.17	11.07
Durable Goods	483.94	494.56	483.97	39.7	41.7	41.4	12.19	11.86	11.69
Nondurable Goods	414.62	428.82	430.44	42.7	42.0	42.2	9.71	10.21	10.20
Food and Kindred Products	442.55	450.21	442.85	42.8	43.0	42.5	10.34	10.47	10.42
Printing and Publishing	346.93	408.50	418.62	40.2	42.2	42.2	8.63	9.68	9.92

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from	
		Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991		Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991		Nov. 1990	Sept. 1991		Nov. 1990	Sept. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.8	3.0	0.3	135.8	2.7	0.3	133.5	1.8	1.1	131.4	1.6	0.9
All items (1967=100)......	412.7	-	-	404.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.1	-	-	213.5	-	-
Food and beverages.......	136.9	2.4	0.3	136.5	2.2	0.2	138.1	1.5	- 0.1	137.3	0.7	- 0.5
Food.................	136.2	1.6	0.3	135.9	1.6	0.3	138.8	0.8	- 0.3	137.7	0	- 0.6
Food at home...........	135.0	0.9	0.4	134.6	0.8	0.4	130.8	- 2.9	- 1.8	130.8	- 2.8	- 1.8
Food away from home....	139.3	2.9	0.1	139.2	3.0	0.2	149.5	4.3	1.2	150.8	4.4	1.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	144.0	10.0	- 0.3	143.6	10.0	- 0.4	130.2	6.8	1.5	130.1	10.4	1.4
Housing.................	134.7	3.3	0	132.4	3.3	0.1	125.4	2.5	1.4	125.0	2.5	1.3
Shelter................	147.9	3.9	0.1	144.3	3.8	0.2	128.7	3.5	1.4	129.0	3.7	1.7
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	155.4	4.3	- 0.4	137.4	3.9	- 0.2	132.3	5.1	1.7	126.0	5.3	2.0
Rent, residential.....	145.0	3.1	0.3	144.6	3.1	0.3	125.2	5.6	2.6	125.2	5.6	2.6
Apparel and upkeep.......	132.9	4.2	0.2	131.4	3.9	0.2	142.2	1.9	1.1	141.8	4.0	1.4
Transportation...........	125.0	- 1.5	0.8	124.5	- 1.7	0.9	126.3	- 1.5	1.5	123.1	- 0.8	1.3
Medical care.............	181.8	8.0	0.6	181.2	7.8	0.6	166.7	5.3	2.3	165.4	5.1	[illegible]
Entertainment............	140.4	4.5	- 0.1	138.7	4.1	- 0.1	126.3	3.4	- 0.1	127.4	3.4	- 0.4
Other goods & services...	176.9	8.1	0.4	176.8	8.2	0.5	162.3	2.6	0.1	159.8	2.6	0.1
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.726	- 2.9	- 0.3	$.736	- 2.6	- 0.4	$.749	- 1.7	- 1.1	$.761	- 1.6	- 0.9

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1991 from --		Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1991 from --		Dec 1977=100
		Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991			Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	134.4	2.7	0.2	217.9	133.2	2.4	0.2	215.8
Less than 50,000 pop.....	132.0	1.8	- 0.1	214.3	132.5	1.6	0	214.4
50,000-450,000 pop.......	133.5	3.0	0.3	216.0	133.7	2.8	0.3	216.4
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	135.8	2.8	0.5	221.7	133.0	2.5	0.6	215.5
1,200,000 or more pop....	135.0	2.7	0	217.9	133.4	2.3	- 0.1	216.1

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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S7495-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for December 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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THE UNEMPLOYED: WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE COUNTED

As 1991 came to a close, 8.9 million persons were unemployed in the United States, 2.1 million more than July 1990 when the current recession began. The unemployment rate (the proportion of the labor force accounted for by unemployed persons) was 7.1 percent in December 1991, 1.7 percentage points higher than in July 1990.

How are the unemployed counted?

The unemployment data published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are obtained through a very large survey of households. The survey, known as the Current Population Survey (CPS), samples about 60,000 households each month and is conducted for BLS by the Bureau of the Census. In this survey, the unemployed are identified through a series of questions focusing strictly on work and job search activities. There is not a single question on the receipt of (or application for) jobless benefits. In fact, the number of persons determined to be unemployed through this survey is much greater than the number of unemployed insurance claimants, which is obtained through administrative counts. During 1991, the survey found two and a half times as many persons to be unemployed as were claiming jobless benefits.

To be classified as unemployed in the survey, a person must, specifically (1) not have worked in the reference week for the survey; (2) have actively sought work sometime during the four weeks preceding the survey; and (3) be currently available to take a suitable job. Persons who meet these criteria (as well as those who, though not looking for work, are either on temporary layoff or have a new job to which they are supposed to report in the very near future) are counted as unemployed whether or not they are collecting (or have applied for) jobless benefits. Thus, the fact that a person may have exhausted his or her jobless benefits is immaterial in the classification of a person as unemployed.

Who are the unemployed-and how did they become jobless?

Of the 8.9 million persons identified as unemployed through the CPS in December 1991, 4.3 million were men 20 years of age and over; 3.3 million were women in the same age group; and 1.3 million were teenagers. Minority groups accounted for large shares of the unemployed; 1.7 million were black, and 1.0 million were of Hispanic origin. (See Table 1.)

Compared with the pattern of increases in unemployment during previous downturns, the rise in this recession has not been as harsh for some groups, particularly blue-collar workers. On the other hand, workers in some white-collar occupations, who generally enjoy very low unemployment rates, have accounted for a relatively large share of the recent increase in joblessness. This has been true particularly for workers in the technical, sales, and administrative support group, who have lost many jobs due to the particularly difficult economic situation recently faced by financial institutions, real estate businesses, and many retail firms (See Table 1.)

It is important to stress that the unemployment counts published by BLS are not limited to the workers who have lost jobs in these or other fields. In fact, while the proportion of unemployment stemming from job losses has risen sharply during the recent recession, as it had in previous ones, only 56 percent of the December unemployment total stemmed from job losses. The remainder of the jobless had either (1) left their last job voluntarily to search for a new job (10 percent); (2) reentered the labor force to search for work after a period of inactivity (24 percent); or (3) started the search for their first job (9 percent).

How many are collecting jobless benefits?

Whereas the total count of the unemployed averaged 8.4 million for all of 1991, the average number of workers claiming jobless benefits under the regular unemployment insurance (UI) programs averaged only 3.4 million, or 40 percent of the 8.4 million total. The principal reasons for the much lower number of UI claimants are that, in order to collect such benefits, a worker must (1) have accumulated sufficient coverage in a recent job and (2) have been involuntarily separated from the last job. As noted above, the total count of the unemployed includes many who have not lost a recent job and who, therefore, would not qualify for benefits.

But even among the unemployed who have actually lost their last job, there are many who, for various reasons, do not collect jobless benefits. Some may never apply for them; some may have not have accumulated sufficient coverage to qualify for them; and some may have previously collected them but exhausted their period of eligibility. These are additional reasons why the total number of unemployment insurance claimants is usually much lower than the total jobless counts.

What about workers cut back to part-time work?

The loss of jobs and the increased difficulty in finding work are not the only negative consequences of a recession. Many workers, although managing to retain their jobs during recessionary periods, have their work schedules cut back to part-time. And others, although originally looking for full-time work, have to settle for part-time jobs during such periods.

Data on these "involuntary part-time workers," also referred to as "workers on part-time for economic reasons," are published regularly by BLS; and they also have shown a substantial rise since the start of the recession. In the fourth quarter of 1991, there were 6.3 million such workers, up from 5.2 million in the third quarter of 1990. About half of these persons, who may be considered as partially unemployed, had sustained a cut in their work schedules, while the other half had simply taken a part-time job after failing to find full-time work. (See Table 2.)

What about those who are too discouraged to look for work?

Another labor market problem that grows worse during recessions is that a number of potential workers, although desirous of a job, do not look for one because they feel that their search would be in vain. These "discouraged workers," some of whom attribute their situation strictly to labor market conditions and some to contributing personal conditions (old age, lack of schooling, etc.), are not included in the official counts of the unemployed because they have not been actively seeking jobs.

Data on discouraged workers are published quarterly by the BLS. As shown in Table 2, these workers totaled 1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1991, over 260,000 more than in the third quarter of 1990.

Table 1. Number of unemployed and rates of unemployment for selected groups, seasonally adjusted, July 1990 and December 1991

Group	Number of unemployed (In thousands)		Unemployment rates (Percent of labor force)	
	July 1990	Dec. 1991	July 1990	Dec. 1991
Total, all workers	6,775	8,891	5.4	7.1
Men, 20 years and over	3,142	4,290	4.9	6.6
Women, 20 years and over	2,520	3,296	4.7	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,113	1,305	15.3	19.3
White	4,964	6,818	4.6	6.3
Black	1,523	1,718	11.4	12.7
Hispanic origin	768	960	8.0	9.7
White-collar workers	2,230	3,045	3.2	4.3
Managerial and professional specialty	657	944	2.1	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,573	2,101	4.1	5.6
Blue-collar workers	2,376	3,197	7.0	9.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	819	1,168	5.6	8.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,557	2,029	8.1	10.7

Table 2. Involuntary part-time workers and discouraged workers, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1990-91

(In thousands)

Category	Quarters I	II	III	IV
	1990			
Involuntary part-time workers[1]	4,884	4,906	5,162	5,476
Hours reduced due to slack work	2,346	2,431	2,592	2,826
Could only find part-time work	2,181	2,149	2,217	2,323
Discouraged workers	776	861	827	956
Job-market factors	503	533	521	598
Personal reasons	273	328	306	358
	1991			
Involuntary part-time workers[1]	5,865	5,929	6,076	6,344
Hours reduced due to slack work	3,115	3,191	3,206	3,309
Could only find part-time work	2,374	2,451	2,600	2,714
Discouraged workers	982	952	1,064	1,094
Job-market factors	647	698	699	732
Personal reasons	335	254	366	362

[1] Includes some persons not reflected in the two subcategories.

Source: "The Unemployed: Who They Are and How They Are Counted," Summary 92-4, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1992.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	December 1990	December 1991
Anderson	3.9	4.7
Bedford	8.7	8.5
Benton	7.9	8.4
Bledsoe	7.3	7.6
Blount	5.4	6.8
Bradley	4.8	6.2
Campbell	14.9	15.6
Cannon	7.0	7.4
Carroll	6.5	7.6
Carter	5.2	6.9
Cheatham	4.1	5.9
Chester	5.3	7.7
Claiborne	7.1	7.0
Clay	4.0	7.8
Cocke	14.7	14.3
Coffee	6.1	7.0
Crockett	6.3	6.8
Cumberland	8.8	9.8
Davidson	3.7	4.6
Decatur	8.5	12.8
DeKalb	6.3	7.1
Dickson	5.4	6.7
Dyer	7.0	8.6
Fayette	9.0	8.7
Fentress	8.8	9.1
Franklin	5.6	5.6
Gibson	10.5	8.1
Giles	7.4	8.0
Grainger	7.7	7.4
Greene	13.3	11.1
Grundy	11.6	13.5
Hamblen	7.0	7.5
Hamilton	4.4	5.4
Hancock	5.4	7.0
Hardeman	6.0	6.9
Hardin	12.7	9.5
Hawkins	5.1	5.9
Haywood	8.6	8.7
Henderson	14.2	8.9
Henry	7.6	7.8
Hickman	7.5	9.5
Houston	11.1	11.6
Humphreys	16.5	17.8
Jackson	6.1	8.8
Jefferson	8.7	7.7
Johnson	7.6	9.3
Knox	3.7	4.3
Lake	9.7	11.7
Lauderdale	8.0	8.9
Lawrence	10.4	7.9
Lewis	6.6	8.1
Lincoln	6.6	9.2
Loudon	5.9	7.3
Macon	7.8	7.6
Madison	4.7	6.6
Marion	8.0	10.6
Marshall	8.4	6.6
Maury	7.2	9.9
McMinn	9.1	9.2
McNairy	10.2	8.2
Meigs	9.5	12.1
Monroe	9.1	9.1
Montgomery	7.6	6.9
Moore	5.0	8.7
Morgan	6.9	9.6
Obion	10.3	10.3
Overton	10.8	10.9
Perry	8.7	8.0
Pickett	8.6	7.9
Polk	12.6	13.7
Putnam	5.0	6.1
Rhea	10.5	10.5
Roane	5.8	6.7
Robertson	6.6	6.7
Rutherford	4.8	4.9
Scott	9.9	11.4
Sequatchie	7.1	7.6
Sevier	13.8	13.8
Shelby	4.6	5.3
Smith	6.1	6.4
Stewart	8.2	8.6
Sullivan	3.3	4.8
Sumner	5.0	6.0
Tipton	5.3	6.4
Trousdale	5.7	9.1
Unicoi	9.6	10.0
Union	6.8	7.2
Van Buren	8.3	9.1
Warren	8.0	10.3
Washington	4.5	5.8
Wayne	7.5	8.4
Weakley	4.7	5.9
White	9.1	9.4
Williamson	3.3	3.4
Wilson	4.4	5.7

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 1990				Revised November 1991				Preliminary December 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	124,630,000	117,287,000	7,343,000	5.9	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6	125,108,000	116,549,000	8,559,000	6.8
TENNESSEE[2]	2,380,400	2,243,400	137,000	5.8	2,429,800	2,282,100	147,700	6.1	2,399,600	2,244,600	155,000	6.5
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[3]												
CHATTANOOGA	208,900	197,900	11,000	5.3	214,300	202,800	11,500	5.4	211,900	200,500	11,400	5.4
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	219,900	209,600	10,300	4.7	227,000	214,500	12,500	5.5	225,200	212,100	13,100	5.8
KNOXVILLE	283,200	268,200	15,000	5.3	286,900	271,400	15,500	5.4	283,600	267,100	16,500	5.8
MEMPHIS	476,200	452,700	23,500	4.9	478,800	453,000	25,800	5.4	474,400	448,400	26,300	5.5
NASHVILLE	529,600	507,700	21,900	4.1	540,300	514,800	25,500	4.7	534,500	508,000	26,500	5.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for December was up four-tenths of a percentage point from November. Tennessee's unemployment rate was slightly lower than the national rate of 6.8 percent, which was up two-tenths of a percentage point from November. In December 1990, the unemployment rate in Tennessee was 5.8 percent and the national rate was 5.9 percent.

Across the state, eight counties experienced lower unemployment rates, 83 counties recorded higher rates, and four counties remained the same. Williamson County at 3.4 percent, up from 3.0 percent, had the lowest county unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 17.8 percent, up from 12.7 percent, had the highest county unemployment rate due to permanent closings in manufacturing and a loss of government jobs.

Trade showed the largest employment increase over the month by creating 2,100 jobs. Job growth also occurred in industrial machinery and equipment, up by 600 jobs, and tobacco was up by 500 due to seasonal factors.

Major employment decreases were affected by traditional seasonal losses. There was a loss of 2,900 jobs in services. Manufacturing was down by 2,200 jobs, and over half of the decline occurred in the paper industry. Government declined by 2,200, and construction was down by 1,700.

Over the year, the services industry grew by 8,300 jobs with an estimated 7,100 jobs being created in health services. This means that health-related services were responsible for 86 percent of the jobs created in that industry. The only manufacturing industry to show any substantial increase was transportation equipment, up by 1,700 jobs due to automobile-related growth.

The majority of the industries showed little or no growth. Major employment decreases outweighed any employment gains made over the year. Construction lost more than 7,100 jobs; federal government was down by 3,300; hotels and lodging lost 3,000 jobs; trade was off by 2,200; and apparel declined by 2,100.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

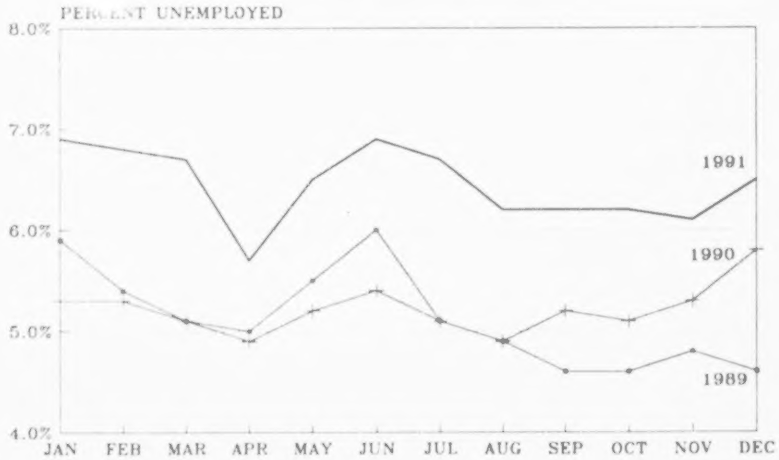
Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	2,201.3	2,199.3	2,192.6	-8.7	-6.7
Goods Producing	613.9	607.9	603.9	-10.0	-4.0
Manufacturing	517.1	516.8	514.6	-2.5	-2.2
Durable Goods	256.7	259.1	258.3	1.6	-0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	20.0	20.3	20.1	0.1	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	26.8	27.0	26.8	0.0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.4	14.0	14.0	-0.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	15.5	15.3	15.2	-0.3	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	42.8	43.3	43.1	0.3	-0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.4	37.1	37.7	0.3	0.6
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	36.4	36.9	36.5	0.1	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	40.6	42.5	42.3	1.7	-0.2
Instruments & Related Products	11.0	10.9	10.9	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.8	11.8	11.7	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	260.4	257.7	256.3	-4.1	-1.4
Food & Kindred Products	38.8	39.0	39.0	0.2	0.0
Meat Products	8.3	8.4	8.4	0.1	0.0
Tobacco	1.9	1.3	1.8	-0.1	0.5
Textile Mill Products	20.3	19.5	19.4	-0.9	-0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.5	8.4	-0.5	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	63.9	62.1	61.8	-2.1	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	20.8	21.7	20.5	-0.3	-1.2
Printing & Publishing	37.9	37.6	37.8	-0.1	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.2	38.8	38.8	-0.4	0.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.4	28.3	28.0	-0.4	-0.3
Leather & Leather Products	8.2	8.4	8.2	0.0	-0.2
Mining	6.1	5.8	5.7	-0.4	-0.1
Construction	90.7	85.3	83.6	-7.1	-1.7
Service Producing	1,587.4	1,591.4	1,588.7	1.3	-2.7
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.8	115.7	115.7	-2.1	0.0
Transportation	90.1	88.9	88.9	-1.2	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	27.7	26.8	26.8	-0.9	0.0
Trade	528.1	523.8	525.9	-2.2	2.1
Wholesale Trade	128.4	126.9	126.7	-1.7	-0.2
Durable Goods	71.7	70.4	70.5	-1.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.7	56.5	56.2	-0.5	-0.3
Retail Trade	399.7	396.9	399.2	-0.5	2.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.9	14.7	14.7	-0.2	0.0
Retail General Merchandise	60.5	60.1	61.5	1.0	1.4
Food Stores	67.2	66.8	67.2	0.0	0.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.9	41.0	40.7	-1.2	-0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	23.1	23.6	24.4	1.3	0.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.1	14.2	14.2	0.1	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	131.5	131.9	130.9	-0.6	-1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	46.5	44.6	45.6	-0.9	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	101.6	100.6	100.7	-0.9	0.1
Finance	46.8	46.6	46.7	-0.1	0.1
Insurance	34.9	34.6	34.6	-0.3	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.9	19.4	19.4	-0.5	0.0
Services	485.7	496.9	494.0	8.3	-2.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	31.1	29.2	28.1	-3.0	-1.1
Personal Services	22.8	23.6	23.5	0.7	-0.1
Business Services	92.4	94.3	93.9	1.5	-0.4
Health Services	155.2	162.2	162.3	7.1	0.1
Hospitals	72.6	75.0	75.2	2.6	0.2
Government	354.2	354.4	352.4	-1.8	-2.0
Federal	61.0	59.4	57.7	-3.3	-1.7
State**	91.9	92.2	91.8	-0.1	-0.4
State Education	47.2	48.2	47.9	0.7	-0.3
Local**	201.3	202.8	202.9	1.6	0.1
Local Education	102.1	102.9	103.0	0.9	0.1

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	384.34	399.40	409.05	39.5	40.1	40.5	9.73	9.96	10.10
Durable Goods	392.18	406.30	415.84	38.6	39.6	40.1	10.16	10.26	10.37
Lumber & Wood Products	265.47	278.56	276.71	39.8	39.4	39.7	6.67	7.07	6.97
Furniture & Fixtures	313.17	332.63	346.94	36.8	37.0	38.0	8.51	8.99	9.13
Stone, Clay, & Glass	526.25	483.57	496.96	43.1	40.5	40.7	12.21	11.94	12.21
Primary Metal Industries	514.46	492.44	506.69	42.1	40.9	41.6	12.22	12.04	12.18
Fabricated Metal Products	426.78	451.26	457.21	40.3	41.9	42.1	10.59	10.77	10.86
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	368.06	392.24	399.38	38.3	39.5	39.7	9.61	9.93	10.06
Instruments & Related Products	374.66	422.69	444.13	40.2	41.4	42.5	9.32	10.21	10.45
Nondurable Goods	375.72	393.16	400.66	40.4	40.7	40.8	9.30	9.66	9.82
Food & Kindred Products	363.60	388.52	396.07	40.9	41.2	41.3	8.89	9.43	9.59
Textile Mill Products	333.15	334.65	340.47	41.8	42.2	42.4	7.97	7.93	8.03
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.87	246.55	252.38	37.4	37.3	37.5	6.28	6.61	6.73
Paper & Allied Products	571.82	541.04	587.48	45.6	45.2	45.4	12.54	11.97	12.94
Chemical & Allied Products	518.74	549.38	540.54	41.8	41.4	41.2	12.41	13.27	13.12
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	468.94	480.25	493.81	42.4	42.5	43.7	11.06	11.30	11.30
Leather & Leather Products	266.26	295.24	289.26	40.1	41.7	41.5	6.64	7.08	6.97

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



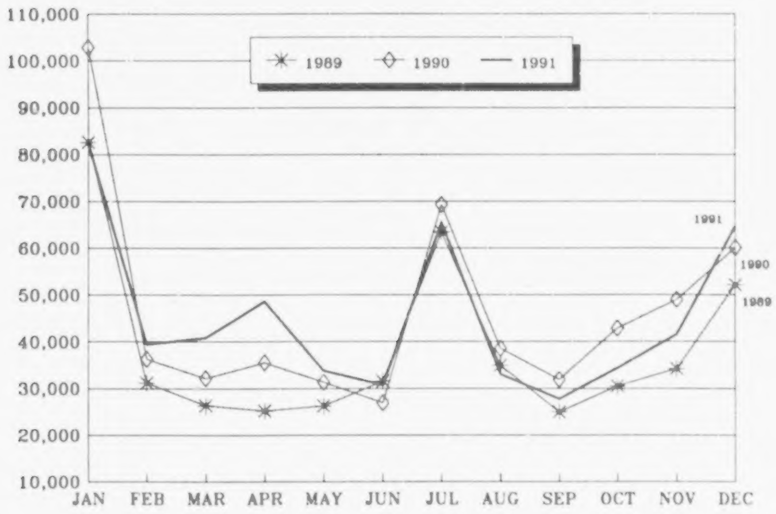
**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

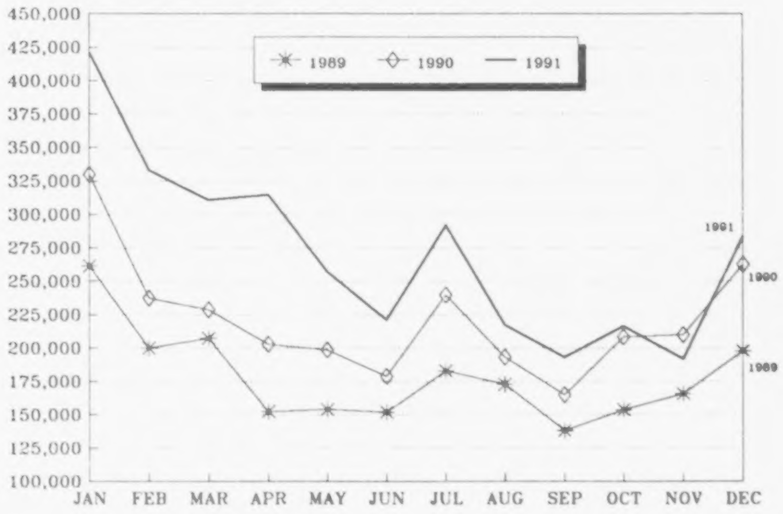
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
Initial Claims	60,122	41,580	64,771
Continued Weeks Claimed	262,754	191,886	284,041
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,653	3,891	4,237
Appeals Decisions	1,217	1,554	1,653
Lower Authority	1,030	1,332	1,440
Higher Authority	187	222	213
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$25,413,600	$20,076,893	$28,306,299
Benefit Weeks Paid	255,194	166,262	242,051
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$116	$123	$121
First Payments	23,090	12,528	21,547
Final Payments	4,514	4,731	6,394
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$657,475,876	$606,838,575	$593,801,867

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
Benefits Paid	$866,605	$768,113	$1,436,814
Benefit Weeks Claimed	4,552	3,897	6,855
Initial Claims	641	741	1,219
Continued Weeks Claimed	4,697	4,071	7,264
Appeals Decisions	14	15	13
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$270,600	$414,038	$768,541
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,697	2,255	4,111
Initial Claims	220	341	554
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,895	2,514	4,542
Appeals Decisions	11	12	7

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 900 jobs between November and December. The largest decrease of 600 jobs occurred in federal government due to a layoff. Services experienced a seasonal decrease of 200 jobs. Over the year, manufacturing decreased by 1,300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Dec. 1990	Revised Nov. 1991	Preliminary Dec. 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	202.5	203.2	202.3	-0.2	-0.9
Goods Producing	53.3	52.2	52.1	-1.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	45.4	44.3	44.1	-1.3	-0.2
Durable Goods	17.5	16.7	16.7	-0.8	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.7	2.6	-0.4	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.1	4.9	5.0	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	27.9	27.6	27.4	-0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.9	11.8	0.0	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.4	2.3	-0.3	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.1	0.1
Service Producing	149.2	151.0	150.2	1.0	-0.8
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
Trade	48.8	48.9	48.9	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	11.7	11.6	11.5	-0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.4	-0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	37.1	37.3	37.4	0.3	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.2	13.3	13.3	0.1	0.0
Services	43.0	43.8	43.6	0.6	-0.2
Government	34.9	35.8	35.2	0.3	-0.6
Federal	7.9	8.2	7.6	-0.3	-0.6
State & Local	27.0	27.6	27.6	0.6	0.0
State	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.1	0.0
Local	19.7	20.2	20.2	0.5	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

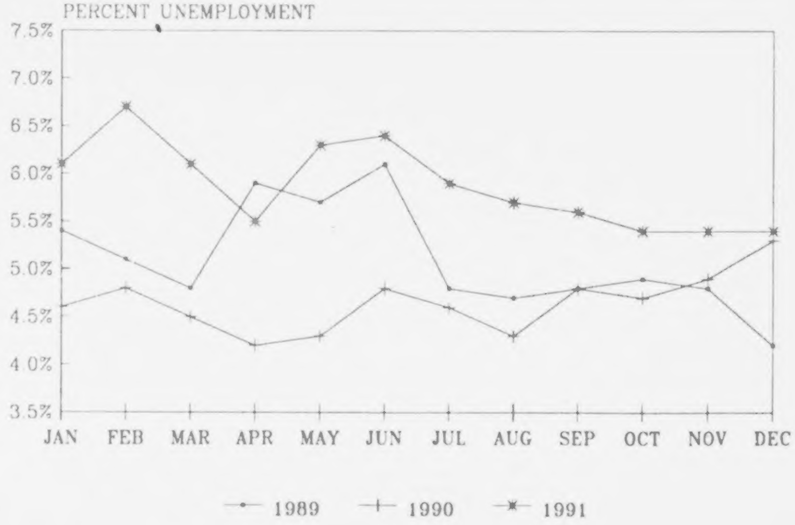
*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	377.64	416.07	418.78	42.1	41.4	41.3	8.97	10.06	10.14
Durable Goods	358.70	396.03	409.08	39.9	41.6	41.7	8.99	9.52	9.81
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	326.06	333.63	336.10	42.4	40.1	40.3	7.69	8.32	8.34
Primary Metal Industries	376.70	401.47	408.44	38.4	40.8	40.6	9.81	9.84	10.06
Fabricated Metal Products	329.08	442.66	470.82	37.1	41.8	42.0	8.87	10.59	11.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	487.63	449.55	467.57	42.7	40.5	40.1	11.42	11.10	11.66
Nondurable Goods	391.55	428.89	424.76	43.7	41.2	41.0	8.96	10.41	10.36
Textile Mill Products	348.20	431.36	428.89	41.7	41.2	41.2	8.35	10.47	10.41
Knitting Mills	287.97	299.04	286.09	44.1	44.7	42.7	6.53	6.69	6.70
Paper and Allied Products	527.10	544.17	542.88	49.4	48.5	46.8	10.67	11.22	11.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	535.96	601.68	560.22	44.7	43.6	42.7	11.99	13.80	13.12

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 400 jobs between November and December. Manufacturing employment decreased by 400 jobs with the largest decrease of 200 jobs reported in other durable goods due to a layoff. A seasonal increase of 200 jobs occurred in retail trade. Services increased by 300 jobs over the month, and increased by 2,400 over the year.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	173.3	176.0	175.6	2.3	-0.4
Goods Producing	58.8	59.8	59.3	0.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	52.1	52.8	52.4	0.3	-0.4
Durable Goods	21.1	21.3	21.1	0.0	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	7.2	7.2	0.5	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.6	5.2	5.0	-0.6	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	31.0	31.5	31.3	0.3	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.7	3.5	3.5	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	17.1	17.0	0.4	-0.1
Mining & Construction	6.7	7.0	6.9	0.2	-0.1
Service Producing	114.5	116.2	116.3	1.8	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.6	6.5	0.1	-0.1
Trade	41.0	40.3	40.5	-0.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.6	7.6	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	33.2	32.7	32.9	-0.3	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	35.8	37.9	38.2	2.4	0.3
Government	26.1	26.2	26.0	-0.1	-0.2
Federal	3.2	3.5	3.4	0.2	-0.1
State & Local	22.9	22.7	22.6	-0.3	-0.1
State	6.1	6.2	6.1	0.0	-0.1
Local	16.8	16.5	16.5	-0.3	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

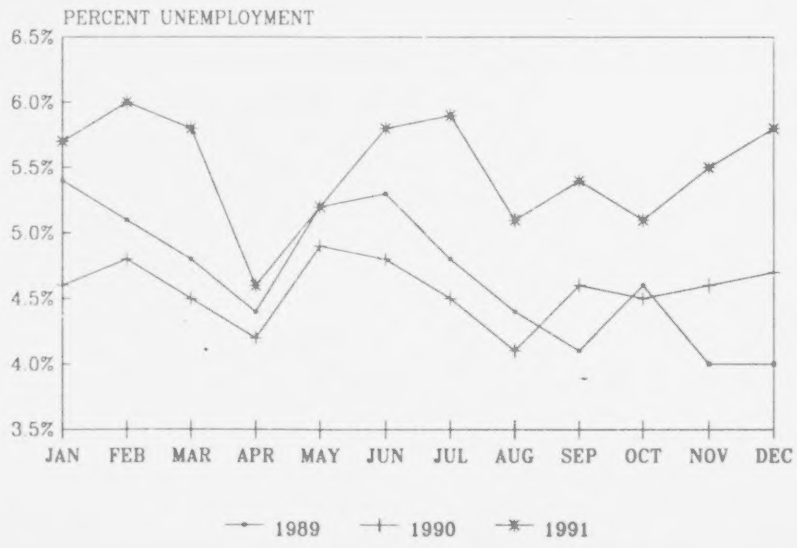
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	425.80	434.22	438.58	41.1	39.8	40.2	10.36	10.91	10.91
Durable Goods	406.02	396.93	411.07	41.6	39.3	40.7	9.76	10.10	10.10
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	466.28	448.17	467.19	43.7	42.4	43.5	10.67	10.57	10.74
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	357.11	338.10	344.05	39.2	34.5	35.0	9.11	9.80	9.83
Nondurable Goods	441.46	464.26	460.45	40.8	40.3	39.9	10.82	11.52	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	355.85	376.18	440.99	40.3	40.8	42.2	8.83	9.22	10.45
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.35	227.35	215.28	41.7	38.6	36.0	5.62	5.89	5.98

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,000 jobs between November and December. Seasonal decreases were experienced in retail trade (-300), services (-500), and federal government (-200). Transportation, communication, and public utilities decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	262.9	266.7	265.7	2.8	-1.0
Goods Producing	63.6	62.6	62.9	-0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	49.3	49.3	49.5	0.2	0.2
Durable Goods	29.7	29.8	30.0	0.3	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.7	2.5	2.6	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	21.5	21.3	21.4	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.6	19.5	19.5	-0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	3.5	3.4	3.3	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	8.1	8.1	-0.1	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1
Construction	12.9	12.0	12.0	-0.9	0.0
Service Producing	199.3	204.1	202.8	3.5	-1.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.5	11.4	11.2	-0.3	-0.2
Trade	69.5	70.3	70.0	0.5	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	15.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	54.2	55.3	55.0	0.8	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.5	10.3	10.3	-0.2	0.0
Services	56.5	60.3	59.8	3.3	-0.5
Government	51.3	51.8	51.5	0.2	-0.3
Federal	7.1	6.9	6.7	-0.4	-0.2
State & Local	44.2	44.9	44.8	0.6	-0.1
State	21.9	22.2	22.2	0.3	0.0
Local	22.3	22.7	22.6	0.3	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

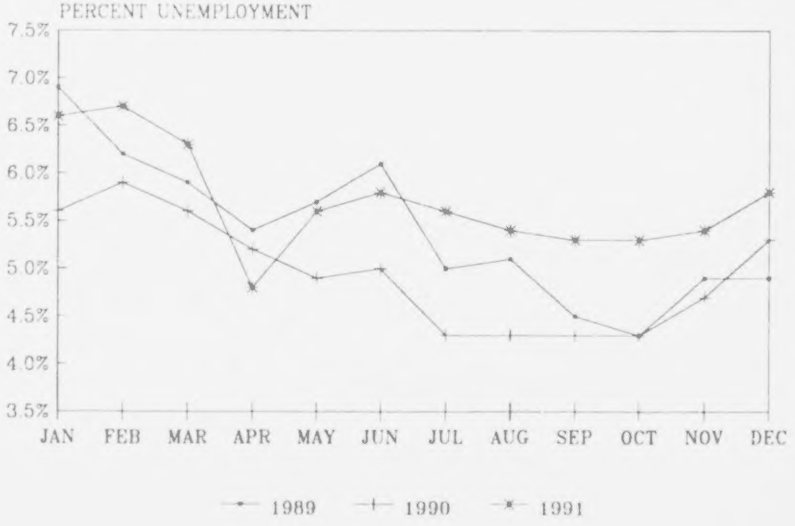
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	376.11	408.04	416.48	37.8	41.3	41.4	9.95	9.88	10.06
Durable Goods	409.50	440.11	442.61	37.5	42.4	42.6	10.92	10.38	10.39
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	343.74	384.98	383.98	42.7	41.8	41.2	8.05	9.21	9.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	362.12	415.80	437.25	37.8	44.0	44.8	9.58	9.45	9.76
Nondurable Goods	330.43	363.37	379.14	38.2	39.8	39.7	8.65	9.13	9.55
Food and Kindred Products	329.48	345.55	369.29	38.9	36.8	36.6	8.47	9.39	10.09
Textile Mill Products	346.69	398.03	389.96	34.6	43.5	42.9	10.02	9.15	9.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	286.16	304.71	323.42	39.8	40.9	41.2	7.19	7.45	7.85

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between November and December. Paper and allied products decreased by 800 jobs due to a seasonal layoff. Other seasonal decreases were reported in services (-300), state government (-300), and mining and construction (-200). Retail trade increased by 1,000 jobs due to seasonal factors and the opening of a new grocery store. Other employment increases occurred in transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300) and finance, insurance, and real estate (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	480.5	483.7	483.9	3.4	0.2
Goods Producing	80.9	81.6	80.8	-0.1	-0.8
Manufacturing	60.9	61.9	61.3	0.4	-0.6
Durable Goods	27.2	27.6	27.6	0.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.7	5.8	5.7	0.0	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.4	5.6	5.7	0.3	0.1
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.4	8.3	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.7	34.3	33.7	0.0	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.3	7.4	-0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.1	7.7	6.9	-0.2	-0.8
Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.1	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.9	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	20.0	19.7	19.5	-0.5	-0.2
Service Producing	399.6	402.1	403.1	3.5	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	48.2	48.3	48.6	0.4	0.3
Trade	128.2	128.2	129.3	1.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	39.1	39.9	40.0	0.9	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.1	24.4	24.4	0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	15.0	15.5	15.6	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	89.1	88.3	89.3	0.2	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.2	25.4	0.2	0.2
Services	121.3	122.1	121.8	0.5	-0.3
Government	76.7	78.3	78.0	1.3	-0.3
Federal	19.4	19.6	19.6	0.2	0.0
State & Local	57.3	58.7	58.4	1.1	-0.3
State	13.8	13.9	13.6	-0.2	-0.3
Local	43.5	44.8	44.8	1.3	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

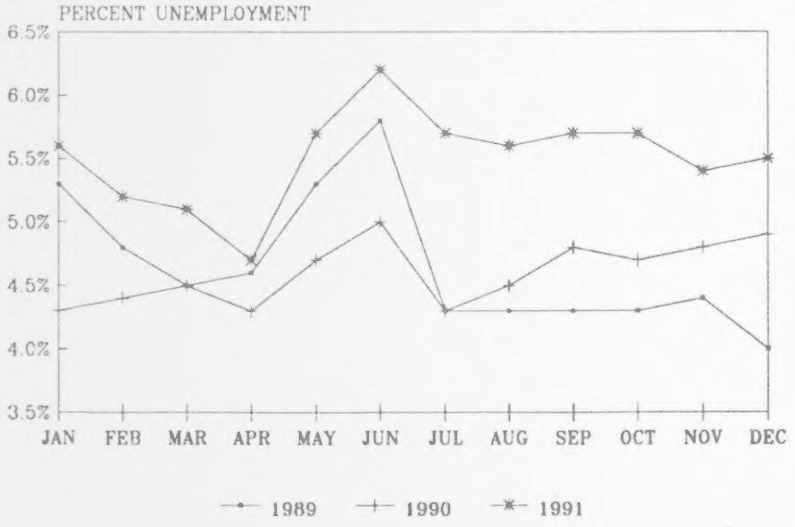
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	410.82	429.72	448.80	41.0	41.2	42.5	10.02	10.43	10.56
Durable Goods	347.42	380.03	394.82	37.6	38.7	39.8	9.24	9.82	9.92
Lumber and Wood Products	257.75	277.98	267.04	40.4	41.0	40.4	6.38	6.78	6.61
Furniture and Fixtures	302.95	294.95	303.45	38.3	32.2	33.2	7.91	9.16	9.14
Nondurable Goods	467.90	473.49	496.15	44.1	43.4	44.9	10.61	10.91	11.05
Food and Kindred Products	400.20	387.20	439.72	47.7	44.0	47.9	8.39	8.80	9.18
Paper and Allied Products	569.79	514.54	570.21	46.4	45.9	48.2	12.28	11.21	11.83
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	573.77	626.76	618.57	43.9	44.2	43.5	13.07	14.18	14.22

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 300 jobs between November and December. Other nondurable goods decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff. Construction and mining decreased by 300 jobs and services decreased by 400 jobs. Local government experienced an increase of 200 jobs. Over the year, services increased by 2,100 jobs and retail trade increased by 1,800 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	506.3	510.9	510.6	4.3	-0.3
Goods Producing	112.6	112.6	112.3	-0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	88.6	88.5	88.5	-0.1	0.0
Durable Goods	48.8	48.5	48.8	0.0	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.6	3.7	-0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.6	8.7	0.3	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.9	14.9	15.0	0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.0	8.0	-0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.8	40.0	39.7	-0.1	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.3	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.5	14.3	14.4	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.4	6.4	6.3	-0.1	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.4	-0.3	-0.2
Mining & Construction	24.0	24.1	23.8	-0.2	-0.3
Service Producing	393.7	398.3	398.3	4.6	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	27.0	26.9	27.0	0.0	0.1
Trade	125.9	127.6	127.7	1.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	35.1	35.0	35.1	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.8	19.9	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	15.0	15.2	15.2	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	90.8	92.6	92.6	1.8	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.5	30.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Services	140.4	142.9	142.5	2.1	-0.4
Government	69.9	70.4	70.6	0.7	0.2
Federal	9.8	9.9	9.9	0.1	0.0
State & Local	60.1	60.5	60.7	0.6	0.2
State	24.3	24.0	24.0	-0.3	0.0
Local	35.8	36.5	36.7	0.9	0.2

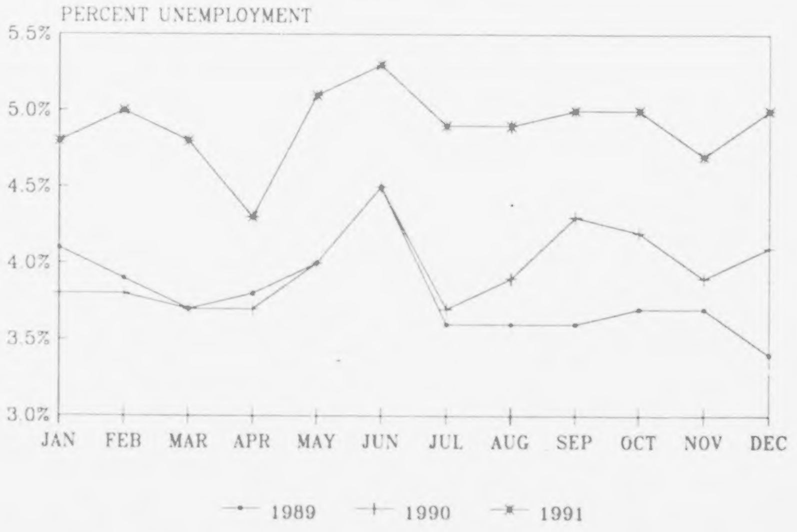
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1990	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1990	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	465.56	460.48	471.96	41.2	41.9	41.4	11.30	10.99	11.40
Durable Goods	484.41	483.14	496.93	40.1	41.4	41.9	12.08	11.67	11.86
Nondurable Goods	436.29	428.71	436.97	42.9	42.7	40.8	10.17	10.04	10.71
Food and Kindred Products	422.94	441.78	447.29	42.0	43.1	43.3	10.07	10.25	10.33
Printing and Publishing	362.61	416.22	407.29	41.3	42.0	37.4	8.78	9.91	10.89

NASVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

Research and Statistics
Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Dec. 1990	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Nov. 1991	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Dec. 1990	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Nov. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.9	3.1	0.1	135.9	2.8	0.1
All items (1967=100)......	413.0	-	-	404.7	-	-
Food and beverages........	137.3	2.5	0.3	136.9	2.5	0.3
Food......................	136.7	1.9	0.4	136.3	1.8	0.3
Food at home...........	135.5	1.3	0.4	135.0	1.1	0.3
Food away from home....	139.6	2.9	0.2	139.4	2.8	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	143.9	9.9	- 0.1	143.5	10.0	- 0.1
Housing...................	135.0	3.4	0.2	132.7	3.4	0.2
Shelter..................	148.2	3.9	0.2	144.6	3.8	0.2
Renters' costs 1/......	155.8	4.2	0.3	137.7	3.8	0.2
Rent, residential.....	145.2	2.9	0.1	144.8	3.0	0.1
Apparel and upkeep.......	129.6	3.4	- 2.5	128.4	3.1	- 2.3
Transportation...........	125.3	- 1.5	0.2	124.5	- 1.7	0
Medical care.............	182.6	7.9	0.4	182.0	7.8	0.4
Entertainment............	139.9	3.9	- 0.4	138.4	3.8	- 0.2
Other goods & services...	177.6	8.0	0.4	177.7	8.1	0.5
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.725	- 2.9	- 0.1	$.736	- 2.6	0

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Dec. 1990	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Nov. 1991	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Dec. 1990	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from Nov. 1991
SOUTH (1982-84=100).......	134.3	2.6	- 0.1	133.3	2.5	0.1
Less than 50,000 pop......	132.3	1.6	0.2	132.7	1.4	0.2
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	133.4	2.9	- 0.1	133.6	2.7	- 0.1
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	135.8	2.7	0	133.0	2.5	0
1,200,000 or more pop.....	134.8	2.7	- 0.1	133.4	2.5	0
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	217.9	-	-	216.8	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop......	214.9	-	-	214.9	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	215.9	-	-	216.3	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	221.8	-	-	215.5	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	217.7	-	-	216.1	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

CPI HOTLINE NUMBER IS 404-347-3702

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57455-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for January 1992

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Statistics Available for States

For many years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has published seasonally adjusted state labor force data for the 11 large states that obtain estimates directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Beginning with January 1992 estimation, seasonally adjusted local area unemployment statistics (LAUS) will be available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. LAUS estimates for substate areas will not be seasonally adjusted.

The seasonally adjusted series will not replace the unadjusted series. BLS will have two official series for each state and the District of Columbia, one seasonally adjusted and one unadjusted. See page 4.

What is the seasonality of a time series?

Seasonality is the effect that annual events have on the movements of a time series. Examples of such events include weather changes, school schedules, industrial production schedules, harvests, and major holidays.

What is seasonal adjustment and why is it important?

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical tool that attempts to remove, or filter out, seasonal fluctuations in a time series. Once the seasonality of a data series is removed through seasonal adjustment, the data series can be analyzed more easily for underlying trend and cyclical movements. Without seasonal adjustment, month-to-month comparisons of data within a time series are considered inaccurate. Consequently, it is difficult to produce effective and meaningful analyses of the data over time without seasonally adjusted data series.

Seasonal adjustment is particularly important to LAUS estimation because the data are used extensively by economic analysts and policymakers to make decisions about economic conditions. Without seasonally adjusted series, analysts, policymakers, and other data users cannot make adequate assessments of economic health, nor can they accurately follow trends in State labor markets.

The March 1992 edition of the BLS publication Employment and Earnings will include a one-time publication of historical seasonally adjusted LAUS data for the period 1978-1991. Current seasonally adjusted LAUS data will also be available in Employment and Earnings starting in April 1992.

1991 LMR INDEX

Articles of interest published in last year's issues of The Labor Market Report are listed below. Copies are available upon request by writing to the address on the back of this report.

January
1990 LMR Index - list of articles published in the 1990 issues of The Labor Market Report
Percent Change in Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers By Major Group, 1979-90
Research and Statistics Fields Requests for Labor Statistics From Many Sources

February
Preliminary 1990 Population Estimates for Tennessee, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Counties

March
1990 Population for Tennessee Municipalities with a Population of 1,000 or more
Occupational Supply and Demand Analysis to be Used in Educational Plans

April
Tennessee's Experienced Labor Force by Occupation, 1990
Tennessee's Experienced Labor Force by Industry, 1990
Tennessee 1990 Labor Force Estimates by Sex and Age

May
Percent Distribution of 1990 Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, for Tennessee Counties
Recent Publications by Research and Statistics

June
1990 Average Weekly Wage of Tennessee Counties
Per Capita Personal Income for Tennessee Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1988-89

July
Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by State, 1989 and 1990
U.S. and Tennessee Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by Industry, 1989 and 1990

August
New Wage Survey - an announcement of the new wage survey to be conducted by the Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Regional and State Per Capita Income Personal, 1989 and 1990 - includes the rankings of states by per capita personal income

September
Per Capita Personal Income for Tennessee Counties, 1988-89
Labor Surplus Areas Eligible for Federal Procurement Preference, October 1, 1991, through September 30, 1992

October
Determining the Labor Force of the Population - a flow chart
Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 1990 Annual Averages - table includes data for U.S. and Tennessee

November
Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?
What the Household Survey and Establishment Series Measures and the Comparison Problems

December
The Unemployed: Who They Are and How They Are Counted?

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 1981 - 1991

The movement in prices during the last eleven years was not uniform over time. It ranged from 8.9 percent increase in 1981 to a 1.1 percent increase in 1986. Nor was it uniform among items. Among the seven major Consumer Price Index (CPI) expenditure groups, medical costs rose most rapidly. The prices of other goods and services also advanced at a substantial rate due to increases in prices of tobacco products and tuition.

During 1991, the CPI rose 3.1 percent. This was the lowest increase since 1986. Transportation cost dropped by 1.5 percent in 1991, the first decline since 1986. The highest increase was in other goods and services which rose 7.6 percent in 1990 to 8.0 percent in 1991.

Percent Change in Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, by major group, 1981-91

(12 months ended December)

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All items	8.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	1.1
Food and beverages	4.3	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.8	3.7
Housing	10.2	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3	1.7
Apparel and upkeep	3.5	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.9
Transportation	10.9	1.8	3.9	3.1	2.6	-5.9
Medical care	12.5	11.0	6.4	6.1	6.8	7.7
Entertainment	7.2	5.6	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.4
Other goods and services	9.9	12.1	7.9	6.0	6.3	5.5

Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Average annual change
All items	4.4	4.4	4.6	6.1	3.1	4.4
Food and beverages	3.5	5.1	5.5	5.3	2.5	3.9
Housing	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.3
Apparel and upkeep	4.8	4.7	1.0	5.1	3.4	3.0
Transportation	6.1	3.0	4.0	10.4	-1.5	3.4
Medical care	5.8	6.9	8.5	9.6	7.9	8.1
Entertainment	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.5
Other goods and services	6.1	7.0	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.7

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	January			January	
County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	4.2	5.7	Lauderdale	10.8	11.1
Bedford	9.2	10.1	Lawrence	15.4	8.8
Benton	16.2	9.7	Lewis	8.1	9.9
Bledsoe	8.8	9.1	Lincoln	8.3	8.8
Blount	7.9	8.3	Loudon	6.8	8.3
Bradley	7.5	7.9	Macon	9.9	9.7
Campbell	17.5	19.8	Madison	5.3	6.7
Cannon	8.1	9.2	Marion	9.9	12.6
Carroll	12.9	8.6	Marshall	9.0	7.2
Carter	6.8	8.1	Maury	7.4	10.7
Cheatham	5.1	7.5	McMinn	12.8	9.8
Chester	6.5	6.7	McNairy	9.2	9.3
Claiborne	9.9	8.1	Meigs	14.0	15.3
Clay	4.6	6.4	Monroe	12.3	10.4
Cocke	19.3	18.9	Montgomery	7.9	7.9
Coffee	7.1	8.2	Moore	7.9	11.0
Crockett	7.8	8.4	Morgan	8.0	11.8
Cumberland	12.2	13.1	Obion	11.1	12.0
Davidson	4.1	5.5	Overton	14.0	13.1
Decatur	10.1	14.4	Perry	11.7	9.3
DeKalb	7.2	10.5	Pickett	7.5	10.0
Dickson	7.4	9.9	Polk	19.3	18.1
Dyer	7.3	10.4	Putnam	6.6	7.4
Fayette	9.6	9.2	Rhea	13.9	13.4
Fentress	11.0	11.2	Roane	7.6	8.4
Franklin	6.5	6.7	Robertson	8.1	8.0
Gibson	10.7	9.9	Rutherford	5.2	5.7
Giles	9.3	10.8	Scott	11.7	14.7
Grainger	11.2	9.7	Sequatchie	8.4	10.9
Greene	14.4	15.1	Sevier	18.9	22.7
Grundy	13.4	19.8	Shelby	5.1	6.3
Hamblen	8.6	9.2	Smith	8.2	8.5
Hamilton	5.3	6.5	Stewart	10.6	12.8
Hancock	7.4	7.9	Sullivan	4.0	5.6
Hardeman	7.6	8.5	Sumner	6.5	7.6
Hardin	10.9	13.0	Tipton	7.6	8.5
Hawkins	6.9	8.6	Trousdale	7.6	10.1
Haywood	10.5	10.7	Unicoi	11.4	13.9
Henderson	12.8	11.8	Union	7.3	7.6
Henry	8.5	9.6	Van Buren	10.2	11.8
Hickman	9.1	11.6	Warren	10.0	13.2
Houston	12.3	16.2	Washington	5.5	6.6
Humphreys	16.9	22.2	Wayne	11.0	9.4
Jackson	8.1	9.9	Weakley	7.6	6.3
Jefferson	11.0	10.8	White	9.8	12.1
Johnson	9.0	14.0	Williamson	3.7	4.4
Knox	4.0	5.1	Wilson	5.4	6.8
Lake	24.0	12.9			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	January 1991				Preliminary December 1991				Preliminary January 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,740,000	116,977,000	7,763,000	6.2	125,619,000	116,728,000	8,891,000	7.1	126,046,000	117,117,000	8,929,000	7.1
TENNESSEE[2]	2,413,700	2,255,000	158,700	6.6	2,412,700	2,248,300	164,400	6.8	2,428,300	2,249,300	179,000	7.4
Not seasonally adjusted												
U.S.[1]	123,585,000	114,990,000	8,595,000	7.0	125,108,000	116,549,000	8,559,000	6.8	125,072,000	115,122,000	9,949,000	8.0
TENNESSEE[2]	2,375,100	2,210,600	164,500	6.9	2,399,600	2,244,600	155,000	6.5	2,394,400	2,205,300	189,100	7.9
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,600	197,800	12,800	6.1	211,900	200,500	11,400	5.4	212,100	197,900	14,200	6.7
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	218,800	206,300	12,500	5.7	225,200	212,100	13,100	5.8	231,500	214,000	17,500	7.6
KNOXVILLE	279,800	261,400	18,400	6.6	283,600	267,100	16,500	5.8	292,700	270,200	22,500	7.7
MEMPHIS	470,000	443,900	26,100	5.6	474,400	448,400	26,300	5.5	464,800	434,400	30,400	6.5
NASHVILLE	527,800	502,400	25,400	4.8	534,500	508,000	26,500	5.0	520,400	489,200	31,200	6.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January was 7.4 percent, up six-tenths of a percentage point from a seasonally adjusted 6.8 percent in December.

Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate reached 7.1 percent, unchanged from the December rate but higher than the 6.2 percent rate of last January.

The business survey, which collects data by place of work, showed the normal declines that occurred between December and January. Employment declined by 47,000, which was the smallest December to January decline since 1989.

On a month-to-month basis, employment increased in industrial machinery and equipment by 1,600, part of which included recalls from layoffs. Health services were up by 300 and electronic and other electric equipment went up by 200. Declines from December to January occurred in trade, down by 19,000; services were off by 9,700; and construction was down by 7,900.

From January 1991 to January 1992, employment increased by 8,500, an improvement over the same time period in 1990-1991 when jobs declined by 9,500. Industries that showed some employment increases over the year were services, up by 15,700; industrial machinery and equipment increased by 2,800; and eating/drinking places went up by 2,500. Employment declines took place in the federal government, which lost 3,600 jobs; transportation, communication, and public utilities were down by 3,000; and wholesale trade decreased by 2,300.

Non-seasonally adjusted county rates across the state showed three counties recorded lower unemployment rates while 92 counties recorded higher unemployment rates. Williamson County at 4.4 percent, up from 3.4 percent, registered the state's lowest county unemployment rate. Sevier County at 22.7 percent, up from 13.8 percent, recorded the highest state unemployment rate due to a downturn in the tourist industry.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	2134.6	2190.1	2143.1	8.5	-47.0
Goods Producing	585.4	595.6	584.1	-1.3	-11.5
Manufacturing	500.3	503.5	500.2	-0.1	-3.3
Durable Goods	246.1	250.2	250.7	4.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	18.2	18.2	18.0	-0.2	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.5	26.8	26.5	1.0	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.1	12.9	12.6	-0.5	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	15.5	15.1	15.1	-0.4	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	41.3	42.3	42.3	1.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.4	36.6	38.2	2.8	1.6
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	35.4	35.5	35.7	0.3	0.2
Transportation Equipment	39.9	41.2	41.1	1.2	-0.1
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.7	10.5	-0.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.1	10.9	10.7	-0.4	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	254.2	253.3	249.5	-4.7	-3.8
Food & Kindred Products	37.1	38.0	37.0	-0.1	-1.0
Meat Products	8.4	8.3	8.2	-0.2	-0.1
Tobacco	1.6	1.4	1.3	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.0	19.6	19.5	-0.5	-0.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	8.6	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	61.3	60.6	59.2	-2.1	-1.4
Paper & Allied Products	20.0	20.4	20.2	0.2	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	37.7	37.4	37.2	-0.5	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.6	39.3	38.9	-0.7	-0.4
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.5	27.4	27.1	-0.4	-0.3
Leather & Leather Products	8.6	8.2	8.3	-0.3	0.1
Mining	5.6	5.3	5.0	-0.6	-0.3
Construction	79.5	86.8	78.9	-0.6	-7.9
Service Producing	1549.2	1594.5	1559.0	9.8	-35.5
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	116.1	115.4	113.1	-3.0	-2.3
Transportation	87.3	88.0	85.8	-1.5	-2.2
Communications & Public Utilities	28.8	27.4	27.3	-1.5	-0.1
Trade	503.1	521.1	502.1	-1.0	-19.0
Wholesale Trade	127.1	126.6	124.8	-2.3	-1.8
Durable Goods	71.7	71.2	70.4	-1.3	-0.8
Nondurable Goods	55.4	55.4	54.4	-1.0	-1.0
Retail Trade	376.0	394.5	377.3	1.3	-17.2
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	13.5	14.3	13.6	0.1	-0.7
Retail General Merchandise	57.3	62.0	56.9	-0.4	-5.1
Food Stores	64.9	66.9	65.4	0.5	-1.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.3	40.4	40.0	-0.3	-0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	21.5	23.3	21.5	0.0	-1.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.0	14.1	13.5	-0.5	-0.6
Eating & Drinking Places	120.7	128.2	123.2	2.5	-5.0
Miscellaneous Retail	43.8	45.3	43.2	-0.6	-2.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.3	102.8	102.1	-0.2	-0.7
Finance	47.0	47.3	47.1	0.1	-0.2
Insurance	35.6	35.6	35.6	0.0	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.7	19.9	19.4	-0.3	-0.5
Services	475.7	501.1	491.4	15.7	-9.7
Hotels & Other Lodging	27.2	27.7	25.9	-1.3	-1.8
Personal Services	24.4	24.0	23.4	-1.0	-0.6
Business Services	89.7	97.9	93.2	3.5	-4.7
Health Services	158.6	166.4	166.7	8.1	0.3
Hospitals	73.0	76.6	76.8	3.8	0.2
Government	352.0	354.1	350.3	-1.7	-3.8
Federal	61.4	58.3	57.8	-3.6	-0.5
State**	89.3	92.2	90.2	0.9	-2.0
State Education	44.9	48.4	46.4	1.5	-2.0
Local**	201.3	203.6	202.3	1.0	-1.3
Local Education	101.9	103.6	103.2	1.3	-0.4

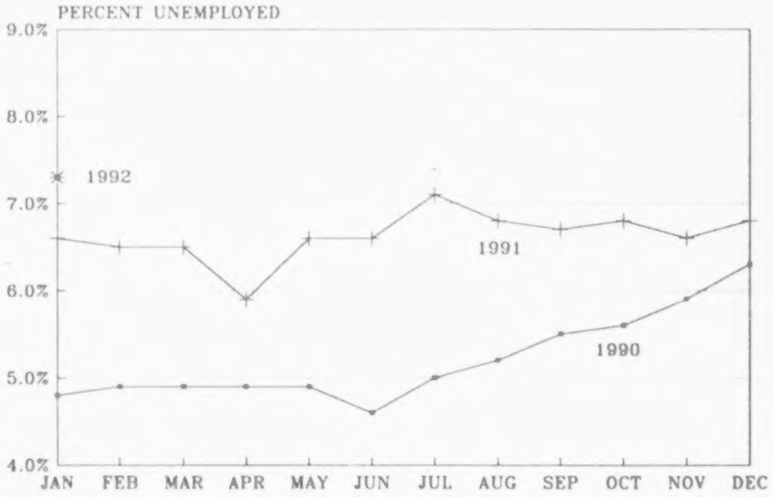
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			**Average Weekly Hours**			**Average Hourly Earnings**		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$384.74	$412.70	$401.00	39.1	40.7	40.1	$9.84	$10.14	$10.00
Durable Goods	391.04	426.13	412.00	38.3	40.7	40.0	10.21	10.47	10.30
Lumber & Wood Products	253.89	273.93	270.09	39.0	39.7	39.2	6.51	6.90	6.89
Furniture & Fixtures	297.14	335.15	330.46	35.5	37.7	36.8	8.37	8.89	8.98
Stone, Clay, & Glass	503.05	510.34	484.21	41.2	41.9	41.0	12.21	12.18	11.81
Primary Metal Industries	501.41	518.50	492.37	42.1	42.5	42.3	11.91	12.20	11.64
Fabricated Metal Products	420.25	437.78	432.42	40.1	40.8	40.3	10.48	10.73	10.73
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	380.24	437.84	414.69	38.8	42.8	42.1	9.80	10.23	9.85
Instruments & Related Products	385.66	445.17	426.01	39.8	42.6	41.4	9.69	10.45	10.29
Nondurable Goods	378.25	398.45	389.54	39.9	40.7	40.2	9.48	9.79	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	375.14	402.68	394.67	40.6	41.3	41.5	9.24	9.75	9.51
Textile Mill Products	329.01	340.59	341.92	41.7	42.1	41.8	7.89	8.09	8.18
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	237.54	253.13	247.67	37.0	37.5	37.3	6.42	6.75	6.64
Paper & Allied Products	556.60	582.24	574.65	44.0	45.1	43.6	12.65	12.91	13.18
Chemical & Allied Products	538.72	550.09	542.15	41.6	41.8	41.8	12.95	13.16	12.97
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	453.74	475.46	445.78	41.4	43.5	41.2	10.96	10.93	10.82
Leather & Leather Products	273.93	282.58	270.61	38.8	40.6	37.9	7.06	6.96	7.14

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

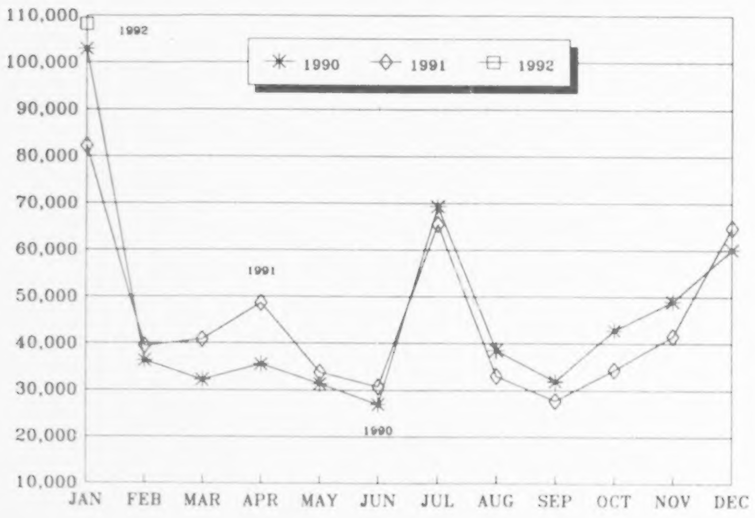
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



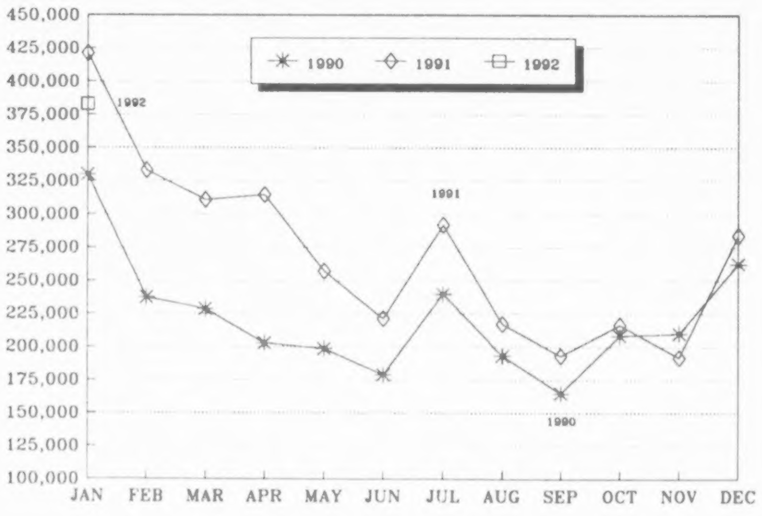
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
Initial Claims	82,178	64,771	108,195
Continued Weeks Claimed	421,093	284,041	382,822
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,155	4,237	4,474
Appeals Decisions	1,347	1,653	1,749
Lower Authority	1,091	1,440	1,430
Higher Authority	256	213	319

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$38,415,335	$28,306,299	$35,696,492
Benefit Weeks Paid	343,875	242,051	307,142
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$115	$121	$120
First Payments	48,229	21,547	48,351
Final Payments	5,555	6,394	6,709
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$628,026,029	$593,801,867	$568,290,596

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,396,476	$1,436,814	$1,850,214
Benefit Weeks Claimed	6,849	6,855	8,544
Initial Claims	755	1,219	1,088
Continued Weeks Claimed	7,249	7,264	9,047
Appeals Decisions	27	13	18

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$308,748	$768,541	$950,320
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,839	4,111	5,115
Initial Claims	181	554	582
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,076	4,542	5,389
Appeals Decisions	6	7	12

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,600 jobs between December and January. Services dropped by 600 jobs due to decreases in personal services and business services. Retail trade declined by 400 jobs due to seasonal decreases in general merchandise stores and in eating and drinking places. Industrial machinery increased by 200 jobs due to recalls.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	198.4	201.2	199.6	1.2	-1.6
Goods Producing	52.7	51.4	51.2	-1.5	-0.2
Manufacturing	45.5	43.9	44.1	-1.4	0.2
Durable Goods	17.0	16.3	16.5	-0.5	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.7	2.9	-0.1	0.2
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	28.5	27.6	27.6	-0.9	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.1	11.5	11.6	-0.5	0.1
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.3	2.4	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Construction	6.6	6.8	6.4	-0.2	-0.4
Service Producing	145.7	149.8	148.4	2.7	-1.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	47.8	49.2	48.6	0.8	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	11.3	11.3	11.1	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	7.2	7.1	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.0	-0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	36.5	37.9	37.5	1.0	-0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.2	13.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	42.3	44.6	44.0	1.7	-0.6
Government	33.9	34.4	34.2	0.3	-0.2
Federal	7.5	7.1	7.1	-0.4	0.0
State & Local	26.4	27.3	27.1	0.7	-0.2
State	6.9	7.1	7.0	0.1	-0.1
Local	19.5	20.2	20.1	0.6	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

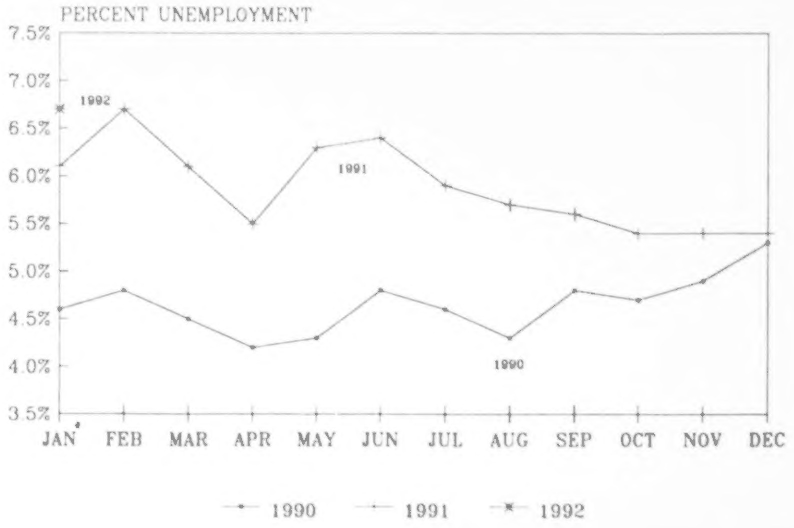
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$357.62	$385.15	$381.48	40.5	40.8	40.8	$8.83	$9.44	$9.35
Durable Goods	346.63	412.00	402.95	39.3	41.7	41.8	8.82	9.88	9.64
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	341.55	326.27	338.77	41.2	39.5	39.3	8.29	8.26	8.62
Primary Metal Industries	344.49	418.61	387.37	36.3	41.0	40.1	9.49	10.21	9.66
Fabricated Metal Products	315.86	463.71	468.13	36.9	41.0	41.1	8.56	11.31	11.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	456.08	459.65	443.63	41.2	39.9	40.7	11.07	11.52	10.90
Nondurable Goods	365.56	367.94	366.92	41.4	40.3	40.1	8.83	9.13	9.15
Textile Mill Products	341.04	322.81	325.20	42.0	40.1	40.0	8.12	8.05	8.13
Knitting Mills	286.65	284.38	280.63	45.0	42.7	42.2	6.37	6.66	6.65
Paper and Allied Products	491.35	559.06	552.21	47.2	45.9	45.3	10.41	12.18	12.19
Chemicals and Allied Products	550.21	570.18	579.21	44.3	43.0	43.0	12.42	13.26	13.47

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,600 jobs between December and January. Due to layoffs, employment decreased by 200 jobs in other durable goods and by 300 jobs in other nondurable goods. Seasonal decreases occurred in retail trade (-700), services (-400), and in state government (-500) employment.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	172.6	179.8	177.2	4.6	-2.6
Goods Producing	61.8	63.5	62.8	1.0	-0.7
Manufacturing	54.2	54.4	54.0	-0.2	-0.4
Durable Goods	21.9	21.5	21.4	-0.5	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.8	4.4	4.5	-0.3	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.5	7.7	7.7	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	5.2	5.0	-0.5	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	32.3	32.9	32.6	0.3	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.7	4.2	4.1	0.4	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.6	6.5	6.5	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.2	17.4	17.1	-0.1	-0.3
Mining & Construction	7.6	9.1	8.8	1.2	-0.3
Service Producing	110.8	116.3	114.4	3.6	-1.9
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.0
Trade	35.2	40.3	39.6	0.4	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.1	8.1	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.2	4.2	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	30.8	32.2	31.5	0.7	-0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5	5.7	5.5	0.0	-0.2
Services	34.9	37.8	37.4	2.5	-0.4
Government	24.8	26.0	25.4	0.6	-0.6
Federal	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
State & Local	21.9	23.1	22.5	0.6	-0.6
State	5.8	6.4	5.9	0.1	-0.5
Local	16.1	16.7	16.6	0.5	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

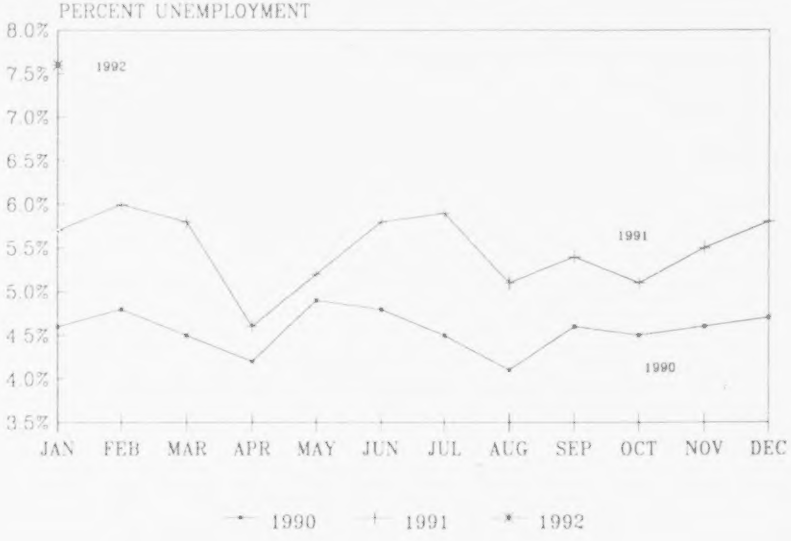
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$426.12	$432.23	$419.69	40.2	40.7	40.2	$10.60	$10.62	$10.44
Durable Goods	411.10	408.18	392.35	41.4	40.9	40.2	9.93	9.98	9.76
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	469.79	454.94	441.76	43.1	43.0	42.6	10.90	10.58	10.37
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	362.31	362.60	337.46	39.0	36.7	36.8	9.29	9.88	9.17
Nondurable Goods	435.90	449.55	441.29	39.2	40.5	40.3	11.12	11.10	10.95
Food & Kindred Products	365.31	481.22	385.25	41.0	41.7	33.5	8.91	11.54	11.50
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	248.81	239.01	232.41	41.4	38.8	38.8	6.01	6.16	5.99

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

KNOXVILLE MSA

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 6,300 jobs between December and January. Seasonal decreases were experienced in retail trade (-3,300) and construction (-500). Services dropped by 1,400 jobs due to seasonal decreases in recreational services, business services, and hotels and other lodgings. Food and kindred products decreased by 300 jobs due to a plant closure and seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	263.8	275.3	269.0	5.2	-6.3
Goods Producing	62.9	65.5	64.4	1.5	-1.1
Manufacturing	50.6	52.3	51.6	1.0	-0.7
Durable Goods	30.7	31.5	31.4	0.7	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	2.7	2.6	0.2	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	22.5	22.9	22.8	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.9	20.8	20.2	0.3	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	3.2	3.3	3.0	-0.2	-0.3
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.7	9.0	8.8	0.1	-0.2
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.2	4.1	0.1	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
Construction	11.0	11.9	11.4	0.4	-0.5
Service Producing	200.9	209.8	204.6	3.7	-5.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.3	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	68.7	71.3	67.8	-0.9	-3.5
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.2	15.0	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.1	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	53.4	56.1	52.8	-0.6	-3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.7	9.7	9.5	-0.2	-0.2
Services	60.1	64.6	63.2	3.1	-1.4
Government	52.1	53.9	53.8	1.7	-0.1
Federal	6.7	6.9	6.9	0.2	0.0
State & Local	45.4	47.0	46.9	1.5	-0.1
State	22.2	22.5	22.5	0.3	0.0
Local	23.2	24.5	24.4	1.2	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

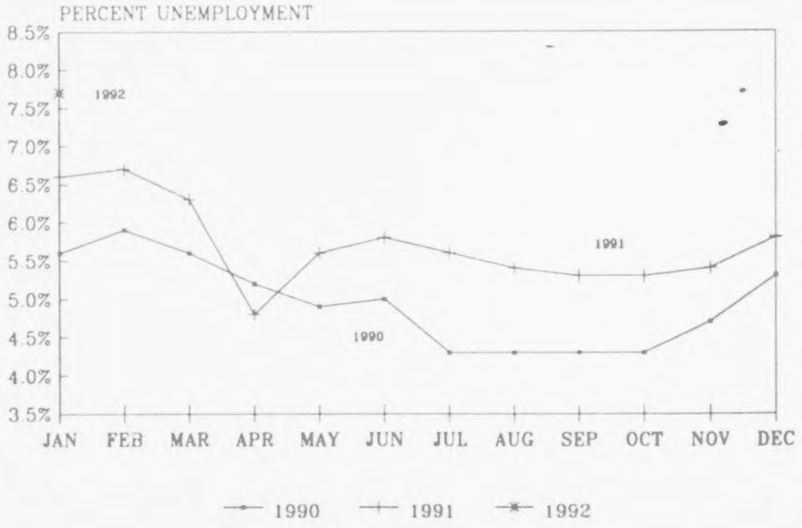
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$368.01	$408.84	$393.02	37.9	40.6	39.9	$9.71	$10.07	$9.85
Durable Goods	395.10	433.06	418.40	37.7	41.6	40.7	10.48	10.41	10.28
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	350.51	393.64	379.73	40.9	42.1	41.5	8.57	9.35	9.15
Machinery, Except Electrical	369.42	448.29	449.83	39.3	45.1	45.3	9.40	9.94	9.93
Nondurable Goods	330.43	376.49	357.10	38.2	39.3	38.9	8.65	9.58	9.18
Food and Kindred Products	310.05	373.74	357.70	37.4	39.3	39.7	8.29	9.51	9.01
Textile Mill Products	357.17	389.96	408.32	38.2	42.9	44.0	9.35	9.09	9.28
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	289.87	314.82	290.19	39.6	39.8	38.9	7.32	7.91	7.46

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 6,200 jobs between December and January. Seasonal decreases were reported in paper and allied products (-200); construction and mining (-800); retail trade (-2,500); transportation, communication, and public utilities (-400).

Employment in services decreased by 800 jobs due seasonal declines in business services and private educational services. Employment in state government decreased by 600 jobs due to a seasonal decrease in education.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	464.0	474.2	468.0	4.0	-6.2
Goods Producing	76.9	78.0	76.4	-0.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	59.4	59.6	58.8	-0.6	-0.8
Durable Goods	26.6	26.6	26.3	-0.3	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.2	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.8	5.6	5.5	-0.3	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.5	7.6	7.5	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	32.8	33.0	32.5	-0.3	-0.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	7.0	7.3	7.1	0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.1	-0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.7	7.6	7.5	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Mining & Construction	17.5	18.4	17.6	0.1	-0.8
Service Producing	387.1	396.2	391.6	4.5	-4.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	46.6	46.9	46.5	-0.1	-0.4
Trade	121.9	126.0	123.4	1.5	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	37.5	38.1	38.0	0.5	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.4	23.5	23.4	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.1	14.6	14.6	0.5	0.0
Retail Trade	84.4	87.9	85.4	1.0	-2.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.5	24.9	24.8	0.3	-0.1
Services	117.3	119.7	118.9	1.6	-0.8
Government	76.8	78.7	78.0	1.2	-0.7
Federal	20.1	19.6	19.6	-0.5	0.0
State & Local	56.7	59.1	58.4	1.7	-0.7
State	12.8	13.9	13.3	0.5	-0.6
Local	43.9	45.2	45.1	1.2	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

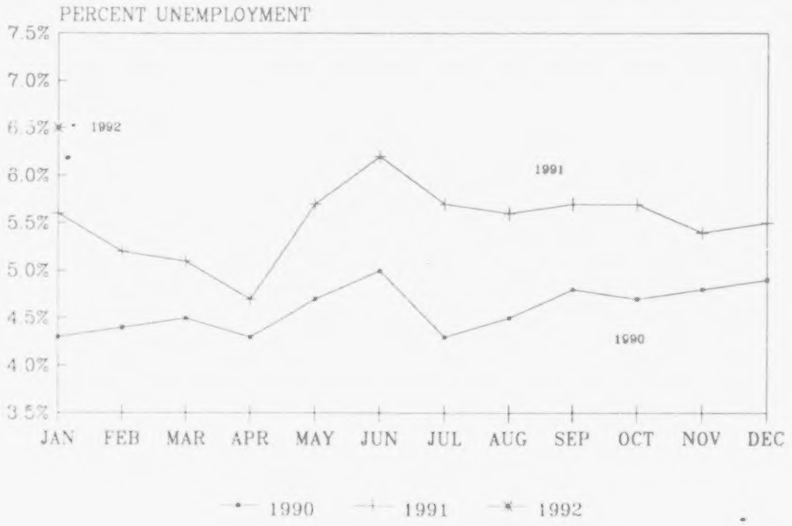
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$411.60	$443.30	$427.00	40.0	41.9	40.9	$10.29	$10.58	$10.44
Durable Goods	351.50	388.48	369.74	37.0	39.4	38.0	9.50	9.86	9.73
Lumber and Wood Products	239.40	266.93	264.11	39.9	39.9	40.2	6.00	6.69	6.57
Furniture and Fixtures	304.90	304.18	286.53	38.4	39.3	40.3	7.94	7.74	7.11
Nondurable Goods	466.28	493.27	481.57	42.7	44.2	43.7	10.92	11.16	11.02
Food and Kindred Products	377.14	408.96	406.79	43.3	44.5	44.9	8.71	9.19	9.06
Paper and Allied Products	560.95	574.54	573.54	44.1	48.2	45.7	12.72	11.92	12.55
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	583.87	599.09	542.82	44.3	43.1	43.6	13.18	13.90	12.45

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 8,900 jobs between December and January. Seasonal decreases were reported in retail trade (-3,800); wholesale trade (-200); construction and mining (-1,900); and petroleum, coal, and rubber (-200). Employment in services decreased by 2,100 jobs due to seasonal declines in business services, hotels, and other lodgings. Employment in state government decreased by 500 jobs due to a seasonal decrease in education. Other decreases were reported in other durable goods (-300) and finance, insurance and real estate (-300). Machinery and electrical equipment increased by 700 jobs due to a recall and seasonal increases.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	January 1991	Revised December 1991	Preliminary January 1992	Net Change Jan. 1991 to Jan. 1992	Net Change Dec. 1991 to Jan. 1992
TOTAL	486.2	498.0	489.1	2.9	-8.9
Goods Producing	105.9	106.9	105.0	-0.9	-1.9
Manufacturing	86.4	86.8	86.8	0.4	0.0
Durable Goods	47.2	47.7	48.0	0.8	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.3	8.3	0.1	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.4	14.6	15.3	0.9	0.7
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.2	11.1	0.1	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.4	-0.4	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	39.2	39.1	38.8	-0.4	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.5	6.4	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.3	14.1	14.1	-0.2	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.6	5.8	5.6	0.0	-0.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.0	6.1	-0.3	0.1
Mining & Construction	19.5	20.1	18.2	-1.3	-1.9
Service Producing	380.3	391.1	384.1	3.8	-7.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.4	28.5	28.4	0.0	-0.1
Trade	120.5	124.8	120.8	0.3	-4.0
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.6	31.4	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.4	18.3	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.2	13.1	0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	88.8	93.2	89.4	0.6	-3.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.6	31.1	30.8	0.2	-0.3
Services	131.7	136.8	134.7	3.0	-2.1
Government	69.1	69.9	69.4	0.3	-0.5
Federal	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
State & Local	59.0	59.8	59.3	0.3	-0.5
State	23.3	23.2	22.7	-0.6	-0.5
Local	35.7	36.6	36.6	0.9	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

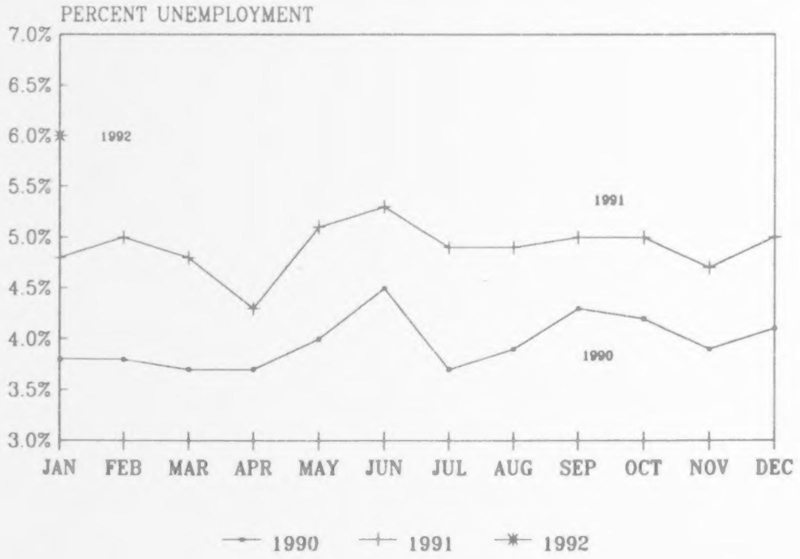
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992
All Manufacturing	$457.56	$472.06	$456.65	40.6	41.3	40.7	$11.27	$11.43	$11.22
Durable Goods	478.00	498.26	483.69	39.8	41.8	41.2	12.01	11.92	11.74
Nondurable Goods	426.17	432.95	418.00	41.7	40.5	40.0	10.22	10.69	10.45
Food and Kindred Products	427.65	424.55	424.09	42.3	41.5	40.7	10.11	10.23	10.42
Printing and Publishing	352.59	376.88	390.86	38.2	33.5	35.5	9.23	11.25	11.01

NASVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1992 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1992 from	
		Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991		Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991		Jan. 1991	Nov. 1991		Jan. 1991	Nov. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	138.1	2.6	0.1	136.0	2.4	0.1	133.7	1.7	0.1	131.7	1.5	0.2
All items (1967=100)......	413.8	-	-	405.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100).	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.6	-	-	214.0	-	-
Food and beverages.......	137.9	1.5	0.4	137.4	1.3	0.4	138.7	2.0	0.4	138.0	1.2	0.5
Food....................	137.2	1.0	0.4	136.8	1.0	0.4	139.5	2.0	0.5	138.3	1.2	0.4
Food at home...........	136.4	0	0.7	135.8	- 0.1	0.6	132.1	- 0.5	1.0	131.7	- 0.8	0.7
Food away from home....	139.7	2.9	0.1	139.5	2.8	0.1	149.5	4.4	0	150.8	4.5	0
Alcoholic beverages.....	144.8	5.5	0.6	144.4	5.5	0.6	130.7	1.9	0.4	131.7	1.0	1.2
Housing..................	135.7	3.0	0.5	133.3	3.0	0.5	126.0	3.0	0.5	125.6	3.0	0.5
Shelter.................	149.2	3.6	0.7	145.4	3.7	0.6	129.2	4.0	0.4	129.3	4.1	0.2
Renters costs' 1/......	158.8	3.7	1.9	139.6	3.6	1.4	132.5	5.1	0.2	125.8	5.1	- 0.2
Rent, residential.....	145.4	3.0	0.1	145.1	3.1	0.2	124.4	5.2	- 0.6	124.4	5.2	- 0.6
Apparel and upkeep.......	127.9	3.3	- 1.3	126.8	3.2	- 1.2	140.4	3.5	- 1.3	140.5	4.5	- 0.9
Transportation...........	124.5	- 0.8	- 0.6	123.5	- 1.0	- 0.8	125.6	- 2.9	- 0.6	122.3	- 2.2	- 0.6
Medical care.............	184.3	7.8	0.9	183.7	7.7	0.9	169.6	6.2	1.7	168.3	6.0	1.8
Entertainment............	140.1	3.4	0.1	138.6	3.3	0.1	126.1	- 0.9	- 0.2	127.0	- 1.2	- 0.3
Other goods & services...	178.6	7.3	0.6	178.6	7.2	0.5	162.1	0.7	- 0.1	160.8	0.8	0.6
Purchasing power of the Dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.724	- 2.6	- 0.1	$.735	- 2.4	- 0.1	$.748	- 1.6	- 0.1	$.759	- 1.4	- 0.3

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to January 1992 from --		Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to January 1992 from --		Dec 1977=100
		Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991			Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	134.4	2.3	0.1	218.0	133.2	2.1	- 0.1	215.8
Less than 50,000 pop.....	132.5	1.7	0.2	215.2	132.8	1.5	0.1	215.0
50,000-450,000 pop.......	133.6	2.5	0.1	216.2	133.7	2.4	0.1	216.4
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	135.8	2.3	0	221.8	132.9	2.1	- 0.1	215.3
1,200,000 or more pop....	134.8	2.4	0	217.7	133.3	2.1	- 0.1	216.0

1/ U.S. base year is Dec. 1982 for CPI-U; Dec. 1984 for CPI-W. Miami base year is Nov. 1982 for CPI-U; Nov. 1984 for CPI-W.

Group	ATLANTA, GEORGIA CPI-U			ATLANTA, GEORGIA CPI-W		
	Index 2nd half 1991	Percent change to 2nd half 1991 from		Index 2nd half 1991	Percent change to 2nd half 1991 from	
		2nd half 1990	1st half 1991		2nd half 1990	1st half 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	136.2	2.7	0.5	134.4	2.5	0.7
All items (1967=100)......	410.8	-	-	406.4	-	-

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for February 1992
Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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Editor's Note: The following article appeared in part in "Income and Poverty: State Comparisons" by Robert Wm. Baker, LMI Review, October 1991 issue, Washington State Employment Security Department.

Income and Poverty: State Comparisons

In the second half of 1991, the Census Bureau released median income and poverty rate estimates for the states and the District of Columbia. These data are unusual because the Census Bureau has never before released state-level median household income information.

The Census' median income and poverty estimates for the nation and multi-state regions are updated each calendar year. However, the bureau does not consider the results of the annual household survey, the source for these income figures, to be reliable enough to publish at the state level. In order to overcome the shortcomings of the annual data and make this information available at the state level, they have used a three-year average instead. The reference period is for 1988-1990.

Income

Money income is defined as the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Social Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, Veterans' payments, unemployment and workers compensations, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money income which was regularly received. These income measures are before payments of federal, state, local or Social Security (FICA) taxes and before any other types of deductions, such as union dues and Medicare premiums. Capital gains (or losses) and lump-sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Households

A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or though a common hall.

Median Household Income

The median household income for the U.S. for this three-year span was $30,163. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution

Median Household Income and Percent of Persons in Poverty, Based on Three-Year Average, 1988 - 1990

	Income	Poverty	Income % of US Avg.
U.S.	$30,163	13.1%	
Alabama	$22,610	19.1%	-25.0%
Alaska	37,941	11.0	25.8
Arizona	29,508	14.0	-2.2
Arkansas	22,554	19.8	-25.2
California	33,848	13.3	12.2
Colorado	29,316	12.8	-2.8
Connecticut	41,162	4.3	36.5
Delaware	32,769	8.5	8.6
District of Columbia	28,378	18.1	-5.9
Florida	27,416	13.5	-9.1
Georgia	28,647	14.9	-5.0
Hawaii	37,445	11.1	24.1
Idaho	25,733	13.3	-14.7
Illinois	32,717	13.0	8.5
Indiana	27,758	12.3	-8.0
Iowa	27,275	10.0	-9.6
Kansas	28,825	9.7	-4.4
Kentucky	$23,772	17.0 %	-21.2%
Louisiana	23,049	23.2	-23.6
Maine	28,793	12.2	-4.5
Maryland	39,067	9.6	29.5
Massachusetts	36,992	9.3	22.6
Michigan	31,645	13.2	4.9
Minnesota	31,806	11.6	5.4
Mississippi	20,414	25.0	-32.3
Missouri	27,054	12.9	-10.3
Montana	24,303	15.5	-19.4
Nebraska	27,673	11.1	-8.3
Nevada	31,228	9.7	3.5
New Hampshire	39,540	6.9	31.1
New Jersey	40,019	7.9	32.7
New Mexico	23,394	21.1	-22.4
New York	32,245	13.4	6.9
North Carolina	27,045	12.6	-10.3
North Dakota	26,158	12.5	-13.3
Ohio	$30,417	11.5 %	0.8%
Oklahoma	25,159	15.9	-16.6
Oregon	30,003	10.3	-0.5
Pennsylvania	29,597	10.6	-1.9
Rhode Island	32,230	8.0	6.9
South Carolina	27,343	16.2	-9.3
South Dakota	24,871	13.6	-17.5
Tennessee	23,156	17.8	-23.2
Texas	27,697	17.0	-8.2
Utah	30,530	8.7	1.2
Vermont	32,037	9.0	6.2
Virginia	35,702	10.9	18.4
Washington	33,838	9.1	12.2
West Virginia	22,122	17.2	-26.7
Wisconsin	31,361	8.5	4.0
Wyoming	29,921	10.5	-0.8

Source: Bureau of the Census

into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

As with most economic data, the range of median household income among states was quite broad. Connecticut had the highest median household income at $41,162, over 36 percent above the national average. Mississippi had the lowest median household income at $20,414, over 32 percent below the national average.

Tennessee ranked 45th in the nation in median household income with $23,156. This was 23.2 percent below the national average.

Poverty

Poverty is generally measured in terms of income. In 1955, the U.S. Department of Agricultural (USDA) estimated that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food. The poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the *Economy Food Plan*. The poverty thresholds are updated each year by the Department of Health and Human Services based on the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

The poverty rate is all those persons at or below the poverty income thresholds as a share of total noninstitutional population. The poverty rate of the nation was an estimated 13.1 percent in the 1988-to-1990 period.

Though the USDA was the source of the initial estimates of poverty income, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for updating the figures each year. Based on these estimates, the Bureau of the Census then determines the share of population at or below those income thresholds

Note: The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing.

State Differences

The range of poverty rates among the states is as wide, if not wider, than the median household income figures. The state with the lowest rate of poverty was Connecticut at 4.3 percent, less than one-third the national average. With such high incomes and, no doubt, a correspondingly high cost of living, it is unlikely that many lower-income families can afford to live in Connecticut.

The state with the highest poverty rate was Mississippi. An estimated one out of every four Mississippians is considered impoverished, nearly double the national average and almost six times the rate in Connecticut. Mississippi tends to be less developed industrially and more dependent on small agriculture.

Tennessee had a poverty rate of 17.8 percent over this three-year span, 4.7 percentage points above the nation.

New Publications

1991 Annual Average Labor Force Estimates Summary

This report contains estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for each month of 1991 and an annual average on the 1991 benchmark. It provides this information for Tennessee, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and counties.

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates and Hours and Earnings of Production Workers - Tennessee and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1990 Revised - 1991 Preliminary

This statistical report contains monthly and annual average nonagricultural employment estimates by industry as well as hours and earnings of production workers for 1990 and 1991. It also contains historical nonagricultural employment, hours, and earnings as far back as we have comparable data.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	February			February	
County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	3.9	5.7	Lauderdale	10.1	9.4
Bedford	9.1	9.4	Lawrence	8.6	8.1
Benton	10.5	9.1	Lewis	8.9	9.0
Bledsoe	9.1	8.6	Lincoln	9.3	8.6
Blount	7.1	7.9	Loudon	7.2	8.0
Bradley	7.0	7.7	Macon	12.8	9.1
Campbell	17.6	21.2	Madison	5.6	6.7
Cannon	7.5	9.0	Marion	10.7	12.0
Carroll	8.1	7.8	Marshall	9.4	6.5
Carter	6.9	7.3	Maury	7.4	9.7
Cheatham	5.3	7.3	McMinn	10.4	10.6
Chester	6.3	6.3	McNairy	8.5	9.0
Claiborne	9.5	7.3	Meigs	13.4	15.0
Clay	5.1	8.3	Monroe	14.3	10.5
Cocke	18.8	18.7	Montgomery	8.0	8.0
Coffee	7.5	7.6	Moore	9.0	11.1
Crockett	8.8	7.9	Morgan	7.9	11.0
Cumberland	12.1	12.3	Obion	7.8	12.0
Davidson	4.3	5.3	Overton	13.7	12.4
Decatur	9.3	15.0	Perry	9.7	8.7
DeKalb	9.0	8.2	Pickett	8.1	9.7
Dickson	7.3	9.3	Polk	17.0	16.8
Dyer	7.9	9.8	Putnam	7.5	7.6
Fayette	8.3	8.9	Rhea	12.1	12.7
Fentress	11.9	11.0	Roane	7.0	7.6
Franklin	6.4	6.3	Robertson	8.3	7.6
Gibson	9.2	10.0	Rutherford	5.2	5.7
Giles	8.0	10.3	Scott	15.3	13.4
Grainger	11.4	10.5	Sequatchie	8.6	14.3
Greene	14.7	16.1	Sevier	19.1	21.3
Grundy	12.3	16.4	Shelby	4.9	5.9
Hamblen	10.0	9.2	Smith	10.8	8.4
Hamilton	5.7	6.1	Stewart	9.1	12.5
Hancock	7.6	7.8	Sullivan	4.2	5.4
Hardeman	7.4	7.3	Sumner	6.8	7.9
Hardin	9.5	12.5	Tipton	7.1	8.1
Hawkins	7.1	8.4	Trousdale	8.0	9.6
Haywood	10.5	9.8	Unicoi	14.3	10.7
Henderson	12.4	12.4	Union	6.6	6.9
Henry	7.8	8.9	Van Buren	9.7	11.2
Hickman	11.3	10.6	Warren	9.9	11.3
Houston	12.7	14.6	Washington	5.6	6.3
Humphreys	17.1	20.2	Wayne	6.9	7.5
Jackson	9.3	9.3	Weakley	5.1	6.1
Jefferson	11.0	11.5	White	10.7	12.2
Johnson	10.1	18.0	Williamson	3.7	4.3
Knox	4.4	4.9	Wilson	7.2	6.3
Lake	9.5	11.2			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 1991				Revised January 1992				Preliminary February 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,067,000	116,937,000	8,130,000	6.5	126,046,000	117,117,000	8,929,000	7.1	126,287,000	117,043,000	9,244,000	7.3
TENNESSEE[2]	2,411,500	2,254,700	156,800	6.5	2,427,400	2,248,300	179,200	7.4	2,407,800	2,234,800	173,000	7.2
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,070,000	115,151,000	8,919,000	7.2	125,072,000	115,122,000	9,949,000	8.0	125,386,000	115,224,000	10,161,000	8.1
TENNESSEE[2]	2,387,500	2,223,200	164,300	6.9	2,393,500	2,204,200	189,300	7.9	2,384,100	2,203,100	181,000	7.6
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	212,500	198,500	14,000	6.6	214,500	200,300	14,200	6.6	214,400	199,900	14,500	6.8
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	225,100	211,600	13,500	6.0	230,000	213,400	16,600	7.2	229,600	214,000	15,600	6.8
KNOXVILLE	288,600	269,400	19,200	6.7	291,700	269,200	22,500	7.7	290,600	268,800	21,800	7.5
MEMPHIS	466,100	441,200	24,900	5.3	461,600	430,900	30,700	6.7	459,800	431,400	28,400	6.2
NASHVILLE	523,400	496,700	26,700	5.1	520,800	489,400	31,400	6.0	519,800	489,400	30,400	5.8

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Over the month, nonagricultural employment registered an overall increase of 1,800. A net gain of 2,800 in service producing establishments was partially offset by losses totaling 1,000 in goods producing industries.

Services gained 3,900 jobs with business services accounting for 49 percent of the growth. Business services reached a record level employment of 95,200. Government was up by 3,200 jobs, due to seasonal increases in state education. Normal seasonal increases occurred in construction (700), primarily in the heavy construction segment.

Major employment declines took place in trade, down by 3,700 jobs, and in manufacturing, down by 1,800 jobs. Manufacturing workers continued to be laid off in both durable and nondurable goods including the electronic and electrical equipment industries, which declined by 1,100.

Over the year, the majority of growth continued to be in services, which was up by 11,700 jobs. Health services increased by 7,200 jobs. Industrial machinery and equipment was up by 2,900, and transportation equipment increased by 1,700. Job losses occurred in government, down by 4,000 jobs; transportation, communication and public utilities declined by 3,300 jobs; and wholesale trade lost 1,900 jobs.

The unemployment rate across the state decreased in 71 counties, increased in 20 counties, and remained the same in four counties. Williamson County at 4.3 percent, down from 4.4 percent, once again registered the state's lowest county unemployment rate. Sevier County at 21.3 percent, down from 22.7 percent, had the state's highest unemployment rate.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

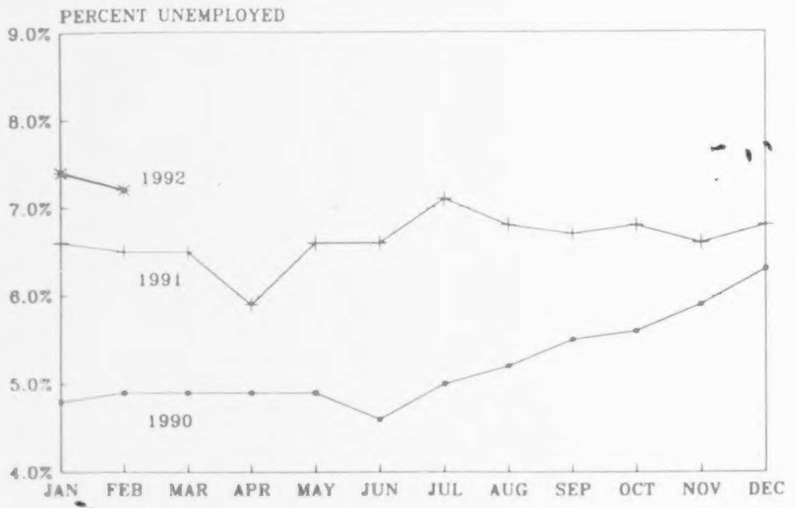
Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	2,140.1	2,140.1	2,141.9	1.8	1.8
Goods Producing	584.3	584.7	583.7	-0.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	497.8	501.0	499.2	1.4	-1.8
Durable Goods	245.2	250.6	249.4	4.2	-1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	18.1	18.0	18.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	25.4	26.5	25.9	0.5	-0.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	12.8	12.5	12.7	-0.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.3	15.1	14.7	-0.6	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	41.2	42.2	41.8	0.6	-0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.9	38.2	38.8	2.9	0.6
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.9	35.6	34.5	-0.4	-1.1
Transportation Equipment	40.0	41.3	41.7	1.7	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.5	10.4	-0.3	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.7	10.9	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	252.6	250.4	249.8	-2.8	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	37.0	37.3	36.8	-0.2	-0.5
Meat Products	8.4	8.2	7.9	-0.5	-0.3
Tobacco	1.5	1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.0	19.6	19.6	-0.4	0.0
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.9	59.6	59.2	-1.7	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	20.5	20.2	20.5	0.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	37.2	37.2	37.0	-0.2	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.3	39.1	39.1	-0.2	0.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.3	27.1	27.6	0.3	0.5
Leather & Leather Products	8.1	8.2	8.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mining	5.6	5.0	5.1	-0.5	0.1
Construction	80.9	78.7	79.4	-1.5	0.7
Service Producing	1,555.8	1,555.4	1,558.2	2.4	2.8
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	115.8	113.2	112.5	-3.3	-0.7
Transportation	87.3	85.9	85.3	-2.0	-0.6
Communications & Public Utilities	28.5	27.3	27.2	-1.3	-0.1
Trade	497.9	500.1	496.4	-1.5	-3.7
Wholesale Trade	126.7	124.7	124.8	-1.9	0.1
Durable Goods	71.7	70.3	70.2	-1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	55.0	54.4	54.6	-0.4	0.2
Retail Trade	371.2	375.4	371.6	0.4	-3.8
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	13.4	13.6	13.4	0.0	-0.2
Retail General Merchandise	53.9	57.0	54.0	0.1	-3.0
Food Stores	64.6	65.4	65.2	0.6	-0.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.1	40.0	40.0	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.8	21.6	21.1	0.3	-0.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.7	13.6	13.5	-0.2	-0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	121.6	120.9	121.8	0.2	0.9
Miscellaneous Retail	43.1	43.3	42.6	-0.5	-0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.7	102.1	102.2	-0.5	0.1
Finance	47.2	47.1	47.1	-0.1	0.0
Insurance	35.7	35.5	35.5	-0.2	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.8	19.5	19.6	-0.2	0.1
Services	482.3	490.1	494.0	11.7	3.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	27.2	25.2	25.2	-2.0	0.0
Personal Services	24.8	23.3	23.6	-1.2	0.3
Business Services	92.0	93.3	95.2	3.2	1.9
Health Services	159.5	166.7	166.7	7.2	0.0
Hospitals	73.3	76.7	76.8	3.5	0.1
Government	357.1	349.9	353.1	-4.0	3.2
Federal	62.9	57.7	58.2	-4.7	0.5
State**	92.7	89.8	92.3	-0.4	2.5
State Education	48.3	46.0	48.5	0.2	2.5
Local**	201.5	202.4	202.6	1.1	0.2
Local Education	102.2	103.2	103.5	1.3	0.3

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

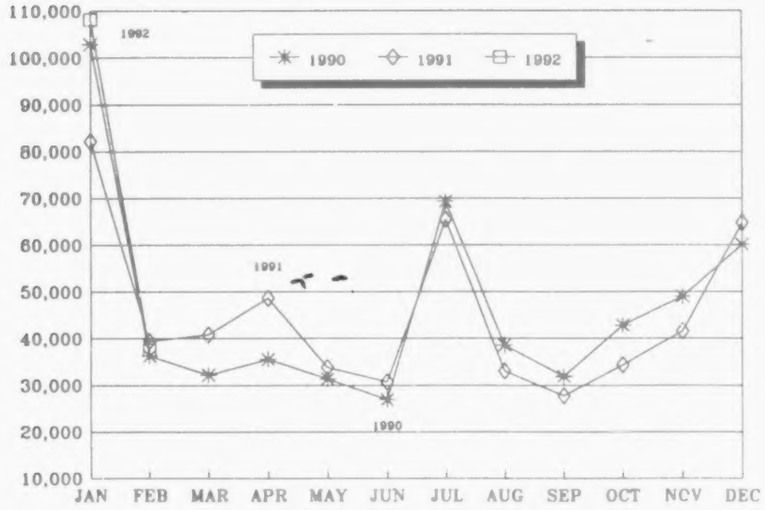
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$377.12	$399.00	$401.20	38.6	39.9	40.0	$9.77	$10.00	$10.03
Durable Goods	383.90	416.30	417.44	37.6	40.3	40.1	10.21	10.33	10.41
Lumber & Wood Products	251.63	268.62	274.62	38.3	39.1	39.4	6.57	6.87	6.97
Furniture & Fixtures	288.14	335.26	334.51	34.8	36.6	36.8	8.28	9.16	9.09
Stone, Clay, & Glass	493.12	488.58	504.94	39.8	41.3	41.8	12.39	11.83	12.08
Primary Metal Industries	499.34	485.90	518.70	41.2	42.4	42.0	12.12	11.46	12.35
Fabricated Metal Products	425.52	430.27	426.66	39.4	40.1	39.8	10.80	10.73	10.72
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	374.19	428.00	426.54	38.3	42.8	42.4	9.77	10.00	10.06
Instruments & Related Products	391.24	429.11	418.61	39.4	41.5	41.0	9.93	10.34	10.21
Nondurable Goods	370.26	381.74	383.27	39.6	39.6	39.8	9.35	9.64	9.63
Food & Kindred Products	379.76	390.70	394.37	41.1	41.3	41.6	9.24	9.46	9.48
Textile Mill Products	314.77	339.47	335.74	41.2	41.5	41.5	7.64	8.18	8.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	224.82	247.88	247.01	35.8	37.5	37.2	6.28	6.61	6.64
Paper & Allied Products	549.25	579.47	560.72	43.8	44.1	43.5	12.54	13.14	12.89
Chemical & Allied Products	523.55	481.84	502.54	42.6	38.0	40.3	12.29	12.68	12.47
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	458.02	461.62	467.60	41.3	41.7	41.9	11.09	11.07	11.16
Leather & Leather Products	254.49	265.08	263.47	38.5	37.6	37.8	6.61	7.06	6.97

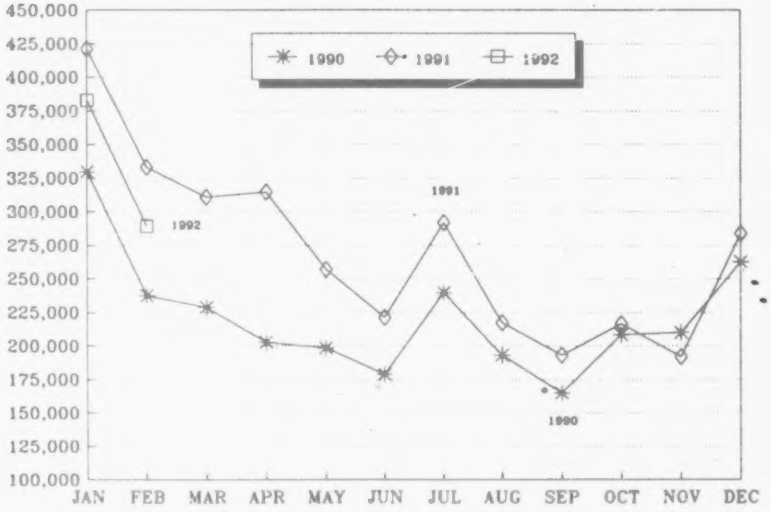
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES


MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS


MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Initial Claims	39,431	108,195	37,570
Continued Weeks Claimed	333,064	382,822	289,184
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,315	4,568	4,665
Appeals Decisions	1,339	1,749	1,783
Lower Authority	1,129	1,430	1,486
Higher Authority	210	319	297
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$35,178,973	$35,696,492	$30,920,283
Benefit Weeks Paid	300,102	307,142	260,213
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$115	$120	$120
First Payments	22,669	48,351	17,446
Final Payments	5,333	6,709	5,735
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$607,251,932	$568,290,596	$551,813,105

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,281,653	$1,850,214	$1,608,439
Benefit Weeks Claimed	6,162	8,544	7,634
Initial Claims	401	1,088	374
Continued Weeks Claimed	6,010	9,047	7,416
Appeals Decisions	12	18	16
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$214,765	$950,320	$909,883
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,265	5,115	4,901
Initial Claims	154	582	447
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,392	5,389	5,171
Appeals Decisions	6	12	11

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased slightly by 100 jobs from January to February and grew by 4,600 jobs over the year. Services increased by 200 jobs due to growth in personal services and business services. State government grew by 200 jobs due to seasonal increases in educational services. Retail trade declined by 300 jobs due to seasonal decreases in general merchandise stores and in apparel and accessory stores.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	197.7	202.2	202.3	4.6	0.1
Goods Producing	51.7	51.1	51.0	-0.7	-0.1
Manufacturing	44.6	44.0	43.9	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	16.7	16.5	16.5	-0.2	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.9	27.5	27.4	-0.5	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.8	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.5	11.5	-0.3	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
Construction	6.5	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.1
Service Producing	146.0	151.1	151.3	5.3	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.2	51.3	51.0	3.8	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	11.3	13.8	13.8	2.5	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.7	6.7	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	7.1	7.1	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	35.9	37.5	37.2	1.3	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.2	13.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	43.1	44.0	44.2	1.1	0.2
Government	34.1	34.3	34.5	0.4	0.2
Federal	7.5	7.1	7.0	-0.5	-0.1
State & Local	26.6	27.2	27.5	0.9	0.3
State	7.1	7.0	7.2	0.1	0.2
Local	19.5	20.2	20.3	0.8	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

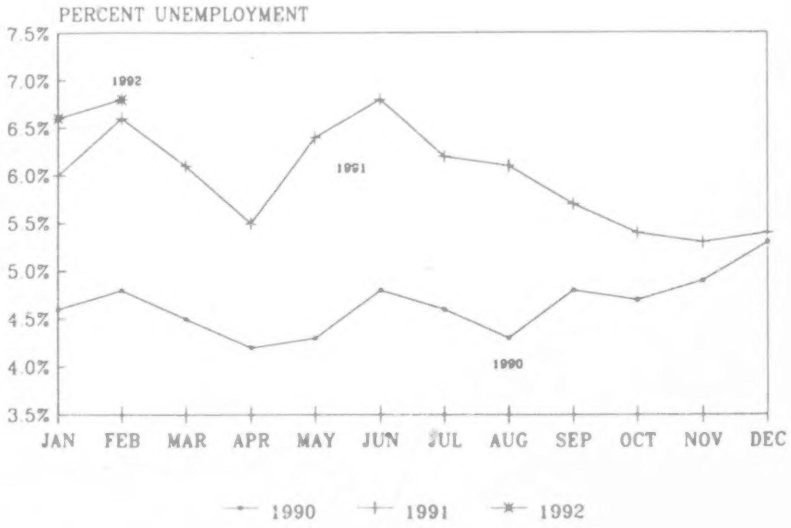
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$355.29	$382.94	$387.20	40.1	41.0	41.5	$8.86	$9.34	$9.33
Durable Goods	349.46	403.92	410.90	38.7	41.9	42.1	9.03	9.64	9.76
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	308.25	343.88	340.02	40.4	39.3	39.4	7.63	8.75	8.63
Primary Metal Industries	347.96	389.05	431.28	34.9	40.4	42.2	9.97	9.63	10.22
Fabricated Metal Products	344.82	468.13	448.80	36.8	41.1	40.8	9.37	11.39	11.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	474.73	443.63	442.68	41.9	40.7	40.8	11.33	10.90	10.85
Nondurable Goods	358.34	368.34	371.96	41.0	40.3	41.1	8.74	9.14	9.06
Textile Mill Products	320.72	328.46	329.64	40.7	40.5	41.0	7.88	8.11	8.04
Knitting Mills	275.18	299.48	297.25	44.1	44.9	46.3	6.24	6.67	6.42
Paper and Allied Products	532.17	550.10	527.38	47.9	45.5	45.7	11.11	12.09	11.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	540.02	579.21	571.97	44.3	43.0	43.2	12.19	13.47	13.24

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 500 jobs from January to February and increased by 4,400 over the year. State government increased by 600 jobs due to a seasonal increase in education. Employment in services grew by 200 jobs due to seasonal increases in business services. Construction and mining experienced a seasonal increase of 200 jobs. Retail trade experienced a seasonal decrease of 300 jobs. Paper, printing, and publishing decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	172.8	176.7	177.2	4.4	0.5
Goods Producing	61.5	63.0	63.0	1.5	0.0
Manufacturing	53.7	54.2	54.0	0.3	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.8	21.3	21.3	-0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.8	4.4	4.4	-0.4	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.4	7.7	7.6	0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	5.0	4.9	-0.6	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.9	32.9	32.7	0.8	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.7	4.1	4.2	0.5	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.5	6.3	0.0	-0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.3	17.3	0.2	0.0
Mining & Construction	7.8	8.8	9.0	1.2	0.2
Service Producing	111.3	113.7	114.2	2.9	0.5
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	38.7	39.4	39.1	0.4	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	30.5	31.3	31.0	0.5	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.4	5.6	5.6	0.2	0.0
Services	35.4	37.0	37.2	1.8	0.2
Government	25.4	25.3	25.9	0.5	0.6
Federal	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	22.5	22.5	23.1	0.6	0.6
State	6.3	5.9	6.5	0.2	0.6
Local	16.2	16.6	16.6	0.4	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

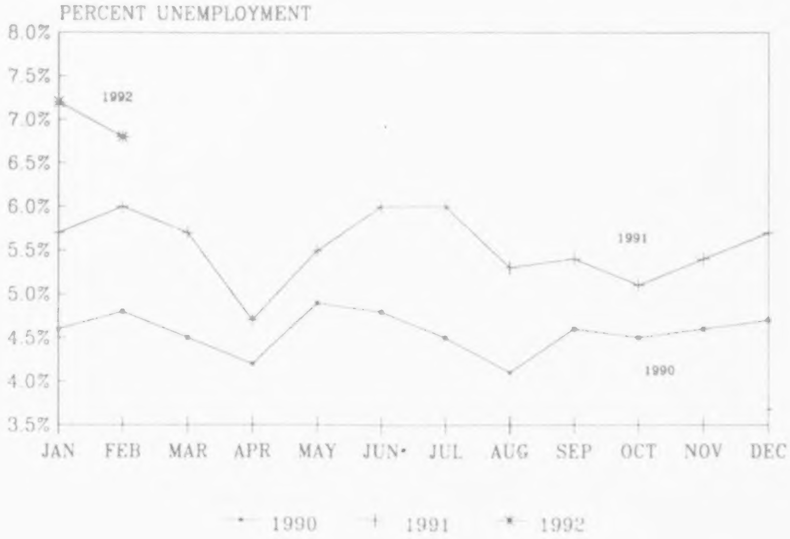
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$423.06	$374.83	$381.70	40.6	37.9	38.4	$10.42	$9.89	$9.94
Durable Goods	417.08	377.88	380.49	41.5	40.2	39.8	10.06	9.40	9.56
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	467.64	439.74	424.76	43.1	41.8	41.0	10.85	10.52	10.36
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	372.53	281.32	296.96	39.8	35.7	35.7	9.36	7.88	8.29
Nondurable Goods	427.33	372.86	382.60	39.9	36.2	37.4	10.71	10.30	10.23
Food & Kindred Products	368.59	457.56	449.25	41.0	40.6	40.4	8.99	11.27	11.12
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	232.22	233.02	227.86	41.1	38.2	37.6	5.66	6.10	6.06

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between January and February but grew by 5,000 jobs over the year. State and local government increased by 500 jobs due to seasonal growth in education services. Services grew 500 jobs due to seasonal increases in recreational services, business services, and hotels and other lodgings. Food and kindred products decreased by 200 jobs due to a plant closure and seasonal factors. Furniture and fixtures decreased by 300 jobs due to a seasonal layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	263.2	268.0	268.2	5.0	0.2
Goods Producing	62.0	64.4	63.9	1.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	49.7	51.6	51.0	1.3	-0.6
Durable Goods	30.2	31.4	31.0	0.8	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.6	2.3	0.0	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.3	22.8	22.7	0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.5	20.2	20.0	0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.2	3.0	2.8	-0.4	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.3	8.8	8.8	0.5	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.0	11.4	11.5	0.5	0.1
Service Producing	201.2	203.6	204.3	3.1	0.7
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.2	10.3	10.2	0.0	-0.1
Trade	68.0	67.8	67.7	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.0	15.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	52.8	52.8	52.7	-0.1	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.6	9.5	9.4	-0.2	-0.1
Services	60.9	62.8	63.3	2.4	0.5
Government	52.5	53.2	53.7	1.2	0.5
Federal	6.7	6.9	6.9	0.2	0.0
State & Local	45.8	46.3	46.8	1.0	0.5
State	22.5	22.1	22.4	-0.1	0.3
Local	23.3	24.2	24.4	1.1	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

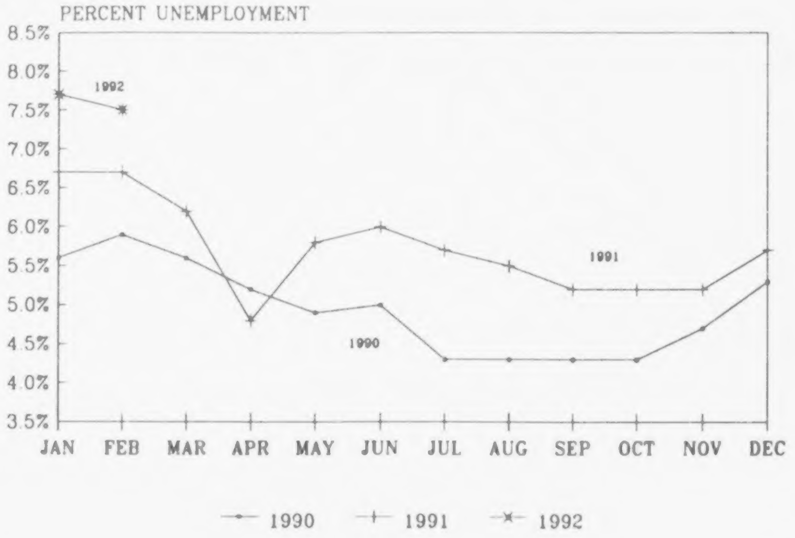
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$364.77	$397.39	$412.45	37.8	40.1	40.2	$9.65	$9.91	$10.26
Durable Goods	392.46	424.54	443.62	37.7	40.9	41.0	10.41	10.38	10.82
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	370.40	377.74	421.96	40.0	40.4	44.0	9.26	9.35	9.59
Machinery, Except Electrical	360.99	401.40	401.85	38.9	44.6	44.7	9.28	9.00	8.99
Nondurable Goods	326.52	358.02	366.21	38.1	39.0	39.0	8.57	9.18	9.39
Food and Kindred Products	296.80	357.70	362.35	37.1	39.7	39.3	8.00	9.01	9.22
Textile Mill Products	352.04	407.88	395.42	38.1	44.0	43.5	9.24	9.27	9.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	277.99	291.33	298.35	39.6	39.0	39.0	7.02	7.47	7.65

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,500 jobs between January and February. Paper and allied products experienced a seasonal growth of 300 jobs. Employment in services grew by 400 jobs due to increases in health services and temporary help agencies. State government increased by 500 jobs due to seasonal growth in education. Federal government increased by 600 jobs due to the tax season. A seasonal decline of 500 jobs was reported in retail trade. Transportation, communication, and public utilities decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	466.4	464.6	466.1	0.7	1.5
Goods Producing	76.5	76.4	76.9	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	58.9	58.7	59.3	0.4	0.6
Durable Goods	26.1	26.2	26.3	0.2	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.0	1.8	1.9	-0.1	0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.4	5.4	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.6	5.8	5.8	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.4	7.5	7.5	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	32.8	32.5	33.0	0.2	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.3	7.1	7.4	0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Mining & Construction	17.6	17.7	17.6	0.0	-0.1
Service Producing	388.9	388.2	389.2	0.3	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	46.7	46.5	46.3	-0.4	-0.2
Trade	120.8	120.1	119.7	-1.1	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	37.4	37.9	38.0	0.6	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.3	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.1	14.6	14.7	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	83.4	82.2	81.7	-1.7	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.7	24.8	24.8	0.1	0.0
Services	118.2	118.8	119.2	1.0	0.4
Government	78.5	78.0	79.2	0.7	1.2
Federal	20.8	19.6	20.2	-0.6	0.6
State & Local	57.7	58.4	59.0	1.3	0.6
State	13.8	13.4	13.9	0.1	0.5
Local	43.9	45.0	45.1	1.2	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

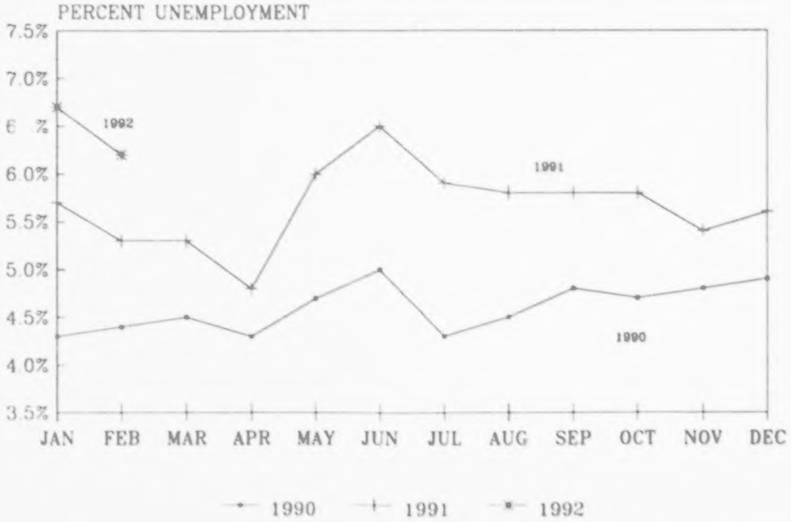
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$414.06	$434.89	$431.19	40.2	41.3	41.5	$10.30	$10.53	$10.39
Durable Goods	359.20	379.46	384.94	37.3	38.8	39.4	9.63	9.78	9.77
Lumber and Wood Products	243.89	262.28	262.81	39.4	39.8	39.7	6.19	6.59	6.62
Furniture and Fixtures	345.14	285.71	297.60	39.4	39.3	40.0	8.76	7.27	7.44
Nondurable Goods	463.52	487.69	474.59	42.8	43.7	43.5	10.83	11.16	10.91
Food and Kindred Products	379.26	391.14	406.37	43.0	44.6	44.4	8.82	8.77	9.13
Paper and Allied Products	525.74	569.88	528.06	43.2	45.7	45.6	12.17	12.47	11.58
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	588.53	596.07	578.83	45.8	43.7	43.1	12.85	13.64	13.43

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,300 jobs from January to February and grew by 4,000 over the year. Employment in services grew by 1,200 jobs due to seasonal increases in business services, recreational services, and private educational services. Employment in state and local government grew by 600 jobs due to a seasonal increase in education.

Other durable goods increased by 200 jobs due to a recall. Other increases were reported in petroleum, coal, and rubber products (300) and transportation equipment (200). Retail trade decreased by 800 jobs and fabricated metal products decreased by 200 jobs due to seasonal factors. Furniture and fixtures decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	487.3	490.0	491.3	4.0	1.3
Goods Producing	105.3	105.4	105.8	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	85.7	87.3	87.7	2.0	0.4
Durable Goods	47.1	48.4	48.4	1.3	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.6	3.4	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	-0.1	-0.2
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.7	15.3	15.3	0.6	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.8	11.4	11.6	0.8	0.2
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.5	7.7	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	38.6	38.9	39.3	0.7	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.5	6.4	0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.0	14.1	14.2	0.2	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.3	0.3
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.2	0.0	0.1
Mining & Construction	19.6	18.1	18.1	-1.5	0.0
Service Producing	382.0	384.6	385.5	3.5	0.9
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.4	28.5	28.4	0.0	-0.1
Trade	119.2	121.1	120.2	1.0	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.4	31.3	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.2	-0.5	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.1	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	87.5	89.7	88.9	1.4	-0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.8	30.8	30.9	0.1	0.1
Services	133.5	134.8	136.0	2.5	1.2
Government	70.1	69.4	70.0	-0.1	0.6
Federal	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
State & Local	60.0	59.3	59.9	-0.1	0.6
State	24.0	22.8	23.2	-0.8	0.4
Local	36.0	36.5	36.7	0.7	0.2

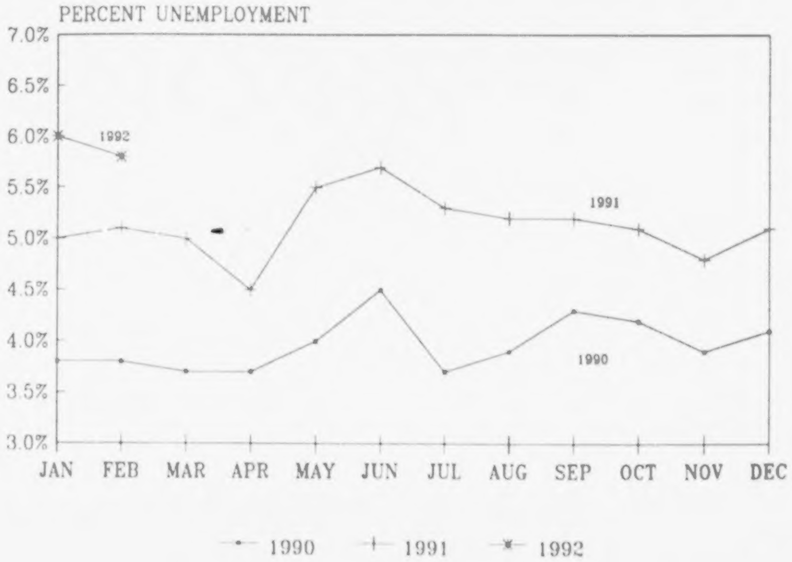
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$444.51	$455.22	$448.44	40.3	40.5	40.4	$11.03	$11.24	$11.10
Durable Goods	459.40	482.93	479.98	39.4	41.1	41.2	11.66	11.75	11.65
Nondurable Goods	421.41	416.71	401.56	41.6	39.8	39.1	10.13	10.47	10.27
Food and Kindred Products	434.70	411.88	402.05	42.0	40.7	40.9	10.35	10.12	9.83
Printing and Publishing	349.44	376.72	361.80	37.9	34.0	33.5	9.22	11.08	10.80

NASVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

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Department of Employment Security
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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from	
		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992
All items (1982-84=100)	138.6	2.8	0.4	136.4	2.7	0.3
All items (1967=100)	415.2	-	-	406.2	-	-
Food and beverages	138.1	1.5	0.1	137.8	1.5	0.3
Food	137.5	1.5	0.2	137.1	1.4	0.2
Food at home	136.6	0.7	0.1	136.2	0.7	0.3
Food away from home	139.9	2.7	0.1	139.8	2.7	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	145.7	2.9	0.6	145.3	2.8	0.6
Housing	136.1	2.8	0.3	133.6	2.8	0.2
Shelter	149.8	3.6	0.4	145.8	3.6	0.3
Renters' costs 1/	160.2	3.8	0.9	140.5	3.6	0.6
Rent, residential	145.6	2.9	0.1	145.2	2.9	0.1
Apparel and upkeep	130.2	3.2	1.8	128.8	3.2	1.6
Transportation	124.1	0.3	- 0.3	122.9	0.2	- 0.5
Medical care	186.2	7.9	1.0	185.7	7.9	1.1
Entertainment	140.7	3.3	0.4	139.1	3.1	0.4
Other goods & services	179.4	7.2	0.4	179.4	7.1	0.4
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.722	- 2.7	- 0.3	$.733	- 2.7	- 0.3

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from		ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from	
		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992
SOUTH (1982-84=100)	134.9	2.4	0.4	133.6	2.3	0.3
Less than 50,000 pop.	133.1	1.7	0.5	133.3	1.6	0.4
50,000 - 450,000 pop.	134.0	2.8	0.3	134.0	2.7	0.2
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop.	136.3	2.5	0.4	133.2	2.3	0.2
1,200,000 or more pop.	135.5	2.3	0.5	133.8	2.2	0.4
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100)	218.9	-	-	216.4	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop.	216.1	-	-	215.8	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop.	216.9	-	-	216.9	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop.	222.5	-	-	215.9	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.	218.7	-	-	216.8	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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57495-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for March 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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COMPARING THE BLS-790 AND MULTIPLE WORKSITE REPORT FORMS

The BLS-790 and the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) forms are part of separate Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and the Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) program, respectively. Both programs publish statistics on Tennessee's and the nation's employment and earnings.

The BLS-790 form is part of a monthly, sample-based survey. Its goal is to provide a timely and accurate estimate of the current level of employment. The BLS-790 also provides averages of hourly earnings and hours paid for production or non-supervisory workers by industry for the nation, states, and metropolitan areas. Each month approximately 375,000 business units are surveyed.

The MWR is a quarterly survey form sent to virtually all businesses with multiple locations covered under one Unemployment Insurance (UI) account in a state. Information on the form is used to classify employment and wage data for multiple establishment employers by industry and by location. Each quarter, data collected on the MWR are loaded into the state's and BLS's universe of business establishments. This file, which uniquely identifies and characterizes U.S. business establishments, is used as a sampling frame for almost all BLS establishment surveys.

Both forms collect data used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in its tabulations of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Because the BLS-790 form is part of a sample-based survey, its data are available earlier and can be used in preliminary GDP estimates. Because they cover nearly all businesses, MWR data along with similar data on single unit firms are used in final computations of GDP and to calculate Personal Income by county.

Though the BLS-790 and MWR forms collect similar kinds of information from businesses, the specific data elements collected by each are, except for total employment, different and distinct, serving the unique purposes of each program. Neither report can substitute for the other.

The major differences in the types of information collected by the two reports are (1) the BLS-790 form collects several data elements not on the MWR form, (2) the BLS-790 and MWR requirements for wage data are markedly different, and (3) the MWR also collects data used to uniquely identify business establishments, while the BLS-790 form does not.

COMPARISON OF THE CES SURVEY AND THE MULTIPLE WORKSITE REPORT

REPORT	CHARACTERISTICS	USERS	USES
CES Current Employment Statistics Survey (form BLS-790)	Sample Survey (375,000 units) Monthly Collection Data Collected: Employment Women Workers Production Workers Production Worker Hours Production Worker Earnings Published 1st Friday of each month together with unemployment data	Administration and Congress Council of Economic Advisers Federal Reserve Bank State and Local Government Financial and Business Analysis	Assess current month economic indicators Set economic policy with regard to interest rates Input into other major economic indicators: Index of leading economic indicators Index of current economic indicators Personal income of GDP Index of industrial production Productivity measurement Real earnings Business Community uses include: Wage escalators Plant location decisions
MWR Multiple Worksite Report (form BLS-3020)	Survey of employers who have multiple worksites in a state: 110,000 employers 825,825 worksites Quarterly Collection Data Collected: Employment Total quarterly wages Worksite identification information Published Yearly as Annual Averages	BLS programs State and Local Governments Administration and Congress Bureau of Economic Analysis Employment & Training Administration Financial and Business Economists	Sampling frame for most BLS program surveys Survey Benchmarking: Current Employment Survey Occupational Employment Statistics Survey Occupational Safety and Health Survey Implementation of State Unemployment Insurance Programs General Economic Uses: Economic forecasting Industrial analysis Size of firm analysis Personal income component of GDP Plant location decisions Job creation studies Longitudinal analysis Foreign direct investment studies

With regard to the first point mentioned above, the BLS-790 form collects employment counts for different kinds of employees and hours and earnings data for production or non-supervisory workers. In doing so, it requests several employment-related data elements that the MWR does not. These include employment counts for women workers and production or non-supervisory workers and the total number of hours paid for production or non-supervisory workers.

With regard to the wage issue, the MWR collects wage data for all employees for an entire quarter. This contrasts with the BLS-790 form, which collects hours and earnings data for only production or non-supervisory workers and for only the pay period including the 12th of the month.

The third and final difference between the two forms is that the MWR form, in addition to collecting employment and wage data, also requests employers to provide or update identification information. Specifically, this information includes the name, physical location address, and worksite description of each of an employer's worksites. The BLS-790 form does not collect these specific establishment-level data elements.

The differences in the types of data collected by the two forms reflect their dissimilar uses. MWR data are used to update the BLS universe of business establishments and to compute monthly employment and total quarterly wages each quarter. BLS-790 data are used to produce more timely employment counts for different types of workers and to estimate hourly and weekly earnings for production or non-supervisory workers.

Although some employers may feel that the MWR represents a new data request, in fact, it does not. The MWR form actually replaces existing state data collection forms called statistical supplements and is designed to ease employer reporting burden by standardizing reporting requirements of multi-state and multi-location employers throughout the U.S.

On the previous page is a chart showing (1) the different characteristics of the two forms, including data elements collected, (2) the users of data collected by the CES and ES-202 programs, and (3) the uses of data collected by the programs.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	March	
County	**1991**	**1992**
Anderson	3.9	5.7
Bedford	9.5	8.5
Benton	8.7	7.8
Bledsoe	8.0	7.2
Blount	6.6	7.3
Bradley	6.3	6.7
Campbell	17.9	18.6
Cannon	8.4	8.2
Carroll	7.4	7.3
Carter	6.6	7.2
Cheatham	5.2	6.6
Chester	6.3	6.5
Claiborne	8.7	6.6
Clay	4.0	7.1
Cocke	17.5	18.1
Coffee	7.5	7.0
Crockett	7.5	6.9
Cumberland	10.8	10.2
Davidson	3.3	5.0
Decatur	9.4	13.3
DeKalb	6.9	7.2
Dickson	7.1	8.3
Dyer	7.3	8.4
Fayette	8.4	8.5
Fentress	10.2	9.7
Franklin	6.4	6.1
Gibson	9.0	8.8
Giles	7.8	9.6
Grainger	10.7	8.7
Greene	14.6	14.0
Grundy	12.0	15.6
Hamblen	10.7	8.2
Hamilton	5.9	6.0
Hancock	7.1	6.8
Hardeman	7.6	7.6
Hardin	11.2	11.4
Hawkins	7.2	7.1
Haywood	10.5	8.2
Henderson	9.8	10.5
Henry	6.6	7.4
Hickman	11.3	9.9
Houston	11.0	12.9
Humphreys	15.3	18.2
Jackson	10.1	9.3
Jefferson	10.9	11.9
Johnson	9.9	12.7
Knox	4.1	4.8
Lake	7.4	10.4
Lauderdale	11.6	7.9
Lawrence	8.2	7.2
Lewis	9.4	8.2
Lincoln	11.6	7.0
Loudon	6.6	7.4
Macon	11.2	7.4
Madison	5.0	5.8
Marion	10.5	11.7
Marshall	8.5	5.7
Maury	8.0	8.6
McMinn	10.2	10.2
McNairy	8.5	9.3
Meigs	12.7	13.6
Monroe	12.8	9.8
Montgomery	8.7	7.6
Moore	9.0	7.6
Morgan	7.7	9.8
Obion	7.7	10.7
Overton	13.6	12.2
Perry	11.6	8.2
Pickett	5.8	6.9
Polk	17.3	15.2
Putnam	9.6	7.1
Rhea	12.1	10.8
Roane	6.5	7.0
Robertson	8.3	7.1
Rutherford	5.4	5.3
Scott	11.9	15.4
Sequatchie	8.9	12.9
Sevier	17.3	18.9
Shelby	4.8	5.7
Smith	8.9	6.8
Stewart	7.7	8.9
Sullivan	3.9	5.0
Sumner	6.3	7.2
Tipton	7.7	8.3
Trousdale	6.8	7.9
Unicoi	14.9	10.8
Union	8.7	4.6
Van Buren	9.1	9.2
Warren	9.0	9.0
Washington	5.4	5.6
Wayne	6.8	6.4
Weakley	5.3	6.7
White	15.2	12.1
Williamson	3.5	4.0
Wilson	5.4	6.1

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	March 1991				Revised February 1992				Preliminary March 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,250,000	116,834,000	8,416,000	6.7	126,287,000	117,043,000	9,244,000	7.3	126,590,000	117,348,000	9,242,000	7.3
TENNESSEE[2]	2,416,800	2,260,000	156,800	6.5	2,408,700	2,235,500	173,200	7.2	2,427,600	2,262,800	164,800	6.8
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,443,000	115,639,000	8,804,000	7.1	125,385,000	115,224,000	10,161,000	8.1	125,797,000	116,106,000	9,691,000	7.7
TENNESSEE[2]	2,388,900	2,228,500	160,400	6.7	2,385,100	2,203,800	181,300	7.6	2,400,100	2,231,600	168,500	7.0
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,900	198,000	12,900	6.1	214,200	199,700	14,500	6.8	214,000	200,000	14,000	6.5
JOHNSON CITY, KINGS-PORT, AND BRISTOL	224,900	212,100	12,800	5.7	229,700	214,100	15,600	6.8	229,800	215,400	14,400	6.3
KNOXVILLE	289,300	271,300	18,000	6.2	290,600	268,800	21,800	7.5	292,800	272,300	20,500	7.0
MEMPHIS	466,900	442,200	24,700	5.3	460,500	431,700	28,800	6.3	463,600	436,300	27,300	5.9
NASHVILLE	525,600	499,300	26,300	5.0	519,600	489,100	30,500	5.9	522,500	493,800	28,700	5.5

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

The unemployment rate in Tennessee fell to 6.8 percent in March, down four-tenths of a percentage point from February. Tennessee's March unemployment rate was lower than the national rate of 7.3 percent, which was unchanged from February. The unemployment rates were higher than March a year ago when the national rate was 6.7 percent, and Tennessee's rate was 6.5 percent.

Across the state, 84 counties showed a decrease in unemployment, seven counties increased, and four counties remained the same. Williamson County at 4.0 percent, down from 4.3 percent, recorded the state's lowest unemployment rate. Sevier County at 18.9 percent, down from 21.2 percent, recorded the state's highest unemployment rate.

From February to March, total nonagricultural employment increased by 34,300 with the goods-producing sectors accounting for 3,700 jobs and service-producing sectors increasing by 30,600. Durable goods increased in both furniture and fixtures and primary metals industries due to recalls. A seasonal increase of 400 was reported in paper and allied products. Major employment increases occurred in government, which was up by 20,100 with 19,400 jobs attributed to the temporary hiring of election poll workers by local government. Services were up by 4,600 and trade increased by 4,500 due primarily to tourist related industries and some increases in building materials and gardening supplies. The declines in employment occurred in fewer industries and were less severe than last month. Electronic and other electrical equipment was down by 200 and apparel was down by 200.

Over the year, total nonagricultural employment increased by 22,200. In the goods-producing industries, gains in manufacturing were almost totally offset by losses in mining and construction. Durable goods employment rose by 5,300, with sizable advances in furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, industrial machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment. Losses in the apparel industry accounted for a major portion of the overall decline in nondurable goods. Excluding the temporary poll workers, employment in service producing establishments was up by 2,700 over the year. Most of the increase occurred in retail trade, business services, and health services.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

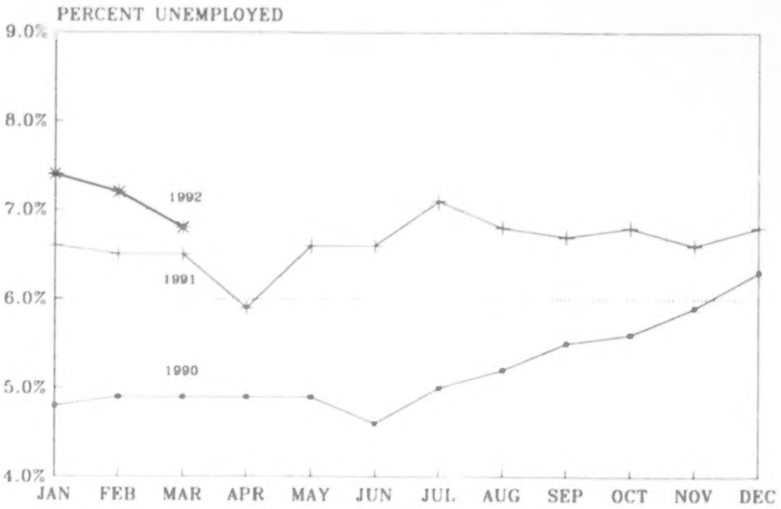
Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	2,156.4	2,144.3	2,178.6	22.2	34.3
Goods Producing	587.8	584.2	587.9	0.1	3.7
Manufacturing	498.4	499.7	501.4	3.0	1.7
Durable Goods	245.3	249.6	250.6	5.3	1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	18.1	18.0	18.2	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.4	26.0	26.3	0.9	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	12.9	12.7	12.9	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.2	14.7	15.0	-0.2	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	40.9	41.8	41.8	0.9	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	36.4	38.8	38.9	2.5	0.1
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.8	34.6	34.4	-0.4	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	40.0	41.8	41.8	1.8	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.4	10.4	-0.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.8	10.9	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	253.1	250.1	250.8	-2.3	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	37.1	36.9	37.0	-0.1	0.1
Meat Products	8.3	7.9	7.8	-0.5	-0.1
Tobacco	1.5	1.2	1.2	-0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.1	19.6	19.8	-0.3	0.2
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.9	0.2	0.2
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.7	59.2	59.0	-1.7	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	21.2	20.6	21.0	-0.2	0.4
Printing & Publishing	37.3	37.0	36.9	-0.4	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.4	39.1	39.3	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.0	27.7	27.8	0.8	0.1
Leather & Leather Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	5.6	5.1	5.2	-0.4	0.1
Construction	83.8	79.4	81.3	-2.5	1.9
Service Producing	1,568.6	1,560.1	1,590.7	22.1	30.6
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.2	112.7	113.5	-3.7	0.8
Transportation	88.8	85.5	86.3	-2.5	0.8
Communications & Public Utilities	28.4	27.2	27.2	-1.2	0.0
Trade	501.5	496.8	501.3	-0.2	4.5
Wholesale Trade	127.1	124.8	125.2	-1.9	0.4
Durable Goods	71.8	70.2	70.1	-1.7	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	55.3	54.6	55.1	-0.2	0.5
Retail Trade	374.4	372.0	376.1	1.7	4.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.0	13.4	13.9	-0.1	0.5
Retail General Merchandise	53.6	54.5	54.7	1.1	0.2
Food Stores	64.5	65.2	65.3	0.8	0.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.3	40.0	40.1	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.9	21.1	21.1	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.7	13.5	13.6	-0.1	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	124.4	121.8	124.9	0.5	3.1
Miscellaneous Retail	43.0	42.5	42.5	-0.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	103.1	102.1	102.7	-0.4	0.6
Finance	47.4	47.0	47.2	-0.2	0.2
Insurance	35.8	35.5	35.7	-0.1	0.2
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.9	19.6	19.8	-0.1	0.2
Services	489.3	494.7	499.3	10.0	4.6
Hotels & Other Lodging	28.4	25.2	26.1	-2.3	0.9
Personal Services	25.0	23.5	23.8	-1.2	0.3
Business Services	93.4	95.3	96.2	2.8	0.9
Health Services	160.4	166.9	166.9	6.5	0.0
Hospitals	73.8	76.8	76.7	2.9	-0.1
Government	357.5	353.8	373.9	16.4	20.1
Federal	62.9	58.2	58.5	-4.4	0.3
State**	92.8	92.7	92.7	-0.1	0.0
State Education	48.0	48.9	48.9	0.9	0.0
Local**	201.8	202.9	222.7	20.9	19.8
Local Education	102.3	103.5	103.6	1.3	0.1

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$384.16	$400.40	$400.60	39.2	40.0	40.1	$9.80	$10.01	$9.99
Durable Goods	392.96	417.28	417.91	38.3	40.2	40.3	10.26	10.38	10.37
Lumber & Wood Products	256.30	274.92	275.71	38.6	39.5	39.5	6.64	6.96	6.98
Furniture & Fixtures	300.95	329.20	343.55	35.7	36.7	37.1	8.43	8.97	9.26
Stone, Clay, & Glass	502.10	504.78	509.29	40.2	42.1	42.3	12.49	11.99	12.04
Primary Metal Industries	524.45	518.70	520.38	42.5	42.0	42.9	12.34	12.35	12.13
Fabricated Metal Products	427.57	428.13	427.58	39.7	39.9	40.3	10.77	10.73	10.61
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	384.74	425.43	423.58	39.1	42.5	42.4	9.84	10.01	9.99
Instruments & Related Products	392.61	412.27	429.29	39.3	40.9	41.8	9.99	10.08	10.27
Nondurable Goods	374.40	382.48	382.08	40.0	39.8	39.8	9.36	9.61	9.60
Food & Kindred Products	375.87	391.04	383.88	40.9	41.6	41.5	9.19	9.40	9.25
Textile Mill Products	324.10	334.49	331.64	42.2	41.5	41.3	7.68	8.06	8.03
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.97	244.57	245.46	36.6	37.0	36.8	6.42	6.61	6.67
Paper & Allied Products	534.54	560.28	553.32	43.6	43.5	43.5	12.26	12.88	12.72
Chemical & Allied Products	532.34	499.65	488.78	43.0	40.1	39.9	12.38	12.46	12.25
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	457.44	467.19	469.84	41.1	41.9	42.1	11.13	11.15	11.16
Leather & Leather Products	246.77	264.16	275.02	38.2	37.9	38.9	6.46	6.97	7.07

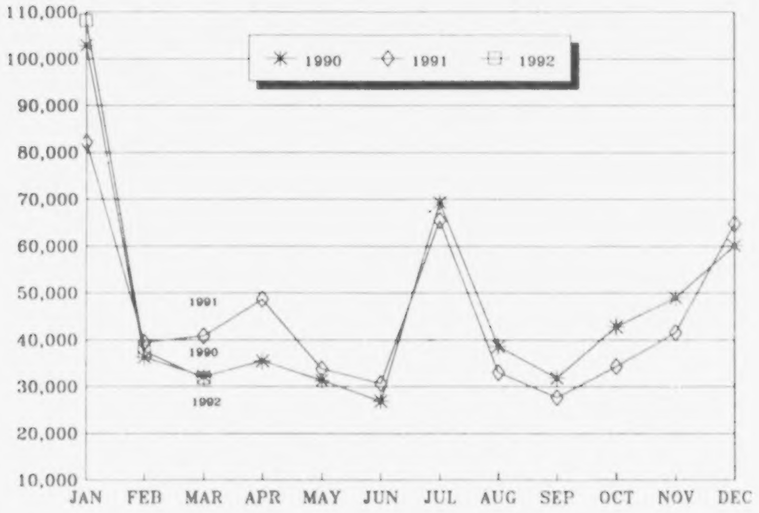
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



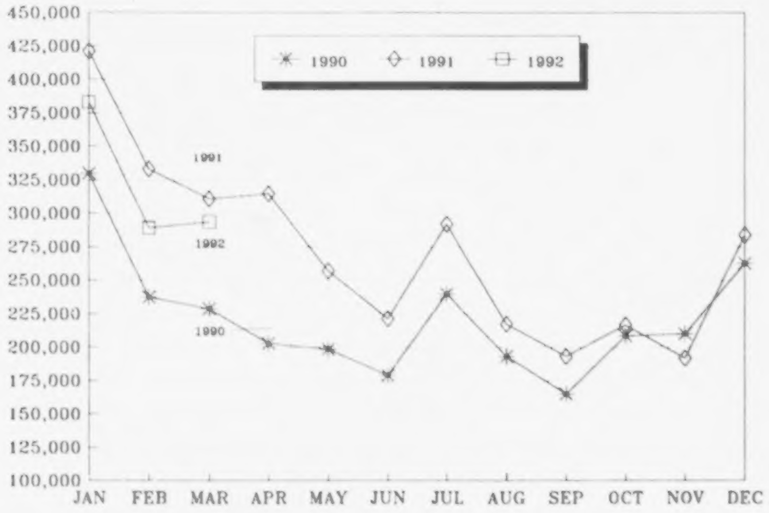
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
Initial Claims	40,840	37,570	31,810
Continued Weeks Claimed	310,911	289,184	293,543
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,249	4,665	4,479
Appeals Decisions	1,724	1,783	2,038
Lower Authority	1,462	1,486	1,607
Higher Authority	261	297	431

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$31,832,561	$30,920,283	$31,838,724
Benefit Weeks Paid	284,316	260,213	269,714
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$116	$120	$121
First Payments	17,601	17,446	13,374
Final Payments	6,008	5,735	7,195
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$592,000,628	$551,813,105	$534,702,101

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,108,831	$1,608,439	$1,379,134
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,472	7,634	7,019
Initial Claims	327	374	337
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,246	7,416	6,633
Appeals Decisions	21	16	11

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$191,931	$909,883	$1,005,748
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,155	4,901	5,380
Initial Claims	169	447	495
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,263	5,171	5,607
Appeals Decisions	4	11	21

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,300 jobs from February to March and grew by 5,500 jobs over the year. Local government increased by 800 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+500) and retail trade (+300). The largest decrease of 400 jobs occurred in industrial machinery.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb 1992 to Mar 1992
TOTAL	197.8	202.0	203.3	5.5	1.3
Goods Producing	51.5	50.9	50.4	-1.1	-0.5
Manufacturing	44.3	43.8	43.3	-1.0	-0.5
Durable Goods	16.6	16.4	15.9	-0.7	-0.5
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	-0.2	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	3.0	2.6	-0.4	-0.4
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.4	27.4	-0.3	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.7	6.8	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	-0.3	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.4	6.4	-0.1	0.0
Service Producing	146.3	151.1	152.9	6.6	1.8
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.3	51.0	51.4	4.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade	11.3	13.8	13.9	2.6	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.7	6.7	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	7.1	7.2	3.0	0.1
Retail Trade	36.0	37.2	37.5	1.5	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.2	13.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	43.2	14.1	44.6	1.4	0.5
Government	34.2	34.5	35.3	1.1	0.8
Federal	7.6	7.0	7.0	-0.6	0.0
State & Local	26.6	27.5	28.3	1.7	0.8
State	7.1	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.0
Local	19.5	20.3	21.1	1.6	0.8

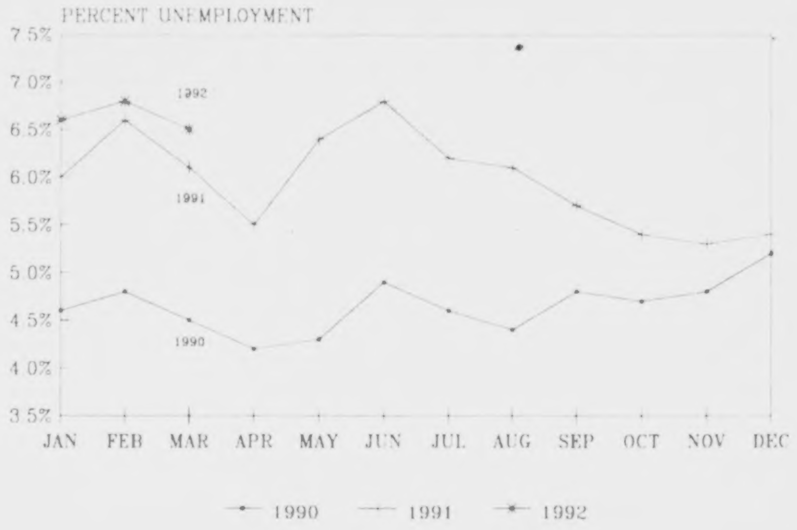
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992
All Manufacturing	359.31	388.86	387.39	40.6	41.5	41.3	8.85	9.37	9.38
Durable Goods	357.69	414.69	417.78	40.1	42.1	42.5	8.92	9.85	9.83
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	302.12	344.34	390.15	39.7	39.9	42.5	7.61	8.63	9.18
Primary Metal Industries	376.94	431.28	449.51	38.7	42.2	44.2	9.74	10.22	10.17
Fabricated Metal Products	353.03	453.61	448.51	37.2	41.2	40.7	9.49	11.01	11.02
Machinery, Except Electrical	453.74	445.67	448.22	41.1	40.7	40.6	11.04	10.95	11.04
Nondurable Goods	360.80	371.54	368.65	41.0	41.1	40.6	8.80	9.04	9.08
Textile Mill Products	329.62	329.64	324.00	41.1	41.0	40.5	8.02	8.04	8.00
Knitting Mills	278.81	297.25	303.65	43.7	46.3	45.8	6.38	6.42	6.63
Paper and Allied Products	533.23	526.92	526.95	48.3	45.7	45.0	11.04	11.53	11.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	549.25	571.97	570.14	44.8	43.2	42.9	12.26	13.24	13.29

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,400 jobs from February to March and increased by 5,100 over the year. Local government increased by 1,200 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers.

Trade experienced a seasonal increase of 200 jobs. No other industry reported a change greater than 100.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	173.9	177.6	179.0	5.1	1.4
Goods Producing	61.9	63.2	63.1	1.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	53.8	54.2	54.0	0.2	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.9	21.5	21.3	-0.6	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.7	4.4	4.3	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	4.9	4.9	-0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.9	32.7	32.7	0.8	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod	3.8	4.2	4.1	0.3	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.4	17.4	0.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	8.1	9.0	9.1	1.0	0.1
Service Producing	112.0	114.4	115.9	3.9	1.5
Trans., Communication, & Public Util	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	38.8	39.0	39.2	0.4	0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.2	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	30.6	30.9	31.0	0.4	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.0
Services	35.8	37.4	37.4	1.6	0.0
Government	25.5	26.0	27.3	1.8	1.3
Federal	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.1
State & Local	22.6	23.2	24.4	1.8	1.2
State	6.4	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.0
Local	16.2	16.7	17.9	1.7	1.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

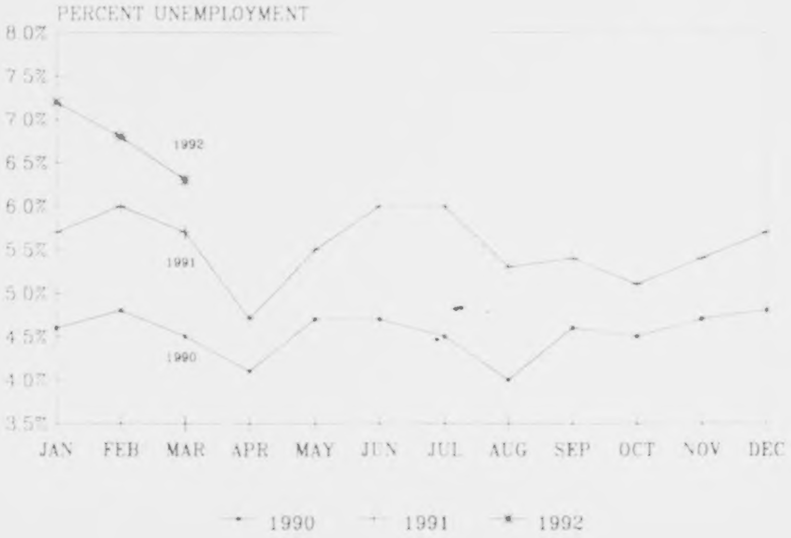
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$421.43	$376.49	$379.39	40.6	38.3	38.4	$10.38	$9.83	$9.88
Durable Goods	404.56	367.85	365.72	40.7	39.3	38.7	9.94	9.36	9.45
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	464.62	430.54	441.41	43.1	41.2	41.8	10.78	10.45	10.56
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	351.66	290.05	290.70	38.1	35.2	34.2	9.23	8.24	8.50
Nondurable Goods	434.83	383.14	389.64	40.6	37.6	38.2	10.71	10.19	10.20
Food & Kindred Products	370.18	425.06	446.62	41.5	40.1	40.2	8.92	10.60	11.11
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	229.48	228.54	232.79	41.2	37.9	38.1	5.57	6.03	6.11

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,400 jobs from February to March and grew by 6,300 jobs over the year. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+1,600), retail trade (+1,300), and construction (+400). Local government increased by 1,600 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	266.3	268.2	272.6	6.3	4.4
Goods Producing	62.5	63.9	64.0	1.5	0.1
Manufacturing	49.7	51.0	50.7	1.0	-0.3
Durable Goods	30.0	31.0	30.9	0.9	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.1	22.7	22.7	0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	19.7	20.0	19.8	0.1	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.1	2.8	2.8	-0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.4	8.8	8.7	0.3	-0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.0	-0.1	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	11.4	11.5	11.9	0.5	0.4
Service Producing	203.8	204.3	208.6	4.8	4.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.2	10.1	-0.3	-0.1
Trade	69.1	67.8	69.0	-0.1	1.2
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	14.9	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.9	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.9	6.0	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	53.8	52.8	54.1	0.3	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.6	9.4	9.4	-0.2	0.0
Services	61.7	63.2	64.8	3.1	1.6
Government	53.0	53.7	55.3	2.3	1.6
Federal	7.1	6.9	7.0	-0.1	0.1
State & Local	45.9	46.8	48.3	2.4	1.5
State	22.5	22.4	22.3	-0.2	-0.1
Local	23.4	24.4	26.0	2.6	1.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

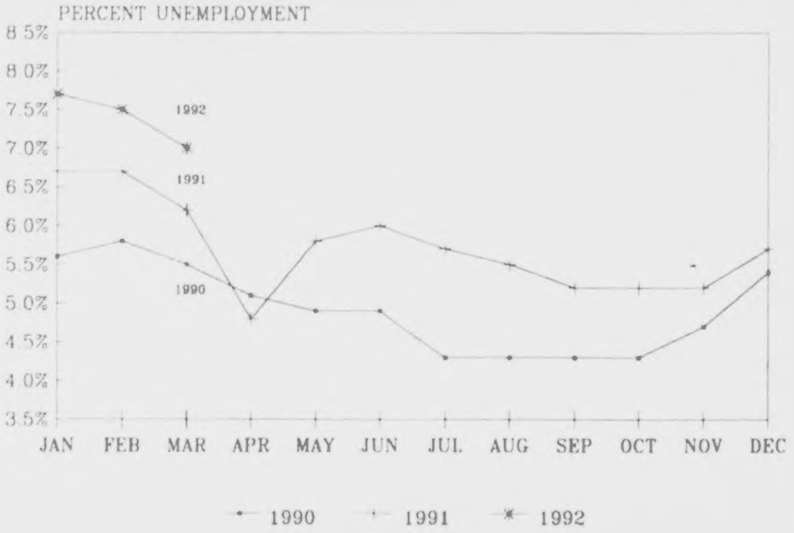
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$382.98	$408.18	$406.00	39.0	39.9	40.0	$9.82	$10.23	$10.15
Durable Goods	417.78	444.29	437.78	39.6	41.1	40.8	10.55	10.81	10.73
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	397.23	411.41	403.08	40.7	42.9	41.9	9.76	9.59	9.62
Machinery, Except Electrical	371.84	419.83	458.83	39.6	44.1	45.7	9.39	9.52	10.04
Nondurable Goods	333.76	355.64	357.98	38.1	38.2	38.7	8.76	9.31	9.25
Food and Kindred Products	305.31	359.33	358.41	37.6	39.1	39.0	8.12	9.19	9.19
Textile Mill Products	351.88	304.52	314.25	38.0	33.5	33.9	9.26	9.09	9.27
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	280.60	298.72	301.64	39.3	39.1	39.9	7.14	7.64	7.56

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 6,800 jobs between February and March. The largest increase of 3,500 jobs was reported in local government due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Retail trade increased by 1,100 jobs due to the opening of new stores and seasonal factors. Other seasonal increases were reported in services (+600), paper and allied products (+400), transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300), and finance, insurance, and real estate (+200). Federal government increased by 300 jobs due to the tax season.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	469.0	466.7	473.5	4.5	6.8
Goods Producing	77.1	76.7	77.5	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing	59.1	59.1	59.8	0.7	0.7
Durable Goods	26.0	26.3	26.6	0.6	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.4	5.4	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.6	5.8	5.9	0.3	0.1
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.1	32.8	33.2	0.1	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	7.0	7.1	7.1	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.7	7.4	7.8	0.1	0.4
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	18.0	17.6	17.7	-0.3	0.1
Service Producing	391.9	390.0	396.0	4.1	6.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.3	46.4	46.7	-0.6	0.3
Trade	121.3	120.0	121.1	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	37.5	38.1	38.1	0.6	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.3	23.4	23.4	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.2	14.7	14.7	0.5	0.0
Retail Trade	83.8	81.9	83.0	-0.8	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.7	24.9	25.1	0.4	0.2
Services	119.9	119.5	120.1	0.2	0.6
Government	78.7	79.2	83.0	4.3	3.8
Federal	20.9	20.2	20.5	-0.4	0.3
State & Local	57.8	59.0	62.5	4.7	3.5
State	13.9	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
Local	43.9	45.1	48.6	4.7	3.5

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

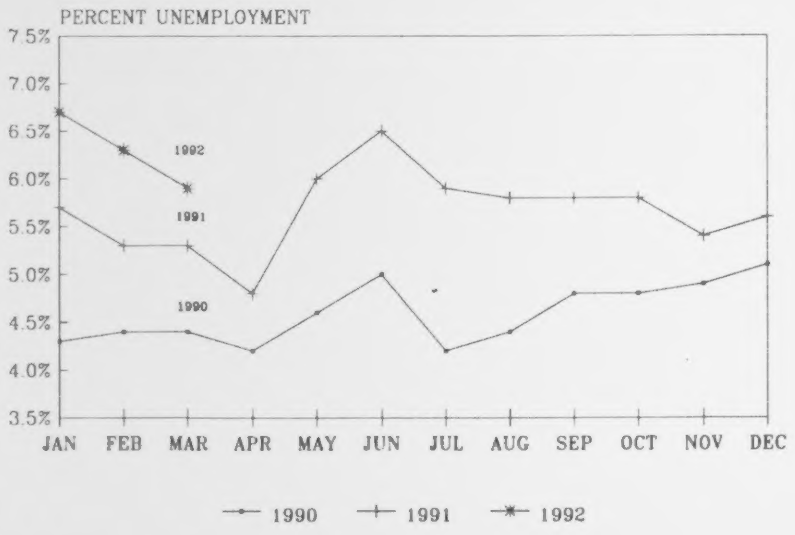
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$420.62	$430.36	$425.80	40.6	41.5	41.3	$10.36	$10.37	$10.31
Durable Goods	364.72	379.64	381.57	37.6	39.3	39.5	9.70	9.66	9.66
Lumber and Wood Products	242.50	263.74	260.29	38.8	39.9	39.8	6.25	6.61	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	305.75	287.68	313.62	38.9	39.3	39.8	7.86	7.32	7.88
Nondurable Goods	469.58	477.20	468.07	43.2	43.5	43.1	10.87	10.97	10.86
Food and Kindred Products	371.82	409.81	397.32	42.3	44.4	44.0	8.79	9.23	9.03
Paper and Allied Products	521.08	534.89	496.69	43.1	45.6	43.8	12.09	11.73	11.34
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	611.94	579.31	563.33	47.0	43.2	43.2	13.02	13.41	13.04

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 6,300 jobs between February and March. Local government increased by 3,100 due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+2,400) and retail trade (+800). Machinery and electrical equipment decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	492.0	491.5	497.8	5.8	6.3
Goods Producing	106.0	106.0	105.8	-0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	85.9	87.9	87.6	1.7	-0.3
Durable Goods	47.2	48.6	48.6	1.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.8	15.4	15.2	0.4	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	10.8	11.6	11.7	0.9	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	38.7	39.3	39.0	0.3	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.1	14.2	14.1	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.6	5.9	5.8	0.2	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	-0.2	-0.1
Mining & Construction	20.1	18.1	18.2	-1.9	0.1
Service Producing	386.0	385.5	392.0	6.0	6.5
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.5	28.4	28.4	-0.1	0.0
Trade	119.9	120.4	121.3	1.4	0.9
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.4	31.5	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.3	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.2	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	88.2	89.0	89.8	1.6	0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.9	30.9	30.9	0.0	0.0
Services	136.2	135.8	138.2	2.0	2.4
Government	70.5	70.0	73.2	2.7	3.2
Federal	10.4	10.1	10.1	-0.3	0.0
State & Local	60.1	59.9	63.1	3.0	3.2
State	23.9	23.2	23.3	-0.6	0.1
Local	36.2	36.7	39.8	3.6	3.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

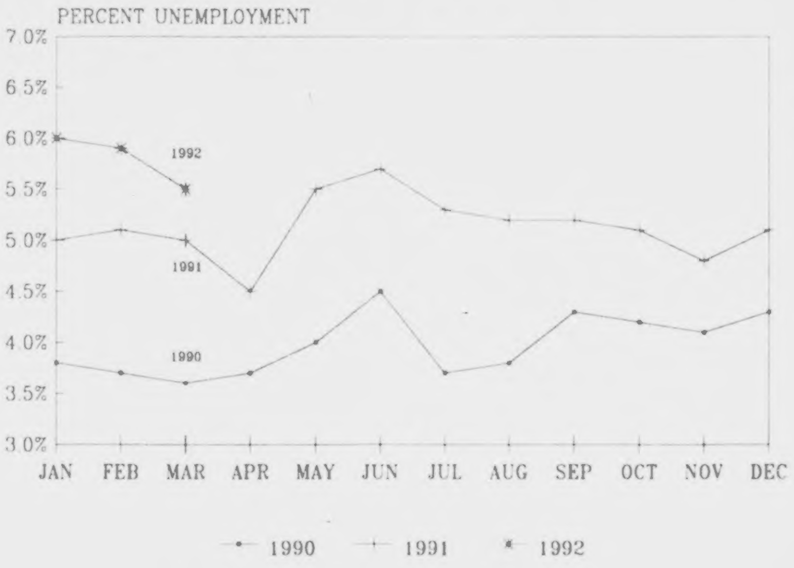
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$447.93	$439.16	$445.04	40.5	39.6	39.7	$11.06	$11.09	$11.21
Durable Goods	462.51	479.57	486.45	39.7	41.2	41.4	11.65	11.64	11.75
Nondurable Goods	425.57	381.85	385.31	41.6	37.4	37.3	10.23	10.21	10.33
Food and Kindred Products	441.41	405.25	408.53	42.2	41.1	41.9	10.46	9.86	9.75
Printing and Publishing	364.49	360.80	386.12	38.9	33.5	33.2	9.37	10.77	11.63

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from	
		Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992		Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992		Mar. 1991	Jan. 1992		Mar. 1991	Jan. 1992
All items (1982-84=100)...	139.3	3.2	0.5	137.0	3.0	0.4	134.5	1.9	0.6	132.3	1.7	0.5
All items (1967=100)......	417.2	-	-	408.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100).	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.7	-	-	214.9	-	-
Food and beverages.......	138.8	1.8	0.5	138.4	1.7	0.4	140.5	2.0	1.3	139.9	1.3	1.4
Food.....	138.1	1.7	0.4	137.7	1.5	0.4	141.5	2.1	1.4	140.4	1.4	1.5
Food at home...........	137.5	1.1	0.7	137.0	1.0	0.6	134.9	- 0.6	2.1	134.3	- 0.7	2.0
Food away from home....	140.1	2.6	0.1	139.9	2.6	0.1	150.8	4.6	0.9	152.1	4.7	0.9
Alcoholic beverages.....	146.7	3.2	0.7	146.6	3.2	0.9	130.7	1.8	0	131.9	0.9	0.2
Housing..................	136.6	3.0	0.4	134.0	2.9	0.3	126.6	3.3	0.5	126.2	3.3	0.5
Shelter................	150.4	3.6	0.4	146.4	3.6	0.4	130.1	3.7	0.7	130.2	3.7	0.7
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	161.2	3.3	0.6	141.2	3.3	0.5	133.9	3.7	1.1	127.1	3.8	1.0
Rent, residential.....	146.4	3.1	0.5	146.0	3.2	0.6	125.7	4.4	1.0	125.7	4.4	1.0
Apparel and upkeep.......	133.4	3.6	2.5	132.1	3.6	2.6	140.7	- 2.0	0.2	140.5	- 1.3	0
Transportation...........	124.4	1.7	0.2	123.2	1.7	0.2	125.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	121.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Medical care.............	187.3	7.8	0.6	186.8	7.9	0.6	171.0	6.6	0.8	169.9	6.6	1.0
Entertainment............	141.2	3.3	0.4	139.7	3.2	0.4	127.8	- 0.8	1.3	128.7	- 0.7	1.3
Other goods & services...	179.8	7.1	0.2	179.7	6.9	0.2	162.0	0.1	- 0.1	160.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.718	- 3.1	- 0.6	$.730	- 2.9	- 0.4	$.743	- 2.0	- 0.7	$.756	- 1.7	- 0.4

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Mar. 1992 from --		Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Mar. 1992 from --		Dec. 1977=100
		Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992			Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	135.5	2.7	0.4	219.8	134.2	2.8	0.4	217.3
Less than 50,000 pop.....	133.6	2.1	0.4	217.0	133.7	2.0	0.3	216.5
50,000-450,000 pop.......	134.6	3.1	0.4	217.9	134.5	3.1	0.4	217.7
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	137.0	3.2	0.5	223.7	133.8	3.0	0.5	216.9
1,200,000 or more pop....	136.0	2.5	0.4	219.5	134.4	2.5	0.4	217.8

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, TN 37245-1000. (615) 741-1729.

S 7495-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for April 1992

Ned McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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TENNESSEE OCCUPATIONAL WAGES AND BENEFITS SURVEY

The completion of Tennessee's first statewide survey of wages and fringe benefits shows that workers with the most education earn the highest hourly wages. Hourly wages ranged from an average (mean) of $3.29 per hour (excluding tips) paid to waiters and waitresses to an average of $18.68 per hour paid to physical therapists. Among the jobs reporting weekly wages, correction officers and jailers reported the lowest weekly average at $319.79, while chemical engineers topped the list with average weekly pay of $956.91.

The lowest paying hourly occupations are those which require no post-secondary education or very little vocational training. These jobs include waiters and waitresses, fast food cooks ($4.53 per hour), and restaurant hosts and hostesses ($4.67 per hour). The highest paying hourly jobs require two to four years of specific vocational preparation or college education. Following physical therapists at the high end of the pay scale are registered nurses ($14.43 per hour) and electricians ($14.10 per hour).

Among jobs reporting the lowest average weekly wages were correction officers and jailers, followed by travel agents ($323.72), and food services and lodging managers ($372.52 per week). On the high end of the spectrum, chemical engineers topped the average weekly pay scale at $956.91, followed by financial managers ($865.02 per week), and mechanical engineers ($821.71).

In the survey group, 87.7 percent of the employers provided medical insurance. Paid sick leave was available to employees at half of the companies surveyed. Paid vacations of varying lengths were available at 93.4 percent of the companies. Sixty percent of the employers surveyed spent 25 percent or less of their payroll for benefits.

More than 2,600 usable responses to the random sampling of 10,000 employers representing seven industry groups has provided information on 138 job titles and 184,800 workers. All businesses with 100 or more employees were automatically included, while a stratified sample was taken from those establishments employing less than 100, but no fewer than 20 workers.

The Tennessee Occupational Wage and Benefit Survey was a cooperative effort between the Department of Employment Security and the departments of Economic and Community Development, Education, Labor, and Human Services, and the Tennessee Board of Regents.

To receive a copy or if you have questions, please call (615) 741-2284.

HOURLY EARNINGS FOR WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN TENNESSEE

OCCUPATION TITLE	NUMBER OF FIRMS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MEAN	MEDIAN	MIDDLE 50 PERCENT*	
					FROM	TO
Assemblers & Fabricators, Excl. Elec. & Prec.	228	11,138	$8.22	$7.91	$6.85	$9.10
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	1,285	3,101	8.42	8.10	6.92	9.62
Cashiers	345	5,270	4.82	4.50	4.25	5.00
Combination Mach. Tool Oper. Metals/Plastics	137	1,977	8.89	8.75	7.14	10.71
Cooks, Specialty Fast Food	106	2,373	4.53	4.40	4.25	4.58
Electricians	238	2,223	14.10	14.85	11.75	16.25
Food Preperation Workers	118	2,027	4.74	4.40	4.25	4.75
Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	510	5,265	7.53	7.10	5.50	8.93
General Office Clerks	1,127	4,455	7.33	7.00	6.00	8.40
Guards & Watch Guards	211	3,983	6.29	5.50	4.50	7.50
Hand Packers & Packagers	157	1,932	6.64	6.25	5.00	8.12
Helpers, Laborers & Material Movers, Hand	482	7,396	7.68	7.30	5.75	9.00
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	339	2,875	9.12	8.81	7.25	10.30
Janitors & Cleaners	917	7,122	6.34	5.85	4.87	7.35
Licensed Practical Nurses	202	3,757	9.45	9.00	8.25	10.00
Machinery Maintenance Mechanics	379	3,083	11.45	11.06	9.50	13.15
Machinists	161	2,007	11.79	10.90	9.00	15.00
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	120	2,300	4.85	4.40	4.25	5.25
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	120	5,457	5.55	5.00	4.49	6.37
Production Inspectors, Graders	281	3,107	8.63	7.90	6.76	10.15
Registered Nurses	204	4,085	14.43	13.99	13.00	15.60
Salespersons, Retail	263	3,546	6.08	5.00	4.25	6.15
Secretaries, Excluding Legal & Medical	892	4,677	8.45	8.15	6.88	9.75
Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	104	10,686	5.97	6.00	4.70	6.83
Stock Clerks	312	1,950	7.72	7.00	5.40	9.00
Traffic Shipping & Receiving Clerks	602	1,823	7.88	7.69	6.00	9.30
Truck Drivers, Heavy or Tractor Trailer	414	3,835	10.12	9.50	7.75	12.46
Truck Drivers, Light, Including Delivery	460	2,595	7.71	6.50	5.00	9.00
Waiters & Waitresses	133	2,421	3.29	2.50	2.13	4.25
Welders & Cutters	173	1,837	10.61	10.15	8.70	12.00

*Middle 50 percent - This range represents wages paid when the lowest paid 25 percent and the highest paid 25 percent of persons in these occupations are excluded form the responses.

WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN TENNESSEE

OCCUPATION TITLE	NUMBER OF FIRMS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MEAN	MEDIAN	MIDDLE 50 PERCENT* FROM	TO
Accountant	685	1,234	$585.17	$543.80	$440.00	$669.00
Administrative Services Managers	639	1,490	664.38	600.00	442.31	800.00
Financial Managers	627	875	865.02	810.00	617.60	1034.00
Fire Fighters	39	847	396.99	398.43	334.80	442.96
First Line Supervisors, Clerical	911	3,428	512.63	465.00	363.46	605.00
First Line Supervisors, Production	413	2,672	559.24	540.00	404.00	669.88
Food Service & Lodging Managers	253	1,162	372.52	310.00	280.00	432.69
Law Enforcement Officer	83	1,772	397.58	389.60	338.10	441.18
Personnel, Training & Labor Relations Managers	494	761	653.21	620.97	423.08	800.00
Systems Analysts	156	634	734.05	737.00	662.25	784.69

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR APRIL

County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	3.6	5.4	Fentress	8.1	8.3	Lauderdale	10.2	9.7	Roane	5.4	6.4
Bedford	8.1	7.5	Franklin	5.7	5.1	Lawrence	6.3	5.8	Robertson	9.8	7.4
Benton	6.4	6.6	Gibson	8.6	7.9	Lewis	8.1	8.0	Rutherford	4.6	4.8
Bledsoe	5.8	6.3	Giles	7.0	7.5	Lincoln	9.4	5.9	Scott	9.7	14.3
Blount	5.0	6.0	Grainger	8.8	8.4	Loudon	5.6	6.4	Sequatchie	7.8	12.4
Bradley	5.7	6.2	Greene	11.9	13.2	Macon	8.5	7.0	Sevier	9.8	10.1
Campbell	16.4	14.6	Grundy	9.6	13.0	Madison	4.0	5.8	Shelby	4.3	5.4
Cannon	7.1	7.1	Hamblen	8.8	7.5	Marion	8.1	8.9	Smith	6.8	5.4
Carroll	6.4	6.7	Hamilton	5.3	5.3	Marshall	7.1	5.0	Stewart	5.8	7.3
Carter	5.2	6.0	Hancock	5.9	5.5	Maury	7.0	7.3	Sullivan	3.3	4.8
Cheatham	4.2	5.8	Hardeman	6.5	6.9	McMinn	9.0	9.9	Sumner	5.5	6.6
Chester	4.9	6.7	Hardin	8.9	10.1	McNairy	8.1	7.7	Tipton	7.4	8.2
Claiborne	7.1	5.5	Hawkins	5.9	6.8	Meigs	12.3	12.4	Trousdale	5.7	6.6
Clay	3.1	4.8	Haywood	8.9	7.2	Monroe	10.7	9.9	Unicoi	10.0	9.7
Cocke	12.1	12.3	Henderson	8.2	8.4	Montgomery	6.9	7.1	Union	7.4	5.8
Coffee	7.1	6.2	Henry	5.7	6.8	Moore	6.8	7.2	Van Buren	6.9	7.1
Crockett	5.5	5.7	Hickman	9.2	9.7	Morgan	6.6	9.6	Warren	8.1	7.7
Cumberland	8.7	8.8	Houston	9.7	12.6	Obion	23.0	9.5	Washington	4.5	5.3
Davidson	4.0	4.8	Humphreys	13.6	16.5	Overton	11.0	10.1	Wayne	6.5	5.3
Decatur	8.9	11.9	Jackson	7.6	8.7	Perry	11.4	7.6	Weakley	7.7	4.7
DeKalb	6.3	7.6	Jefferson	8.2	10.3	Pickett	4.3	5.3	White	10.0	11.4
Dickson	5.8	6.4	Johnson	6.6	10.3	Polk	13.8	16.2	Williamson	2.7	3.5
Dyer	6.5	7.7	Knox	3.7	5.2	Putnam	7.5	6.8	Wilson	4.9	5.6
Fayette	6.2	7.1	Lake	8.5	8.5	Rhea	12.3	9.5			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	April 1991				Revised March 1992				Preliminary April 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,250,000	116,834,000	8,416,000	6.7	126,590,000	117,348,000	9,242,000	7.3	126,830,000	117,675,000	9,155,000	7.2
TENNESSEE[2]	2,408,500	2,265,900	142,600	5.9	2,430,800	2,265,800	165,000	6.8	2,396,100	2,240,600	155,500	6.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,727,000	116,678,000	8,049,000	6.5	125,797,000	116,106,000	9,691,000	7.7	125,878,000	116,933,000	8,945,000	7.1
TENNESSEE[2]	2,393,700	2,255,100	138,600	5.8	2,403,400	2,234,700	168,700	7.0	2,381,900	2,230,700	151,200	6.3
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,900	199,300	11,600	5.5	214,200	200,200	14,000	6.5	212,400	200,300	12,100	5.7
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	225,600	215,100	10,500	4.7	229,900	215,500	14,400	6.3	228,200	215,000	13,200	5.8
KNOXVILLE	292,700	278,600	14,100	4.8	293,500	273,000	20,500	7.0	291,800	274,000	17,800	6.1
MEMPHIS	471,300	448,900	22,400	4.8	463,100	435,800	27,300	5.9	461,900	435,900	26,000	5.6
NASHVILLE	525,800	502,400	23,400	4.5	521,900	493,200	28,700	5.5	517,900	491,300	26,600	5.1

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate dropped to 6.5 percent in April, down three-tenths of a percentage point from the previous month. The state's unemployment rate was substantially lower than the national rate of 7.2 percent. Across the state, the unemployment rate decreased in 86 counties, increased in eight counties, and stayed the same in one county. Williamson County at 3.5 percent, down from 4.0 percent, reported the state's lowest unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 16.5 percent, down from 18.2 percent, registered the state's highest rate.

The overall increase in goods producing industries was due primarily to advances in durable goods manufacturing. The largest employment increases occurred in transportation equipment, up by 500, because of hiring in the auto industry and in industrial machinery and equipment, up by 300, due to the recall of laid off workers and overall growth. Construction was up by 2,500 jobs due to seasonal increases.

In the service producing sector, services increased by 5,900 jobs. Retail trade increased by 4,500 with 3,200 jobs being created in eating and drinking establishments. Building materials and garden supplies increased by 500 jobs. Transportation, communication, and public utilities increased by 500 jobs.

The major monthly decline was a loss of 18,600 government workers, the majority of whom were temporary employees used to staff the election polls in March. Food and kindred products declined by 800 and apparel lost 300 jobs.

The April 1991 to April 1992 employment figures show that over a one-year period employment grew by 11,900 jobs, a turnaround from the comparable 1990-1991 time period when 26,600 jobs were lost to layoffs and closures. In the service producing sector, services led the way with a gain of 10,900 jobs, of which 6,500 jobs were created in health services. Retail trade was up by 4,600 jobs. In the goods producing sector, manufacturing was up by 7,100 jobs. Most of the growth in manufacturing took place in industrial machinery and equipment, which grew by 3,300; rubber and miscellaneous plastics, up by 3,200; and transportation equipment, up by 2,500.

Over the one-year period, government declined by 3,900; transportation, communications and public utilities were down by 2,700; and construction lost 2,300.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	2,165.6	2,180.9	2,177.5	11.9	-3.4
Goods Producing	587.5	588.5	592.1	4.6	3.6
Manufacturing	495.6	501.8	502.7	7.1	0.9
Durable Goods	245.0	250.9	252.1	7.1	1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	18.5	18.2	18.4	-0.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.5	26.3	26.2	0.7	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.1	12.9	13.0	-0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.1	15.0	15.0	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	41.2	41.8	41.9	0.7	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.9	38.9	39.2	3.3	0.3
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.1	34.5	34.4	0.3	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	40.0	42.0	42.5	2.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.3	10.4	-0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	11.0	11.1	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	250.6	250.9	250.6	0.0	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	37.3	37.0	36.2	-1.1	-0.8
Meat Products	8.2	7.8	7.6	-0.6	-0.2
Tobacco	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.1	19.8	19.9	-0.2	0.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.9	8.9	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.3	59.0	58.7	-1.6	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	21.3	21.0	21.2	-0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	37.2	37.1	37.2	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.3	39.2	39.3	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.2
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.6	27.8	27.8	3.2	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	8.2	8.0	8.2	0.0	0.2
Mining	5.6	5.2	5.4	-0.2	0.2
Construction	86.3	81.5	84.0	-2.3	2.5
Service Producing	1,578.1	1,592.4	1,585.4	7.3	-7.0
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	116.7	113.5	114.0	-2.7	0.5
Transportation	88.3	86.3	86.6	-1.7	0.3
Communications & Public Utilities	28.4	27.2	27.4	-1.0	0.2
Trade	503.3	501.9	506.7	3.4	4.8
Wholesale Trade	126.9	125.4	125.7	-1.2	0.3
Durable Goods	71.3	70.2	70.3	-1.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	55.6	55.2	55.4	-0.2	0.2
Retail Trade	376.4	376.5	381.0	4.6	4.5
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.6	13.9	14.4	-0.2	0.5
Retail General Merchandise	52.7	54.8	54.9	2.2	0.1
Food Stores	63.6	65.3	65.6	2.0	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.8	40.1	40.5	-0.3	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.8	21.3	21.4	0.6	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.6	13.6	13.5	-0.1	-0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	127.7	125.0	128.2	0.5	3.2
Miscellaneous Retail	42.6	42.5	42.5	-0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	103.7	102.9	103.3	-0.4	0.4
Finance	47.2	47.3	47.2	0.0	-0.1
Insurance	36.0	35.7	35.7	-0.3	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.5	19.9	20.4	-0.1	0.5
Services	495.3	500.3	506.2	10.9	5.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.1	26.3	28.1	-2.0	1.8
Personal Services	24.7	23.8	24.1	-0.6	0.3
Business Services	93.8	96.3	96.5	2.7	0.2
Health Services	161.2	167.1	167.7	6.5	0.6
Hospitals	74.0	76.7	77.0	3.0	0.3
Government	359.1	373.8	355.2	-3.9	-18.6
Federal	62.6	58.5	58.5	-4.1	0.0
State**	93.2	92.7	92.4	-0.8	-0.3
State Education	48.5	48.9	48.7	0.2	-0.2
Local**	203.3	222.6	204.3	1.0	-18.3
Local Education	102.3	103.6	103.5	1.2	-0.1

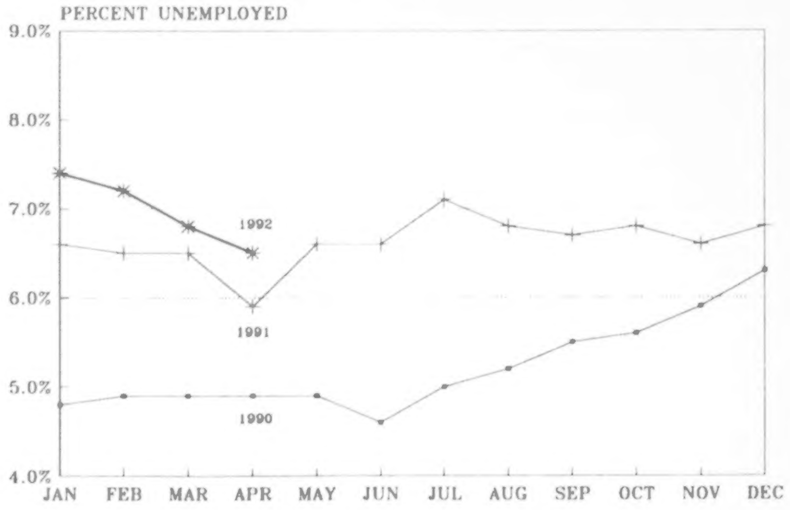
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1991	Mar 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	379.08	399.80	398.16	39.0	39.9	39.5	9.72	10.02	10.08
Durable Goods	389.64	416.87	410.97	38.2	40.2	39.9	10.20	10.37	10.30
Lumber & Wood Products	263.70	277.11	274.01	39.3	39.7	39.2	6.71	6.98	6.99
Furniture & Fixtures	306.95	349.68	334.06	35.9	37.6	37.2	8.55	9.30	8.98
Stone, Clay, & Glass	500.96	511.34	520.80	40.4	42.4	43.4	12.40	12.06	12.00
Primary Metal Industries	499.62	512.25	509.04	41.6	42.3	42.0	12.01	12.11	12.12
Fabricated Metal Products	424.67	427.84	422.93	39.8	40.4	39.6	10.67	10.59	10.68
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	379.26	424.15	415.38	38.7	42.5	42.0	9.80	9.98	9.89
Instruments & Related Products	395.18	425.17	401.60	39.4	40.3	40.0	10.03	10.55	10.04
Nondurable Goods	367.75	382.14	383.76	39.8	39.6	39.0	9.24	9.65	9.84
Food & Kindred Products	384.17	384.46	387.46	41.0	40.9	40.7	9.37	9.40	9.52
Textile Mill Products	324.17	342.79	347.94	42.1	41.4	40.6	7.70	8.28	8.57
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	238.10	243.39	242.08	36.8	36.6	35.6	6.47	6.65	6.80
Paper & Allied Products	531.83	552.48	536.78	43.7	43.4	42.2	12.17	12.73	12.72
Chemical & Allied Products	537.63	482.75	503.22	42.5	38.9	39.1	12.65	12.41	12.87
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	398.38	467.46	460.02	40.2	42.0	41.0	9.91	11.13	11.22
Leather & Leather Products	254.10	273.61	266.64	38.5	38.7	38.7	6.60	7.07	6.89

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

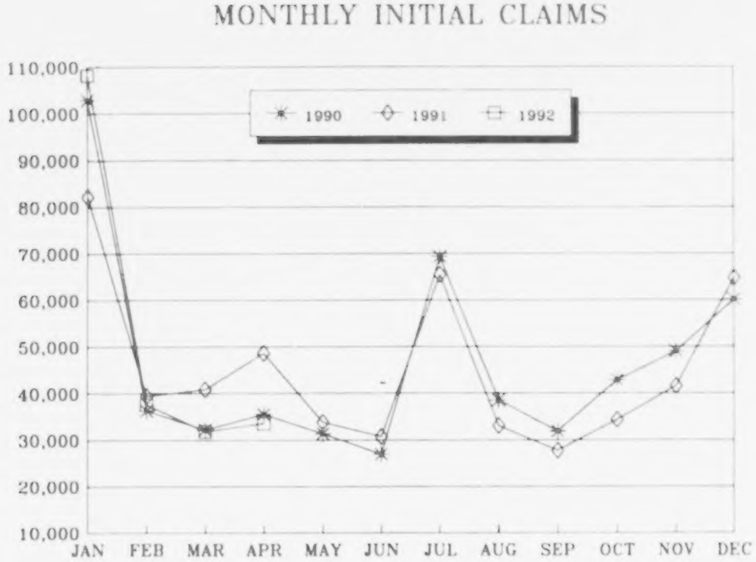
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



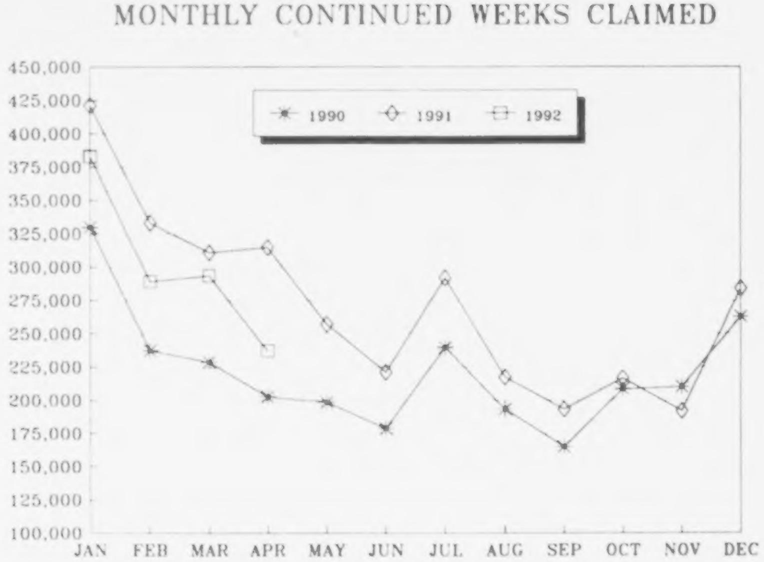
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
Initial Claims	48,639	31,810	33,558
Continued Weeks Claimed	314,700	293,543	237,218
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,974	4,479	4,072
Appeals Decisions	1,461	2,038	1,891
Lower Authority	1,193	1,607	1,609
Higher Authority	268	431	282

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$33,767,226	$31,838,724	$25,727,939
Benefit Weeks Paid	284,482	269,714	211,875
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$121	$122
First Payments	16,531	13,374	12,590
Final Payments	7,474	7,195	7,666
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$595,836,973	$534,702,101	$551,370,363

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,128,781	$1,379,134	$1,039,994
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,235	7,019	5,441
Initial Claims	498	337	451
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,271	6,633	5,441
Appeals Decisions	19	11	1

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$194,987	$1,005,748	$898,607
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,172	5,380	4,914
Initial Claims	176	495	463
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,267	5,607	5,182
Appeals Decisions	7	21	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased slightly by 100 jobs from March to April and grew by 1,900 jobs over the year. Industrial machinery and equipment increased by 300 jobs partially due to a recall. The largest increase of 600 jobs occurred in services due to seasonal factors and the opening of a new business. The largest decrease of 900 jobs occurred in local government due to temporary election poll workers completing their jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	198.7	200.5	200.6	1.9	0.1
Goods Producing	51.6	50.5	50.7	-0.9	0.2
Manufacturing	44.4	43.4	43.7	-0.7	0.3
Durable Goods	16.7	15.9	16.2	-0.5	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.1	2.6	2.9	-0.2	0.3
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.5	27.5	-0.2	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.8	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.4	6.3	-0.2	-0.1
Service Producing	147.1	150.0	149.9	2.8	-0.1
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.3	48.4	48.5	1.2	0.1
Wholesale Trade	11.2	10.9	11.0	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.7	6.8	-0.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	36.1	37.5	37.5	1.4	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	13.2	13.3	-0.1	0.1
Services	43.6	44.6	45.2	1.6	0.6
Government	34.4	35.4	34.4	0.0	-1.0
Federal	7.7	7.0	7.0	-0.7	0.0
State & Local	26.7	28.4	27.4	0.7	-1.0
State	7.2	7.2	7.1	-0.1	-0.1
Local	19.5	21.2	20.3	0.8	-0.9

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

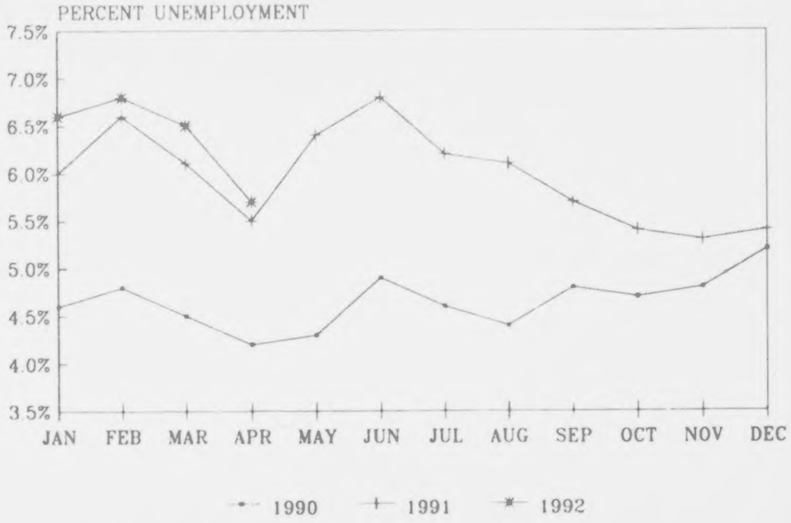
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	367.36	387.81	385.56	41.0	41.3	40.8	8.96	9.39	9.45
Durable Goods	366.21	417.22	410.85	40.6	42.4	41.5	9.02	9.84	9.90
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	307.33	369.50	371.90	39.1	39.1	40.6	7.86	9.45	9.16
Primary Metal Industries	403.38	459.57	419.63	40.5	45.1	41.1	9.96	10.19	10.21
Fabricated Metal Products	368.24	441.50	460.94	38.6	40.1	40.9	9.54	11.01	11.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	449.25	448.22	456.62	40.4	40.6	41.7	11.12	11.04	10.95
Nondurable Goods	367.50	369.05	368.75	41.2	40.6	40.3	8.92	9.09	9.15
Textile Mill Products	338.10	325.61	331.30	42.0	40.6	40.6	8.05	8.02	8.16
Knitting Mills	279.84	308.26	270.68	42.4	45.6	40.4	6.60	6.76	6.70
Paper and Allied Products	528.04	522.27	526.06	47.4	44.6	45.0	11.14	11.71	11.69
Chemicals and Allied Products	555.28	570.57	566.78	44.0	42.9	43.2	12.62	13.30	13.12

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 500 jobs from March to April but increased by 2,700 over the year. The largest decrease of 1,200 jobs occurred in local government due to temporary election poll workers completing their jobs. Seasonal increases were experienced in services (+200) and mining and construction (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	175.6	178.8	178.3	2.7	-0.5
Goods Producing	62.3	63.0	63.5	1.2	0.5
Manufacturing	53.8	53.8	54.1	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	21.8	21.3	21.7	-0.1	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.3	4.4	-0.2	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.8	7.9	0.3	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	4.9	5.0	-0.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods	32.0	32.5	32.4	0.4	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.8	2.7	0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.4	17.4	0.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	8.5	9.2	9.4	0.9	0.2
Service Producing	113.3	115.8	114.8	1.5	-1.0
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	39.2	39.1	39.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	31.0	30.9	30.9	-0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.0
Services	36.3	37.4	37.6	1.3	0.2
Government	25.9	27.3	26.1	0.2	-1.2
Federal	3.2	2.9	2.9	-0.3	0.0
State & Local	22.7	24.4	23.2	0.5	-1.2
State	6.4	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.0
Local	16.3	17.9	16.7	0.4	-1.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

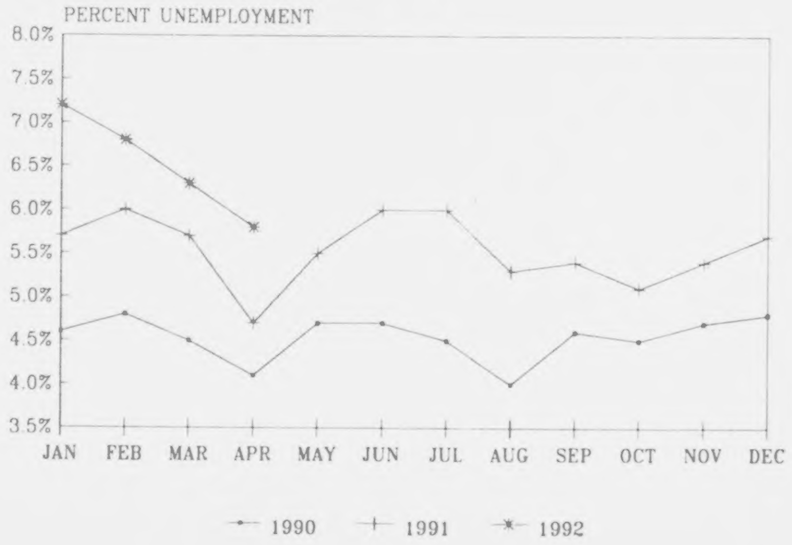
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	419.69	374.68	387.46	40.2	38.0	38.4	10.44	9.86	10.09
Durable Goods	403.56	362.29	360.14	40.6	38.5	38.6	9.94	9.41	9.33
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	458.17	443.39	438.84	42.7	41.4	41.4	10.73	10.71	10.60
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	354.43	282.42	286.21	38.4	34.4	34.4	9.23	8.21	8.32
Nondurable Goods	431.72	383.90	408.28	39.9	37.6	38.3	10.82	10.21	10.66
Food & Kindred Products	353.10	431.88	431.60	40.4	40.4	40.0	8.74	10.69	10.79
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	240.78	246.85	240.39	40.4	40.6	39.8	5.96	6.08	6.04

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 800 jobs from March to April and grew by 3,000 jobs over the year. Manufacturing decreased by 600 jobs with the largest decrease of 300 reported in other durable goods. Apparel decreased by 200 jobs due partially to a layoff. Local government decreased by 1,600 jobs due to temporary election poll workers completing their jobs. State government decreased by 200 jobs due to seasonal factors. Seasonal increases were experienced in services (+1,200) and retail trade (+1,500).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	271.3	273.5	274.3	3.0	0.8
Goods Producing	62.6	63.9	63.4	0.8	-0.5
Manufacturing	49.7	50.6	50.0	0.3	-0.6
Durable Goods	29.8	30.8	30.4	0.6	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.1	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.1	22.6	22.3	0.2	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	19.9	19.8	19.6	-0.3	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.2	2.8	2.8	-0.4	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.5	8.7	8.5	0.0	-0.2
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.6	11.9	12.0	0.4	0.1
Service Producing	208.7	209.6	210.9	2.2	1.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.2	10.2	-0.2	0.0
Trade	71.3	68.9	70.6	-0.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	15.3	14.9	15.1	-0.2	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	8.9	9.0	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	56.0	54.0	55.5	-0.5	1.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.6	9.4	9.5	-0.1	0.1
Services	64.2	64.8	66.0	1.8	1.2
Government	53.2	56.3	54.6	1.4	-1.7
Federal	7.2	6.9	7.0	-0.2	0.1
State & Local	46.0	49.4	47.6	1.6	-1.8
State	22.4	23.4	23.2	0.8	-0.2
Local	23.6	26.0	24.4	0.8	-1.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

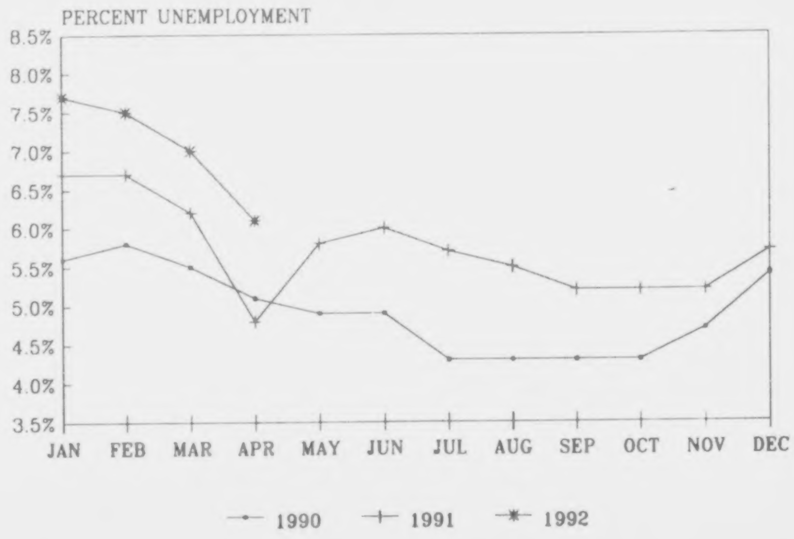
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	381.02	410.44	408.85	38.8	40.2	40.4	9.82	10.21	10.12
Durable Goods	415.80	444.29	444.14	39.6	41.1	41.9	10.50	10.81	10.60
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	412.58	388.97	379.45	42.1	40.1	39.9	9.80	9.70	9.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	416.98	454.28	444.96	43.3	48.9	48.0	9.63	9.29	9.27
Nondurable Goods	332.76	359.68	356.79	37.6	38.8	38.2	8.85	9.27	9.34
Food and Kindred Products	318.00	359.29	309.46	37.5	38.8	38.3	8.48	9.26	8.08
Textile Mill Products	352.20	314.25	317.58	38.2	33.9	33.5	9.22	9.27	9.48
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	277.59	301.32	311.56	38.5	39.7	38.8	7.21	7.59	8.03

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,400 jobs between March and April but increased by 200 jobs over the year. Seasonal increases were reported in services (+400), retail trade (+500), and mining and construction (+500). Local government decreased by 3,500 jobs due to temporary election poll workers completing their jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	471.7	473.3	471.9	0.2	-1.4
Goods Producing	77.6	77.4	78.3	0.7	0.9
Manufacturing	59.3	59.8	60.2	0.9	0.4
Durable Goods	26.1	26.6	26.9	0.8	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.0	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.9	5.9	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.7	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.5	7.6	7.7	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.2	33.2	33.3	0.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.7	7.8	7.9	0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	18.3	17.6	18.1	-0.2	0.5
Service Producing	394.1	395.9	393.6	-0.5	-2.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.2	46.7	46.8	-0.4	0.1
Trade	122.3	121.1	121.6	-0.7	0.5
Wholesale Trade	37.6	38.1	38.1	0.5	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.4	23.4	23.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.2	14.7	14.7	0.5	0.0
Retail Trade	84.7	83.0	83.5	-1.2	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.8	25.1	25.2	0.4	0.1
Services	120.7	120.0	120.4	-0.3	0.4
Government	79.1	83.0	79.6	0.5	-3.4
Federal	21.0	20.5	20.6	-0.4	0.1
State & Local	58.1	62.5	59.0	0.9	-3.5
State	14.2	13.9	13.9	-0.3	0.0
Local	43.9	48.6	45.1	1.2	-3.5

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

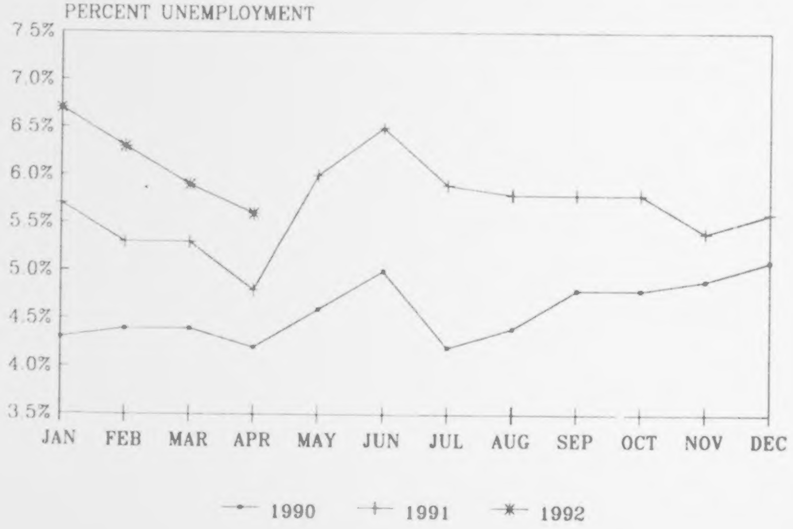
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	414.06	423.12	421.87	40.2	41.0	40.8	10.30	10.32	10.34
Durable Goods	365.69	378.30	375.93	37.7	39.0	39.2	9.70	9.70	9.59
Lumber and Wood Products	251.37	260.04	267.05	39.4	39.4	39.1	6.38	6.60	6.83
Furniture and Fixtures	295.21	296.45	292.60	39.1	38.6	38.0	7.55	7.68	7.70
Nondurable Goods	457.30	463.95	462.51	42.5	42.8	42.2	10.76	10.84	10.96
Food and Kindred Products	368.05	397.98	411.74	41.4	43.4	42.1	8.89	9.17	9.78
Paper and Allied Products	518.58	495.56	487.88	43.0	43.7	43.6	12.06	11.34	11.19
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	571.33	550.29	535.87	45.2	42.2	41.0	12.64	13.04	13.07

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,600 jobs between March and April. Construction experienced a seasonal increase of 600 jobs. Transportation equipment increased by 300 jobs. The largest decrease of 3,000 jobs occurred in local government due to temporary election poll workers completing their jobs. Services reported a decrease of 300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	April 1991	Revised March 1992	Preliminary April 1992	Net Change Apr. 1991 to Apr. 1992	Net Change Mar. 1992 to Apr. 1992
TOTAL	491.7	498.0	495.4	3.7	-2.6
Goods Producing	105.6	106.0	106.9	1.3	0.9
Manufacturing	85.2	87.8	88.1	2.9	0.3
Durable Goods	46.4	48.6	48.8	2.4	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.4	3.3	-0.2	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.1	15.2	15.2	1.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.7	11.7	12.0	1.3	0.3
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	38.8	39.2	39.3	0.5	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.0	14.3	14.3	0.3	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.1	6.2	-0.2	0.1
Mining & Construction	20.4	18.2	18.8	-1.6	0.6
Service Producing	386.1	392.0	388.5	2.4	-3.5
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.6	28.4	28.4	-0.2	0.0
Trade	119.9	121.3	121.2	1.3	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.5	31.4	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.8	18.3	18.3	-0.5	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.9	13.2	13.1	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	88.2	89.8	89.8	1.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.0	30.9	30.8	-0.2	-0.1
Services	136.1	138.1	137.8	1.7	-0.3
Government	70.5	73.3	70.3	-0.2	-3.0
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	60.3	63.2	60.2	-0.1	-3.0
State	24.0	23.4	23.4	-0.6	0.0
Local	36.3	39.8	36.8	0.5	-3.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

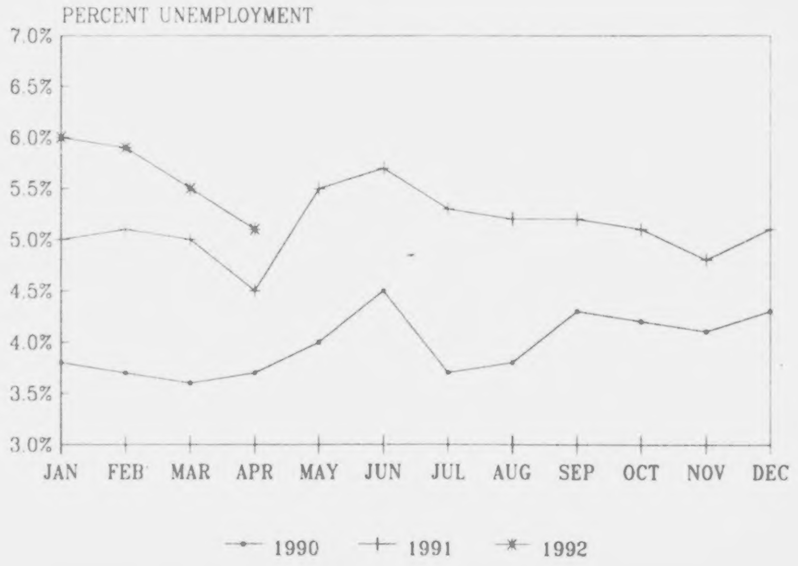
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1991	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1992	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1992
All Manufacturing	441.10	441.22	451.33	40.1	39.5	39.8	11.00	11.17	11.34
Durable Goods	458.24	485.62	488.46	39.3	41.4	41.5	11.66	11.73	11.77
Nondurable Goods	418.14	377.20	396.50	41.4	36.8	37.3	10.10	10.25	10.63
Food and Kindred Products	430.73	409.36	419.48	41.9	41.9	42.5	10.28	9.77	9.87
Printing and Publishing	365.59	359.52	375.42	39.1	32.1	33.4	9.35	11.20	11.24

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Department of Employment Security
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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change Apr. 91 Apr. 92	Percent change Mar. 92 Apr. 92	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change Apr. 91 Apr. 92	Percent change Mar. 92 Apr. 92
All items (1982-84=100)...	139.5	3.2	0.1	137.3	3.0	0.2
All items (1967=100)......	417.9	-	-	408.9	-	-
Food and beverages.......	138.8	1.2	0	138.5	1.2	0.1
Food....................	138.1	1.0	0	137.7	1.0	0
Food at home...........	137.4	0.3	- 0.1	136.9	0.2	- 0.1
Food away from home....	140.2	2.3	0.1	140.1	2.3	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	147.2	3.2	0.3	147.1	3.2	0.3
Housing..................	136.5	3.0	- 0.1	133.9	2.9	- 0.1
Shelter.................	150.2	3.4	- 0.1	146.2	3.4	- 0.1
Renters' costs 1/......	160.1	3.2	- 0.7	140.6	3.2	- 0.4
Rent, residential.....	146.2	2.6	- 0.1	145.8	2.7	- 0.1
Apparel and upkeep.......	133.3	2.5	- 0.1	132.1	2.6	0
Transportation...........	125.2	2.5	0.6	124.1	2.3	0.7
Medical care.............	188.1	7.9	0.4	187.6	7.9	0.4
Entertainment............	142.0	3.1	0.6	140.5	3.0	0.6
Other goods & services...	180.3	6.8	0.3	180.3	6.6	0.3
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.717	- 3.0	- 0.1	$.729	- 2.8	- 0.1

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Percent change Apr. 91 Apr. 92	Percent change Mar. 92 Apr. 92	ALL ITEMS	Percent change Apr. 91 Apr. 92	Percent change Mar. 92 Apr. 92
SOUTH (1982-84=100).......	135.9	2.9	0.3	134.5	2.7	0.2
Less than 50,000 pop......	134.1	2.4	0.4	134.2	2.2	0.4
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	135.1	3.1	0.4	134.9	2.8	0.3
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	137.4	3.2	0.3	134.2	3.0	0.3
1,200,000 or more pop.....	136.1	2.6	0.1	134.6	2.6	0.1
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	220.4	-	-	217.9	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop......	217.8	-	-	217.2	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	218.6	-	-	218.4	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	224.4	-	-	217.5	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	219.7	-	-	218.0	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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S7495-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for May 1992

Ned McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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TENNESSEE LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES IN 1991

From 1990 to 1991, Tennessee's unemployment rate increased from 5.2 percent to 6.6 percent. The national unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in 1991, up from 5.5 percent in 1990.

In Tennessee, men and women both shared in the increase in unemployment last year with the number of unemployed men increasing by 24,000 and women by 12,000. The unemployment rate for men increased from 5.0 percent in 1990 to 6.7 percent in 1991. The unemployment rate for women also increased over the year, from 5.4 percent to 6.6 percent. The teenage unemployment rate increased from 14.4 percent in 1990 to 18.4 percent in 1991.

Unemployment by race varied widely in Tennessee, averaging 5.7 percent for whites and 12.8 percent for blacks. The overall unemployment rate for blacks increased from 9.6 percent to 12.8 percent from 1990 to 1991. For black women, the rate rose from 10.2 percent to 12.1 percent, and for black men, from 9.0 percent to 13.5 percent. White unemployment also grew over the year with the overall rate increasing from 4.5 percent in 1990 to 5.7 percent in 1991. The rate for white men increased from 4.4 percent to 5.8 percent, and for white women, from 4.6 percent to 5.5 percent in 1991.

TENNESSEE 1991 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
TOTAL	2,416,000	2,256,000	160,000	6.6
Men	1,336,000	1,247,000	90,000	6.7
Women	1,080,000	1,009,000	71,000	6.6
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	152,000	124,000	28,000	18.4
WHITE	2,067,000	1,950,000	117,000	5.7
Men	1,161,000	1,094,000	67,000	5.8
Women	906,000	856,000	50,000	5.5
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	127,000	105,000	22,000	17.2
BLACK	333,000	290,000	43,000	12.8
Men	166,000	144,000	22,000	13.5
Women	167,000	147,000	20,000	12.1
Single (never married)	533,000	463,000	70,000	13.2
Married, spouse present	1,499,000	1,431,000	68,000	4.5
Other marital status[1]	384,000	362,000	22,000	5.8

[1] "Other marital status" includes divorced, widowed, separated, and married with spouse absent.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

The 1991 unemployment rates for some groups of workers were lower in Tennessee than the national averages. The rate for men in Tennessee was 6.7 percent, compared to 7.0 percent for the nation. Female unemployment, at 6.6 percent, was slightly higher than the national rate of 6.3 percent. White unemployment at 5.7 percent was slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 6.0 percent. The black unemployment rate of 12.8 percent was higher than the national rate of 12.4 percent. Tennessee's teenage rate, at 18.4 percent, was slightly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 18.6 percent.

PER CAPITA INCOME AND POPULATION BY STATES AND REGIONS, 1990 AND 1991

The U.S. Department of Commerce recently released 1991 per capita personal income (PCPI) estimates for all states and regions. PCPI is produced by dividing the total personal income of residents (for the year) by the resident population as of July 1.

The nation's per captia income growth which was 5.4 percent in 1990, slowed to 2.1 percent in 1991. Per capita income for the nation in 1991 was $19,082.

The Southwest region had the lowest per capita income in 1990 ($16,309) and 1991 ($16,845). The New England region had the highest per capita income in 1990 ($22,111) and in 1991 ($22,425).

In the Southeast region, per capita income grew 2.5 percent in 1991, down from 5.7 percent in 1990. Total personal income growth slowed together with an increase in population growth. Per capita income growth decreased in all Southeast states.

Per capita income in Tennessee grew 2.9 percent in 1991 to $16,325, a much slower increase than the 5.7 percent rise in 1990. (See tables on page 3.)

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	May			May	
County	**1991**	**1992**	**County**	**1991**	**1992**
Anderson	5.2	6.1	Lauderdale	10.3	7.6
Bedford	10.9	8.5	Lawrence	7.1	6.9
Benton	7.6	7.6	Lewis	8.8	8.3
Bledsoe	7.4	6.2	Lincoln	12.5	6.4
Blount	5.8	5.9	Loudon	6.3	6.8
Bradley	7.3	7.1	Macon	9.2	7.6
Campbell	21.5	14.2	Madison	5.9	6.4
Cannon	9.5	6.8	Marion	11.0	9.6
Carroll	7.2	8.0	Marshall	9.1	5.2
Carter	5.7	6.5	Maury	8.5	7.4
Cheatham	5.3	6.0	McMinn	10.8	10.3
Chester	7.0	8.6	McNairy	9.3	7.8
Claiborne	7.6	5.7	Meigs	12.2	12.5
Clay	4.2	5.6	Monroe	12.4	9.7
Cocke	12.8	11.6	Montgomery	8.0	8.6
Coffee	7.4	6.6	Moore	8.0	7.6
Crockett	5.6	5.4	Morgan	9.3	10.5
Cumberland	10.5	9.9	Obion	7.0	9.7
Davidson	5.0	5.3	Overton	11.6	9.8
Decatur	9.8	12.6	Perry	10.2	12.0
DeKalb	9.2	7.9	Pickett	5.2	8.1
Dickson	7.0	6.2	Polk	15.5	15.3
Dyer	7.0	7.6	Putnam	7.1	6.9
Fayette	7.9	7.6	Rhea	11.9	11.8
Fentress	9.9	9.8	Roane	6.9	7.6
Franklin	6.2	5.8	Robertson	8.0	7.3
Gibson	8.6	8.6	Rutherford	5.4	5.0
Giles	8.2	8.1	Scott	12.7	14.0
Grainger	10.9	8.1	Sequatchie	10.1	12.3
Greene	14.1	14.2	Sevier	7.7	7.7
Grundy	12.9	14.6	Shelby	5.7	6.1
Hamblen	10.8	8.2	Smith	8.0	6.2
Hamilton	6.5	6.0	Stewart	6.9	7.6
Hancock	6.3	5.6	Sullivan	4.2	5.4
Hardeman	7.2	6.7	Sumner	6.9	7.2
Hardin	9.3	10.6	Tipton	8.5	8.2
Hawkins	5.8	6.4	Trousdale	6.3	6.4
Haywood	10.6	8.2	Unicoi	13.8	8.8
Henderson	8.3	8.7	Union	7.5	4.4
Henry	7.2	7.1	Van Buren	8.8	7.9
Hickman	10.9	8.8	Warren	9.3	8.5
Houston	11.6	13.6	Washington	5.4	5.6
Humphreys	15.4	18.2	Wayne	7.8	6.6
Jackson	9.6	9.3	Weakley	4.9	5.0
Jefferson	9.5	8.9	White	12.9	11.7
Johnson	7.7	9.0	Williamson	3.5	3.8
Knox	4.9	5.4	Wilson	8.5	5.8
Lake	7.2	7.8			

PER CAPITA INCOME AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 1990 AND 1991

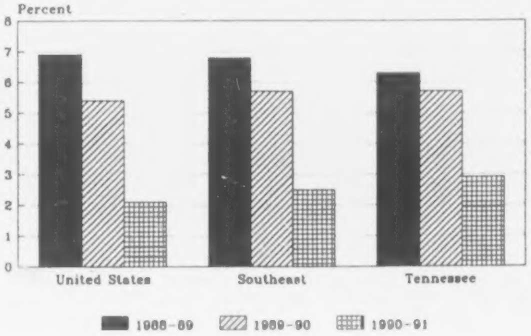
	PER CAPITA INCOME 1990	PER CAPITA INCOME 1991	PERCENT CHANGE 1990-91	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	1991 RANK IN U.S.	POPULATION THOUSANDS OF PERSONS 1990	POPULATION THOUSANDS OF PERSONS 1991	PERCENT CHANGE 1990-91
UNITED STATES	$18,696	$19,082	2.1 %	100 %		249,466	252,177	1.1 %
NEW ENGLAND	22,111	22,425	1.4	118		13,222	13,197	-0.2
CONNECTICUT	25,395	25,881	1.9	136	1	3,290	3,291	0.0
MAINE	17,183	17,306	0.7	91	31	1,231	1,235	0.3
MASSACHUSETTS	22,555	22,897	1.5	120	4	6,020	5,996	-0.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20,773	20,951	0.9	110	10	1,111	1,105	-0.5
RHODE ISLAND	18,809	18,840	0.2	99	20	1,005	1,004	-0.1
VERMONT	17,506	17,747	1.4	93	27	565	567	0.4
MIDEAST	21,636	22,017	1.8	115		43,703	43,917	0.5
DELAWARE	20,095	20,349	1.3	107	12	669	680	1.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23,603	24,439	3.5	128	3	601	598	-0.5
MARYLAND	21,857	22,080	1.0	116	6	4,802	4,860	1.2
NEW JERSEY	24,881	25,372	2.0	133	2	7,735	7,760	0.3
NEW YORK	22,129	22,456	1.5	118	5	18,002	18,058	0.3
PENNSYLVANIA	18,679	19,128	2.4	100	17	11,893	11,961	0.6
GREAT LAKES	18,444	18,799	1.9	99		42,076	42,414	0.8
ILLINIOS	20,433	20,824	1.9	109	11	11,443	11,543	0.9
INDIANA	16,921	17,217	1.7	90	33	5,554	5,610	1.0
MICHIGAN	18,378	18,679	1.6	98	21	9,314	9,368	0.6
OHIO	17,568	17,916	2.0	94	24	10,859	10,939	0.7
WISCONSIN	17,590	18,046	2.6	96	23	4,906	4,955	1.0
PLAINS	17,711	18,079	2.1	95		17,690	17,811	0.7
IOWA	17,301	17,505	1.2	92	29	2,780	2,795	0.5
KANSAS	18,104	18,511	2.2	97	22	2,480	2,495	0.6
MINNESOTA	18,731	19,107	2.0	100	18	4,390	4,432	1.0
MISSOURI	17,479	17,842	2.1	94	26	5,127	5,158	0.6
NEBRASKA	17,490	17,852	2.1	94	25	1,580	1,593	0.8
NORTH DAKOTA	15,355	16,088	4.8	84	39	637	635	-0.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	15,890	16,392	3.2	86	37	696	703	1.0
SOUTHEAST	16,514	16,927	2.5	89		59,465	60,254	1.3
ALABAMA	14,998	15,567	3.8	82	42	4,046	4,089	1.1
ARKANSAS	14,176	14,753	4.1	77	48	2,353	2,372	0.8
FLORIDA	18,539	18,880	1.8	99	19	13,045	13,277	1.8
GEORGIA	17,045	17,364	1.9	91	30	6,504	6,623	1.8
KENTUCKY	14,992	15,539	3.6	81	43	3,690	3,713	0.6
LOUISIANA	14,528	15,143	4.2	79	46	4,211	4,252	1.0
MISSISSIPPI	12,830	13,343	4.0	70	51	2,574	2,592	0.7
NORTH CAROLINA	16,266	16,642	2.3	87	35	6,653	6,737	1.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	15,141	15,420	1.8	81	44	3,498	3,560	1.8
TENNESSEE	15,868	16,325	2.9	86	38	4,887	4,953	1.4
VIRGINIA	19,701	19,976	1.4	105	13	6,213	6,286	1.2
WEST VIRGINIA	13,744	14,174	3.1	74	50	1,790	1,801	0.6
SOUTHWEST	16,309	16,845	3.3	88		25,402	25,821	1.6
ARIZONA	16,006	16,401	2.5	86	36	3,681	3,750	1.9
NEW MEXICO	14,254	14,844	4.1	78	47	1,520	1,548	1.8
OKLAHOMA	15,451	15,827	2.4	83	41	3,146	3,175	0.9
TEXAS	16,717	17,305	3.5	91	32	17,055	17,349	1.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	16,654	17,199	3.3	90		7,295	7,454	2.2
COLORADO	18,860	19,440	3.1	102	15	3,302	3,377	2.3
IDAHO	15,250	15,401	1.0	81	45	1,011	1,039	2.8
MONTANA	15,304	16,043	4.8	84	40	799	808	1.1
UTAH	13,985	14,529	3.9	76	49	1,729	1,770	2.4
WYOMING	16,283	17,118	5.1	90	34	452	460	1.8
FAR WEST	20,139	20,455	1.6	107		38,950	39,603	1.7
CALIFORNIA	20,689	20,952	1.3	110	9	29,956	30,380	1.4
NEVADA	19,049	19,175	0.7	100	16	1,224	1,284	4.9
OREGON	17,182	17,592	2.4	92	28	2,861	2,922	2.1
WASHINGTON	18,777	19,442	3.5	102	14	4,909	5,018	2.2
ALASKA	21,646	21,932	1.3	115	7	551	570	3.4
HAWAII	20,361	21,306	4.6	112	8	1,113	1,135	2.0

PERCENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
UNITED STATES	6.9 %	5.4 %	2.1 %
SOUTHEAST	6.8	5.7	2.5
ALABAMA	6.9	6.7	3.8
ARKANSAS	6.6	6.6	4.1
FLORIDA	7.3	3.9	1.8
GEORGIA	5.4	5.1	1.9
KENTUCKY	7.7	6.9	3.6
LOUISIANA	5.8	8.9	4.2
MISSISSIPPI	6.7	6.2	4.0
NORTH CAROLINA	7.2	5.5	2.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	5.6	8.4	1.8
TENNESSEE	6.3	5.7	2.9
VIRGINIA	6.9	4.3	1.4
WEST VIRGINIA	6.5	7.8	3.1

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Percent Change



TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 1991				Revised April 1992				Preliminary May 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,259,000	116,730,000	8,529,000	6.8	126,830,000	117,675,000	9,155,000	7.2	127,160,000	117,656,000	9,504,000	7.5
TENNESSEE[2]	2,422,500	2,261,500	161,000	6.6	2,396,000	2,240,700	155,300	6.5	2,403,200	2,245,800	157,400	6.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,857,000	116,624,000	8,233,000	6.6	125,878,000	116,933,000	8,945,000	7.1	126,704,000	117,535,000	9,169,000	7.2
TENNESSEE[2]	2,424,400	2,257,700	166,700	6.9	2,381,800	2,230,800	151,000	6.3	2,405,500	2,242,100	163,400	6.8
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[1]												
CHATTANOOGA	212,500	198,800	13,700	6.4	209,700	197,600	12,100	5.8	211,500	198,300	13,200	6.2
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	228,900	216,300	12,600	5.5	228,100	215,000	13,100	5.7	230,100	215,800	14,300	6.2
KNOXVILLE	296,700	279,600	17,100	5.8	292,400	274,600	17,800	6.1	293,900	276,400	17,500	6.0
MEMPHIS	472,700	444,400	28,300	6.0	462,400	436,200	26,200	5.7	466,300	437,000	29,300	6.3
NASHVILLE	531,200	501,800	29,400	5.5	518,300	491,800	26,500	5.1	520,600	492,000	28,600	5.5

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's unemployment rate for the month of May was 6.6 percent, up one-tenth of a percentage point, from the April unemployment rate and lower than the national rate of 7.5 percent. The unemployment rate had dropped steadily from a high of 7.4 percent in January to a low of 6.5 percent in April.

Across Tennessee, 24 counties had lower unemployment rates, 68 counties increased, and three counties stayed the same. Williamson County at 3.8 percent, up from 3.5 percent, had the state's lowest unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 18.2 percent, up from 16.3 percent, registered the state's highest rate due to decreases in apparel and trade employment.

Total nonagricultural employment was up by 11,700 jobs from April to May due primarily to seasonal increases in the service producing sectors. Seasonal increases occurred in trade, up by 5,600 jobs with eating and drinking places creating 2,600 jobs. Services grew by 5,900 with seasonal growth of 1,000 jobs in hotels and lodgings. Business services created approximately 2,200 jobs, and health services were up by 900 jobs. The goods producing sectors were up by 400 jobs over April. A loss of 700 jobs in manufacturing offset the seasonal increase of 1,100 jobs in construction.

On a year-to-year basis, the service producing sectors continued to be the main source of economic strength with a net growth of 7,300 jobs, while the goods producing sectors actually lost 3,000 jobs. The service industries created 10,500 jobs. Industrial machinery and equipment was up 3,000 and trade grew by 2,600 jobs. Major losses occurred in construction, down by 3,900 jobs; transportation, communication and public utilities lost approximately 2,600 jobs.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	2,185.1	2,177.7	2,189.4	4.3	11.7
Goods Producing	595.7	592.3	592.7	-3.0	0.4
Manufacturing	500.9	502.8	502.1	1.2	-0.7
Durable Goods	246.9	252.3	252.4	5.5	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	18.7	18.5	18.5	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	25.6	26.2	26.2	0.6	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.1	13.0	13.1	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.1	15.0	15.0	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	41.6	41.9	41.9	0.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	36.2	39.2	39.2	3.0	0.0
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.5	34.4	34.5	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	40.2	42.5	42.3	2.1	-0.2
Instruments & Related Products	10.8	10.4	10.4	-0.4	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.1	11.2	11.3	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	254.0	250.5	249.7	-4.3	-0.8
Food & Kindred Products	37.5	36.2	36.5	-1.0	0.3
Meat Products	8.3	7.6	7.7	-0.6	0.1
Tobacco	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.1	19.8	19.8	-0.3	0.0
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.6	58.7	58.7	-1.9	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	21.4	21.2	21.1	-0.3	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	37.1	37.2	37.1	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.5	39.3	39.4	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.3	27.8	26.8	-0.5	-1.0
Leather & Leather Products	8.3	8.2	8.2	-0.1	0.0
Mining	5.7	5.4	5.4	-0.3	0.0
Construction	89.1	84.1	85.2	-3.9	1.1
Service Producing	1,589.4	1,585.4	1,596.7	7.3	11.3
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	116.9	113.9	114.3	-2.6	0.4
Transportation	88.6	86.6	86.9	-1.7	0.3
Communications & Public Utilities	28.3	27.3	27.4	-0.9	0.1
Trade	509.8	506.8	512.4	2.6	5.6
Wholesale Trade	127.7	125.7	126.5	-1.2	0.8
Durable Goods	71.7	70.3	70.6	-1.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	56.0	55.4	55.9	-0.1	0.5
Retail Trade	382.1	381.1	385.9	3.8	4.8
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.8	14.4	14.9	0.1	0.5
Retail General Merchandise	52.8	55.0	55.4	2.6	0.4
Food Stores	64.8	65.5	66.0	1.2	0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.3	40.5	40.8	-0.5	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.9	21.4	21.4	0.5	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.6	13.6	13.7	0.1	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	130.3	128.3	130.9	0.6	2.6
Miscellaneous Retail	43.6	42.4	42.8	-0.8	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.1	103.2	103.5	-0.6	0.3
Finance	47.3	47.2	47.3	0.0	0.1
Insurance	36.1	35.6	35.6	-0.5	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.7	20.4	20.6	-0.1	0.2
Services	501.7	506.3	512.2	10.5	5.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.9	28.1	29.1	-1.8	1.0
Personal Services	23.6	24.1	23.9	0.3	-0.2
Business Services	96.2	96.6	98.8	2.6	2.2
Health Services	162.6	167.6	168.5	5.9	0.9
Hospitals	74.6	76.9	77.0	2.4	0.1
Government	356.9	355.2	354.3	-2.6	-0.9
Federal	61.	58.5	58	-3.9	-0.5
State**	90.0	92.4	90.3	0.3	-2.1
State Education	45.3	48.7	46.5	1.2	-2.2
Local**	205.0	204.3	206.0	1.0	1.7
Local Education	102.	103.5	103.7	1.2	0.2

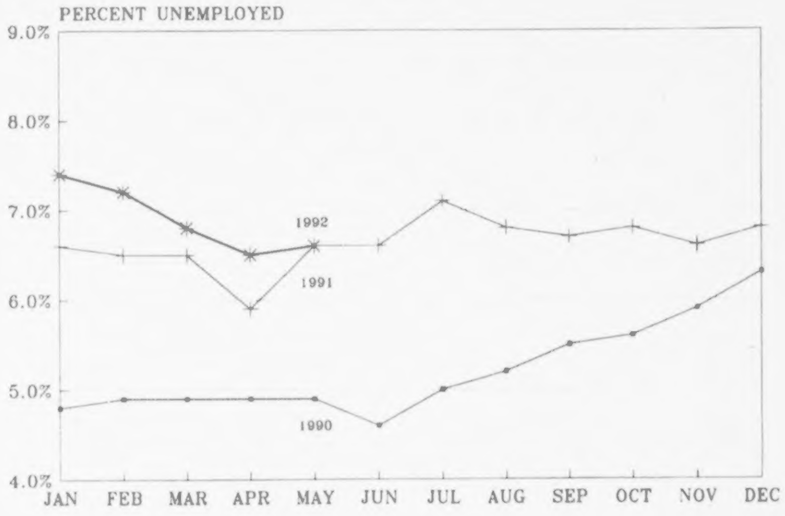
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1991	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1992	Average Weekly Earnings May 1992	Average Weekly Hours May 1991	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1992	Average Weekly Hours May 1992	Average Hourly Earnings May 1991	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1992	Average Hourly Earnings May 1992
All Manufacturing	$386.70	$397.94	$406.81	39.1	39.4	40.6	$9.89	$10.10	$10.02
Durable Goods	394.22	411.53	425.60	38.2	39.8	41.2	10.32	10.34	10.33
Lumber & Wood Products	267.92	278.87	287.03	39.4	39.5	40.2	6.80	7.06	7.14
Furniture & Fixtures	330.51	330.46	326.47	35.5	36.8	36.6	9.31	8.98	8.92
Stone, Clay, & Glass	502.23	517.76	536.59	41.2	43.4	44.2	12.19	11.93	12.14
Primary Metal Industries	493.79	509.46	514.14	41.6	42.0	41.8	11.87	12.13	12.30
Fabricated Metal Products	423.60	423.20	438.29	39.7	39.7	41.0	10.67	10.66	10.69
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	379.33	419.74	449.10	38.2	42.1	45.0	9.93	9.97	9.98
Instruments & Related Products	399.60	403.97	403.79	39.1	39.8	40.5	10.22	10.15	9.97
Nondurable Goods	379.75	382.39	387.20	40.1	38.9	40.0	9.47	9.83	9.68
Food & Kindred Products	390.58	389.23	396.76	41.2	40.8	41.2	9.48	9.54	9.63
Textile Mill Products	331.00	348.39	362.08	42.6	40.7	42.9	7.77	8.56	8.44
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	241.85	243.68	247.31	36.7	36.1	37.7	6.59	6.75	6.56
Paper & Allied Products	545.78	535.94	576.37	44.3	42.3	44.2	12.32	12.67	13.04
Chemical & Allied Products	534.23	499.27	484.43	41.9	38.2	38.6	12.75	13.07	12.55
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	452.92	459.61	445.05	41.4	41.0	41.4	10.94	11.21	10.75
Leather & Leather Products	257.90	266.04	257.57	39.8	38.5	38.5	6.48	6.91	6.69

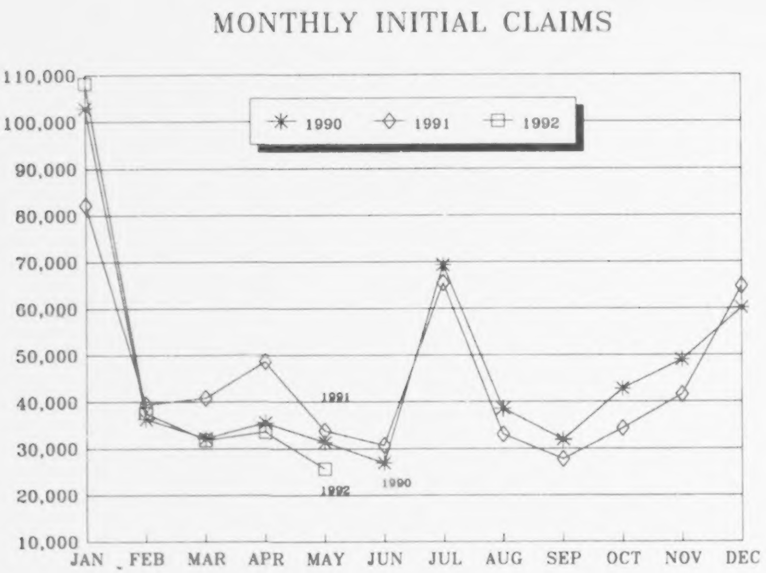
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

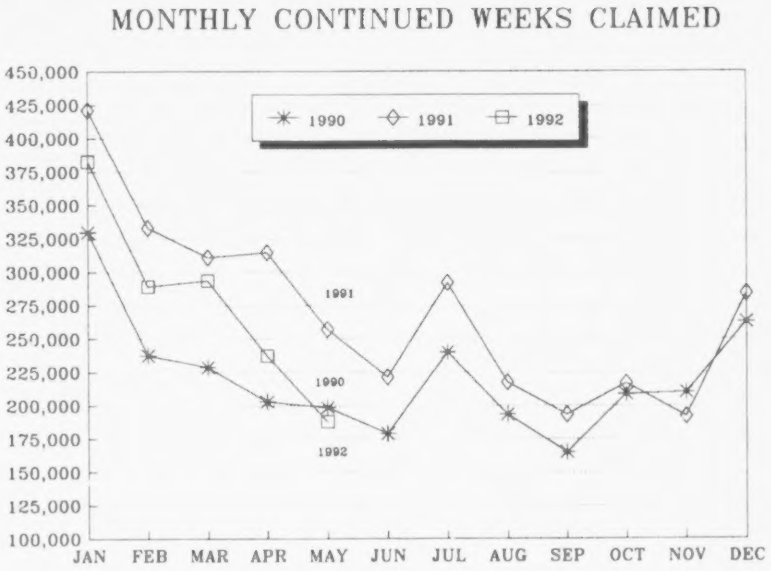
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES


MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS


MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
Initial Claims	33,807	33,558	25,665
Continued Weeks Claimed	257,141	237,218	187,836
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,495	4,072	3,981
Appeals Decisions	1,704	1,891	1,678
Lower Authority	1,472	1,609	1,415
Higher Authority	232	282	263
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$27,326,976	$25,727,939	$20,027,176
Benefit Weeks Paid	232,512	211,875	168,713
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$118	$122	$124
First Payments	12,166	12,590	9,778
Final Payments	7,319	7,666	6,323
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$630,213,069	$551,370,363	$599,881,056

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,154,858	$1,039,994	$1,000,158
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,231	5,441	5,078
Initial Claims	565	451	486
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,295	5,441	5,189
Appeals Decisions	39	1	4
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$183,205	$898,607	$801,088
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,042	4,914	4,453
Initial Claims	203	463	383
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,191	5,182	4,685
Appeals Decisions	5	5	7

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased 900 jobs from April to May and grew by 3,000 jobs over the year. Seasonal increases were experienced in retail trade (+600) and local government (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	198.7	200.8	201.7	3.0	0.9
Goods Producing	51.5	50.7	50.8	-0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	44.3	43.7	43.8	-0.5	0.1
Durable Goods	16.6	16.2	16.2	-0.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.0	-0.2	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.5	27.6	-0.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.7	6.7	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.6	11.5	11.5	-0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.3	6.3	-0.2	0.0
Service Producing	147.2	150.1	150.9	3.7	0.8
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.4	8.5	8.5	0.1	0.0
Trade	47.4	48.6	49.2	1.8	0.6
Wholesale Trade	11.1	11.0	11.0	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.0	6.8	6.8	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	36.3	37.6	38.2	1.9	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0
Services	43.8	45.2	45.2	1.4	0.0
Government	34.2	34.4	34.6	0.4	0.2
Federal	7.7	7.0	7.0	-0.7	0.0
State & Local	26.5	27.4	27.6	1.1	0.2
State	6.9	7.1	7.1	0.2	0.0
Local	19.6	20.3	20.5	0.9	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

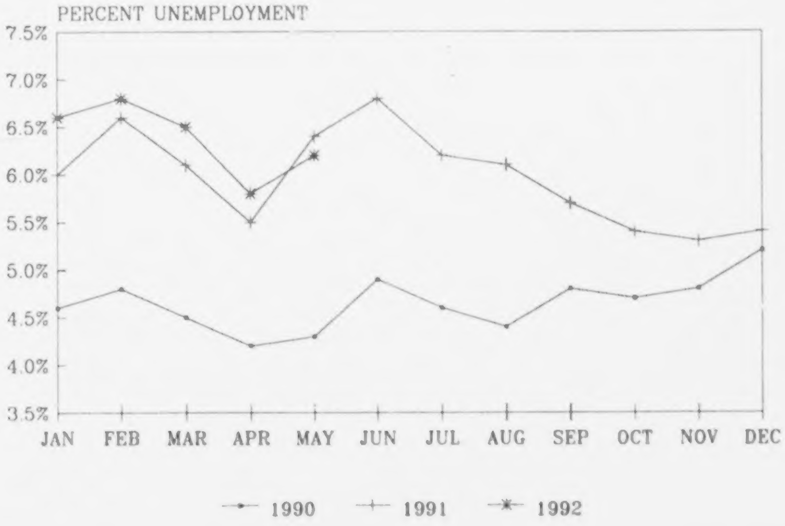
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
All Manufacturing	$374.86	$386.78	$399.42	41.7	40.8	42.0	$8.99	$9.48	$9.51
Durable Goods	375.97	413.97	432.28	41.0	41.9	42.8	9.17	9.88	10.10
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	301.75	375.65	365.22	39.6	41.6	40.4	7.62	9.03	9.04
Primary Metal Industries	419.92	443.83	491.12	41.7	43.3	43.5	10.07	10.25	11.29
Fabricated Metal Products	398.38	451.04	487.34	39.6	40.2	42.6	10.06	11.22	11.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	440.03	449.90	449.82	39.5	41.2	42.0	11.14	10.92	10.71
Nondurable Goods	373.43	369.32	378.98	42.1	40.1	41.6	8.87	9.21	9.11
Textile Mill Products	342.28	329.66	343.08	43.0	40.4	43.1	7.96	8.16	7.96
Knitting Mills	304.11	262.40	288.23	45.8	39.4	42.7	6.64	6.66	6.75
Paper and Allied Products	530.90	533.11	545.45	47.7	45.8	46.9	11.13	11.64	11.63
Chemicals and Allied Products	566.04	570.71	577.38	44.5	43.4	41.9	12.72	13.15	13.78

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,000 jobs from April to May and increased by 2,700 over the year. Seasonal increases were experienced in retail trade (+200), local government (+200), and mining and construction (+300). Services increased by 200 jobs. Other durable goods decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	176.5	178.2	179.2	2.7	1.0
Goods Producing	62.9	63.3	63.7	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	54.0	53.9	54.0	0.0	0.1
Durable Goods	21.7	21.4	21.5	-0.2	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.3	4.3	-0.2	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.8	7.9	0.3	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	5.0	4.8	-0.7	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	32.3	32.5	32.5	0.2	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.9	4.1	4.1	0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.2	6.1	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.4	17.5	17.6	0.2	0.1
Mining & Construction	8.9	9.4	9.7	0.8	0.3
Service Producing	113.6	114.9	115.5	1.9	0.6
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	39.4	39.2	39.4	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	31.2	31.0	31.2	0.0	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.6	5.5	5.5	-0.1	0.0
Services	36.5	37.6	37.8	1.3	0.2
Government	25.7	26.2	26.4	0.7	0.2
Federal	3.1	2.9	2.9	-0.2	0.0
State & Local	22.6	23.3	23.5	0.9	0.2
State	6.1	6.5	6.5	0.4	0.0
Local	16.5	16.8	17.0	0.5	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

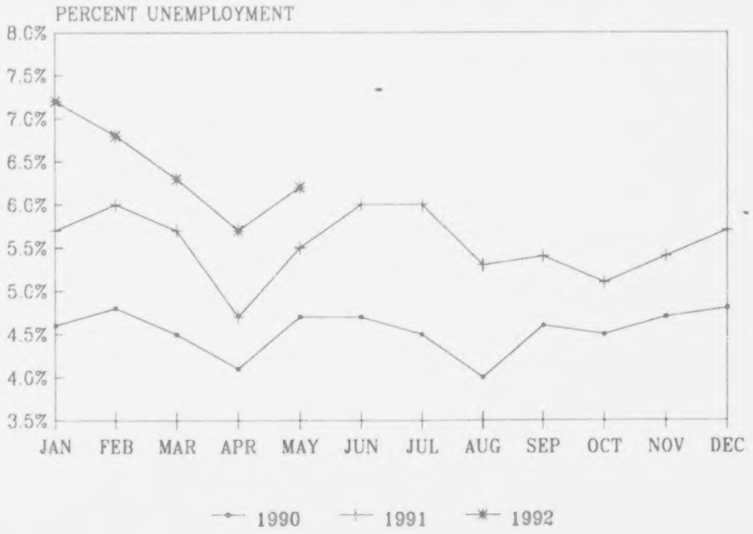
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
All Manufacturing	$424.66	$377.95	$388.08	40.1	37.2	38.5	$10.59	$10.16	$10.08
Durable Goods	409.05	357.38	364.10	40.5	38.1	38.9	10.10	9.38	9.36
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	456.03	427.58	432.63	42.5	40.3	41.4	10.73	10.61	10.45
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	360.61	277.71	288.05	37.8	33.1	33.3	9.54	8.39	8.65
Nondurable Goods	436.21	393.45	406.07	39.8	36.6	38.2	10.96	10.75	10.63
Food & Kindred Products	371.59	423.94	440.59	39.7	39.4	39.8	9.36	10.76	11.07
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	246.02	239.65	247.04	40.8	36.7	38.6	6.03	6.53	6.40

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 2,000 jobs from April to May and grew by 3,100 jobs over the year. Seasonal increases were experienced in services (+700) and retail trade (+1,600). State government decreased by 300 jobs due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	273.7	274.8	276.8	3.1	2.0
Goods Producing	63.2	63.7	63.6	0.4	-0.1
Manufacturing	50.0	50.3	50.3	0.3	0.0
Durable Goods	29.9	30.6	30.7	0.8	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.0	2.2	2.1	0.1	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	22.2	22.4	22.5	0.3	0.1
Nondurable Goods	20.1	19.7	19.6	-0.5	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	3.3	2.8	2.8	-0.5	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.6	8.6	8.5	-0.1	-0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.9	12.0	11.9	0.0	-0.1
Service Producing	210.5	211.1	213.2	2.7	2.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.6	10.2	10.3	-0.3	0.1
Trade	72.0	70.7	72.3	0.3	1.6
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.1	15.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	56.8	55.6	57.2	0.4	1.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.7	9.5	9.5	-0.2	0.0
Services	65.3	66.1	66.8	1.5	0.7
Government	52.9	54.6	54.3	1.4	-0.3
Federal	7.1	7.0	7.0	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	45.8	47.6	47.3	1.5	-0.3
State	22.1	23.2	22.9	0.8	-0.3
Local	23.7	24.4	24.4	0.7	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

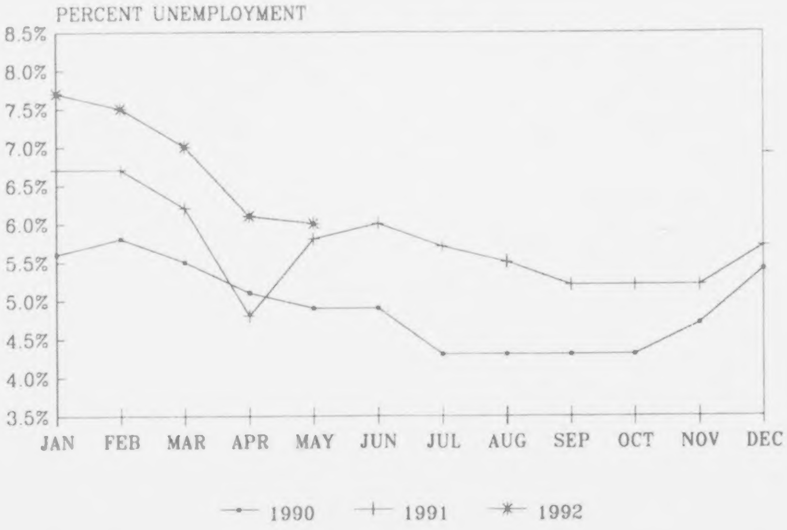
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
All Manufacturing	$379.44	$404.59	$409.85	38.6	39.9	40.7	$9.83	$10.14	$10.07
Durable Goods	405.85	437.12	446.01	38.8	40.7	41.8	10.46	10.74	10.67
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	406.85	379.45	424.28	41.9	39.9	42.9	9.71	9.51	9.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	408.96	447.33	400.81	42.6	48.1	49.3	9.60	9.30	8.13
Nondurable Goods	342.27	355.12	355.16	38.2	38.6	38.9	8.96	9.20	9.13
Food and Kindred Products	321.01	309.46	323.95	37.9	38.3	37.8	8.47	8.08	8.57
Textile Mill Products	344.36	317.58	324.30	37.8	33.5	34.5	9.11	9.48	9.40
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	285.14	310.84	299.65	38.9	39.8	39.9	7.33	7.81	7.51

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 2,400 jobs between April and May. Seasonal increases were reported in services (+1,200), retail trade (+700), and mining and construction (+300). Transportation, communication, and public utilities increased by 300 jobs. Federal government experienced a seasonal decrease of 300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	472.2	471.6	474.0	1.8	2.4
Goods Producing	78.1	77.9	78.2	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	59.5	59.9	59.9	0.4	0.0
Durable Goods	26.2	26.7	26.8	0.6	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.1	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.4	5.5	-0.1	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.9	5.9	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.7	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.5	7.7	7.7	0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	33.3	33.2	33.1	-0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.0	7.0	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.8	7.9	7.8	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	18.6	18.0	18.3	-0.3	0.3
Service Producing	394.1	393.7	395.8	1.7	2.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.3	46.7	47.0	-0.3	0.3
Trade	122.5	121.6	122.4	-0.1	0.8
Wholesale Trade	37.8	38.1	38.2	0.4	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.5	23.4	23.5	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.3	14.7	14.7	0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	84.7	83.5	84.2	-0.5	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.9	25.2	25.2	0.3	0.0
Services	121.6	120.6	121.8	0.2	1.2
Government	77.8	79.6	79.4	1.6	-0.2
Federal	20.5	20.6	20.3	-0.2	-0.3
State & Local	57.3	59.0	59.1	1.8	0.1
State	13.2	13.9	13.9	0.7	0.0
Local	44.1	45.1	45.2	1.1	0.1

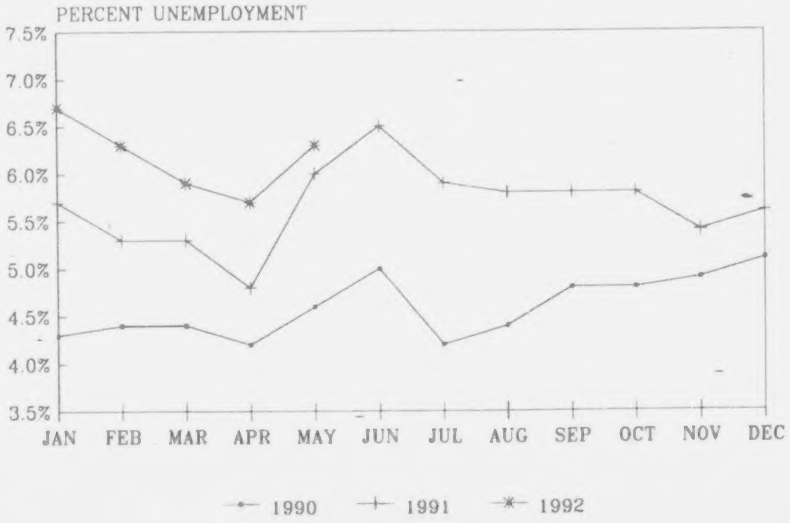
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
All Manufacturing	$416.47	$423.69	$423.86	40.2	40.7	40.6	$10.36	$10.41	$10.44
Durable Goods	363.97	375.75	372.84	37.6	39.1	39.0	9.68	9.61	9.56
Lumber and Wood Products	258.95	264.03	265.07	39.9	39.0	39.8	6.49	6.77	6.66
Furniture and Fixtures	306.15	302.51	291.30	39.2	39.7	39.1	7.81	7.62	7.45
Nondurable Goods	462.83	466.47	471.10	42.5	42.1	42.1	10.89	11.08	11.19
Food and Kindred Products	375.33	420.60	431.15	41.2	42.7	42.9	9.11	9.85	10.05
Paper and Allied Products	531.73	487.01	508.64	43.8	43.6	44.0	12.14	11.17	11.56
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	571.13	555.49	555.67	44.9	41.3	41.1	12.72	13.45	13.52

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 600 jobs between April and May. Transportation equipment decreased by 200 jobs, and petroleum, coal, and rubber products decreased by 1,200 jobs due to strikes. A seasonal decline of 1,000 jobs occurred in state government. A seasonal increase of 300 jobs was experienced in local government due to summer school. Other seasonal increases were experienced in machinery and electrical equipment (+200) and retail trade (+700). Services increased by 400 jobs and food and kindred products increased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 1991	Revised April 1992	Preliminary May 1992	Net Change May 1991 to May 1992	Net Change Apr. 1992 to May 1992
TOTAL	493.3	495.6	495.0	1.7	-0.6
Goods Producing	106.7	107.0	106.0	-0.7	-1.0
Manufacturing	86.0	88.2	87.2	1.2	-1.0
Durable Goods	46.9	48.9	48.8	1.9	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.3	3.3	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.6	15.2	15.4	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equipment	10.5	12.0	11.8	1.3	-0.2
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.1	39.3	38.4	-0.7	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.2
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.0	14.3	14.4	0.4	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.7	5.8	4.6	-1.1	-1.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.2	6.1	-0.3	-0.1
Mining & Construction	20.7	18.8	18.8	-1.9	0.0
Service Producing	386.6	388.6	389.0	2.4	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.5	28.4	28.5	0.0	0.1
Trade	120.8	121.3	121.9	1.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade	31.8	31.5	31.4	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.8	18.3	18.3	-0.5	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.2	13.1	0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	89.0	89.8	90.5	1.5	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.9	30.8	30.8	-0.1	0.0
Services	136.8	137.9	138.3	1.5	0.4
Government	69.6	70.2	69.5	-0.1	-0.7
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	59.4	60.1	59.4	0.0	-0.7
State	22.8	23.3	22.3	-0.5	-1.0
Local	36.6	36.8	37.1	0.5	0.3

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

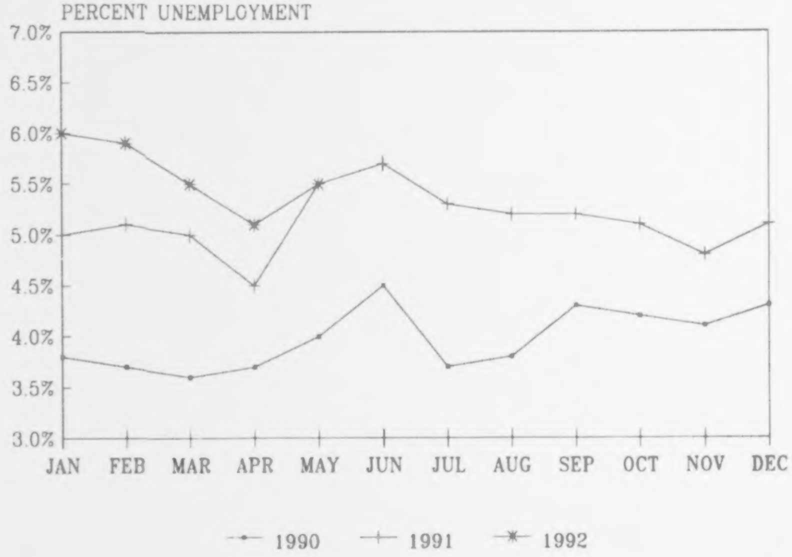
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992
All Manufacturing	$455.43	$448.55	$456.12	40.7	39.8	40.4	$11.19	$11.27	$11.29
Durable Goods	476.39	486.22	499.05	40.1	41.7	42.4	11.88	11.66	11.77
Nondurable Goods	424.55	392.25	392.33	41.5	36.9	37.4	10.23	10.63	10.49
Food and Kindred Products	443.23	410.74	390.10	42.7	43.1	40.3	10.38	9.53	9.68
Printing and Publishing	351.91	369.40	366.52	37.2	31.9	31.3	9.46	11.58	11.71

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

Research and Statistics
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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
works
FOR TENNESSEANS

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

GROUP	All Urban Consumers			Wage Earners & Clerical Workers			All Urban Consumers			Wage Earners & Clerical Workers		
	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change May 91 May 92	Percent change Apr. 92 May 92	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change May 91 May 92	Percent change Apr. 92 May 92	MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Percent change May 91 May 92	Percent change Mar. 92 May 92	MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Percent change May 91 May 92	Percent change Mar. 92 May 92
All items (1982-84=100)..	139.7	3.0	0.1	137.6	2.8	0.2	133.7	1.3	- 0.6	131.6	1.1	- 0.5
All items (1967=100).....	418.6	-	-	409.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.6	-	-	213.9	-	-
Food and beverages......	138.3	0.7	- 0.4	137.9	0.7	- 0.4	138.9	0.9	- 1.1	137.9	- 0.2	- 1.4
Food....................	137.4	0.4	- 0.5	137.1	0.4	- 0.4	139.7	0.1	- 1.3	138.4	- 0.4	- 1.4
Food at home.........	136.2	- 0.5	- 0.9	135.8	- 0.5	- 0.8	131.3	- 2.6	- 2.7	131.1	- 2.3	- 2.4
Food away from home..	140.4	2.1	0.1	140.3	2.2	0.1	150.7	2.5	- 0.1	152.1	2.6	0
Alcoholic beverages...	147.4	3.3	0.1	147.3	3.2	0.1	130.3	7.4	- 0.3	130.2	3.4	- 1.3
Housing..................	136.7	2.9	0.1	134.1	2.8	0.1	125.2	2.6	- 0.3	125.6	2.4	- 0.5
Shelter.................	150.2	3.4	0	146.3	3.3	0.1	129.3	1.9	- 0.6	129.3	2.0	- 0.7
Renters' costs 1/ 2/.	150.5	3.4	- 0.4	140.2	3.1	- 0.3	133.5	2.1	- 0.3	126.4	2.1	- 0.6
Rent, residential...	146.3	2.5	0.1	145.9	2.5	0.1	124.2	2.1	- 1.2	124.2	2.1	- 1.2
Apparel and upkeep.....	133.1	2.9	- 0.2	131.8	3.0	- 0.2	138.8	- 2.5	- 1.4	138.0	- 2.3	- 1.8
Transportation..........	126.3	2.4	0.9	125.5	2.3	1.1	126.7	0.2	1.0	123.8	0.7	1.6
Medical care............	188.7	7.7	0.3	188.2	7.8	0.3	171.7	6.1	0.4	170.9	6.3	0.6
Entertainment...........	142.0	3.0	0	140.5	3.0	0	122.1	- 0.8	- 4.5	122.9	- 0.7	- 4.5
Other goods & services.	181.3	7.2	0.6	181.6	7.2	0.7	158.0	- 1.8	- 2.5	154.6	- 3.0	- 3.8
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.716	- 2.8	- 0.1	$.727	- 2.8	- 0.3	$.748	- 1.3	0.7	$.760	- 1.0	0.5

GROUP SIZE	All Urban Consumers				Wage Earners and Clerical Workers			
	All Items	Percent change May 91 - May 92	Percent change Apr. 92 - May 92	Dec. 1977=100	All Items	Percent change May 91 - May 92	Percent change Apr. 92 - May 92	Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	136.2	2.8	0.2	221.0	135.0	2.7	0.4	218.7
Less than 50,000 pop.....	134.0	2.6	- 0.1	217.6	134.2	2.4	0	217.2
50,000-450,000 pop.......	135.7	3.5	0.4	219.7	135.7	3.4	0.6	219.6
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	137.7	2.9	0.2	224.8	134.6	2.7	0.3	218.2
1,200,000 or more pop....	136.5	2.3	0.3	220.4	135.1	2.3	0.4	218.9

Note: Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, TN 37245-1000. (615) 741-1729.

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for June 1992

Ned McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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TENNESSEE'S EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION, 1991

Of the 2,399,000 persons in Tennessee's 1991 experienced labor force, 675,000 or 28.1 percent were considered to be in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, while another 550,000 or 22.9 percent were operators, fabricators, and laborers, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Approximately 41.3 percent of Tennessee's working women were employed in administrative support or service occupations. Over one-fifth of Tennessee's working men were employed in precision production, craft, and repair (21.0 percent).

The largest percentage of employed blacks worked in service occupations (24.2 percent), while the largest percentage of employed whites worked in administrative support, including clerical (14.7 percent).

Occupational unemployment rates ranged from a low of 1.8 percent for professional specialty to a high of 11.2 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

TENNESSEE'S EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, 1991

Over 23 percent of all employed persons worked in the manufacturing industry in 1991. Manufacturing employed 27.2 percent of the men and 19.3 percent of the women.

Over one-fourth of the women worked in the services industry (26.3 percent). The trade industry employed 20.3 percent of the women and 17.8 percent of the men.

The largest percentage of whites worked in manufacturing (24.4 percent), followed by trade (18.7 percent) and services (17.3 percent). The largest percentage of blacks worked in services (21.0 percent), followed by government (19.9 percent). Manufacturing and trade each employed 18.9 percent of blacks.

Unemployment rates by industry ranged from a low of 3.1 percent in government to a high of 14.2 percent in construction.

TENNESSEE'S EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION, 1991*

	Total	Managerial and professional speciality		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations	Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerial			Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Labor Force Estimates (in thousands)												
Labor Force	2,399	243	251	72	266	337	303	308	293	119	138	68
Employment	2,256	237	247	69	249	324	277	287	269	112	123	63
Unemployment	143	6	4	2	17	13	26	21	24	7	16	5
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	2.7%	1.8%	3.3%	6.4%	3.9%	8.4%	6.9%	8.3%	6.0%	11.2%	8.0%
Percent Distribution of Employed												
Total	100.0%	10.5%	10.9%	3.1%	11.0%	14.3%	12.3%	12.7%	11.9%	4.9%	5.4%	2.8%
Men	100.0	10.5	10.0	2.3	9.4	5.5	9.3	21.0	11.0	8.5	8.3	4.3
Women	100.0	10.5	12.2	4.0	13.1	25.3	16.0	2.5	13.0	0.6	2.0	0.9
White	100.0	11.3	11.3	2.9	11.4	14.7	10.4	13.8	11.7	4.6	4.9	3.0
Black	100.0	4.6	8.0	4.1	8.8	12.1	24.2	6.1	13.5	7.5	9.5	1.5

TENNESSEE'S EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, 1991*

	Total (Includes self-emp., unpaid family workers, domestics, and mining)	Nonagricultural industries											Agricultural
		Total (Includes self-emp., unpaid family workers, and mining)	Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers									Government	
			Total (Includes mining)	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation, communication, and public utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services		
					Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods						
Labor Force Estimates (in thousands)													
Labor Force	2,399	2,318	1,820	116	571	294	276	130	461	107	426	329	61
Employment	2,256	2,179	1,696	100	534	271	263	123	427	103	403	319	57
Unemployment	143	138	124	17	36	23	13	7	35	4	24	10	4
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	6.0%	6.8%	14.2%	6.4%	7.9%	4.7%	5.6%	7.5%	4.2%	5.5%	3.1%	7.1%
Percent Distribution of Employed													
Total	100.0%	96.6%	75.2%	4.4%	23.7%	12.0%	11.7%	5.4%	18.9%	4.6%	17.9%	14.1%	2.5%
Men	100.0	95.8	74.4	7.6	27.2	16.1	11.2	7.6	17.8	2.7	11.0	12.3	3.8
Women	100.0	97.6	76.2	0.5	19.3	7.0	12.3	2.8	20.3	6.9	26.3	16.4	0.9
White	100.0	96.5	75.5	4.5	24.4	12.5	11.9	5.3	18.7	4.9	17.3	13.3	2.8
Black	100.0	96.9	72.6	4.0	18.9	9.0	9.9	6.9	18.9	2.8	21.0	19.9	0.8

* Excludes persons with no work experience.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Affirmative Action Data Supplement, 1992
The purpose of the Supplement is to provide employers with up-to-date annual average labor force information for the state, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and counties for developing affirmative action plans. It is to be used in conjunction with the Affirmative Action Data 1984 publication.

Annual Averages - Labor Force and Nonagricultural Employment Estimates, 1987-1991
This publication contains annual average estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment, and nonagricultural employment by industry for the past five years. Data are provided for the state, metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.

Labor Market Information Directory
This document lists the current Labor Market Information publications available from the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Employment Security. Publications are listed by frequency of issue with a description of each. A list of Labor Market Information field analysts is also included, showing the geographic regions for which they are responsible.

Occupations in Demand at Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Second Quarter 1992
This report lists, by Dictionary of Occupational Title (DOT) code and title, those occupations with 10 or more job openings received by Tennessee Department of Employment Security local offices during the quarter. Average hourly wages are given when available, and the Service Delivery Areas having 10 or more job openings are also shown.

Copies of the above publications can be obtained by writing to the address on the back of this report or by calling (615) 741-1729.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	June			June	
County	**1991**	**1992**	**County**	**1991**	**1992**
Anderson	6.2%	6.7%	Lauderdale	9.5%	8.9%
Bedford	11.1	9.6	Lawrence	8.3	8.7
Benton	9.5	8.2	Lewis	9.2	8.7
Bledsoe	8.0	6.1	Lincoln	12.5	6.4
Blount	6.7	6.4	Loudon	8.5	7.1
Bradley	7.4	7.1	Macon	9.5	8.1
Campbell	21.1	14.7	Madison	5.9	7.0
Cannon	9.4	7.8	Marion	11.2	11.1
Carroll	7.4	8.7	Marshall	9.7	5.2
Carter	6.6	6.9	Maury	10.4	7.5
Cheatham	5.5	6.3	McMinn	10.9	9.7
Chester	7.4	8.6	McNairy	9.6	8.6
Claiborne	8.3	6.2	Meigs	12.6	13.0
Clay	4.6	6.9	Monroe	12.9	10.6
Cocke	11.7	10.9	Montgomery	8.1	8.9
Coffee	8.0	7.1	Moore	9.5	9.7
Crockett	5.0	5.6	Morgan	9.4	10.9
Cumberland	10.2	10.2	Obion	8.0	10.3
Davidson	5.2	5.7	Overton	12.0	9.9
Decatur	19.0	14.3	Perry	11.1	13.3
DeKalb	8.0	7.5	Pickett	5.2	9.8
Dickson	7.7	7.2	Polk	16.4	14.7
Dyer	7.4	8.9	Putnam	6.9	6.8
Fayette	8.2	8.7	Rhea	12.8	11.7
Fentress	10.5	11.2	Roane	7.4	8.3
Franklin	7.5	6.2	Robertson	8.4	7.8
Gibson	7.8	8.4	Rutherford	6.0	5.5
Giles	9.6	8.7	Scott	16.9	16.7
Grainger	9.9	7.8	Sequatchie	9.7	13.3
Greene	14.5	13.7	Sevier	5.9	6.1
Grundy	12.4	14.9	Shelby	6.3	6.6
Hamblen	11.0	8.8	Smith	7.4	6.4
Hamilton	6.7	6.4	Stewart	7.2	7.4
Hancock	7.9	6.7	Sullivan	5.0	5.8
Hardeman	7.5	7.4	Sumner	7.6	7.5
Hardin	10.6	11.1	Tipton	7.7	8.4
Hawkins	6.2	6.9	Trousdale	10.7	6.8
Haywood	13.7	10.9	Unicoi	9.8	10.0
Henderson	10.3	9.3	Union	7.7	5.0
Henry	8.1	7.3	Van Buren	8.7	8.7
Hickman	11.1	8.7	Warren	9.4	8.7
Houston	11.9	14.8	Washington	5.9	6.0
Humphreys	16.8	18.7	Wayne	9.0	8.5
Jackson	8.9	9.9	Weakley	5.7	5.2
Jefferson	8.2	8.7	White	11.7	11.7
Johnson	8.3	11.7	Williamson	4.3	4.2
Knox	5.4	5.9	Wilson	6.0	6.2
Lake	7.4	8.3			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	June 1991				Revised May 1992				Preliminary June 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,524,000	116,909,000	8,615,000	6.9	127,160,000	117,656,000	9,504,000	7.5	127,549,000	117,574,000	9,975,000	7.8
TENNESSEE[2]	2,419,700	2,260,000	159,700	6.6	2,403,300	2,245,700	157,600	6.6	2,434,600	2,274,300	160,300	6.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	127,054,000	118,280,000	8,774,000	6.9	126,705,000	117,535,000	9,169,000	7.2	129,002,000	118,907,000	10,095,000	7.8
TENNESSEE[2]	2,453,100	2,274,900	178,200	7.3	2,405,500	2,242,000	163,500	6.8	2,468,000	2,289,900	178,100	7.2
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	214,400	199,900	14,500	6.8	211,200	198,000	13,200	6.3	215,100	200,200	14,900	6.9
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	231,600	217,800	13,800	6.0	230,000	215,700	14,300	6.2	235,200	219,900	15,300	6.5
KNOXVILLE	302,300	284,200	18,100	6.0	293,800	276,300	17,500	6.0	302,500	283,700	18,800	6.2
MEMPHIS	477,500	446,600	30,900	6.5	466,100	436,600	29,500	6.3	472,800	440,300	32,500	6.9
NASHVILLE	536,000	505,200	30,800	5.7	520,600	491,900	28,700	5.5	532,700	501,300	31,400	5.9

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

The June unemployment rate for Tennessee remained at 6.6 percent which, for the fifth consecutive month, was lower than the national rate of 7.8 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate from May to June increased in 77 counties, decreased in 14 counties, and remained the same in four counties. Williamson County at 4.2 percent, up from 3.8 percent, had the state's lowest unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 18.7 percent, up from 18.0 percent, had the state's highest unemployment rate.

The May to June employment data were heavily affected by seasonal trends with increases in tourist-related employment and losses of jobs caused by schools closing for the summer.

According to nonagricultural employment figures, there was a net loss of 7,400 jobs over the month. Services increased by 5,200 jobs, while trade grew by 3,100. Manufacturing expanded by 1,400. Employment increases were offset by the loss of 19,600 jobs in state and local education; paper, which declined by 900 jobs; and a loss of 500 jobs in industrial machinery and equipment industries.

During the month of June, record levels of employment were set in services, which reached 518,000 jobs, and transportation equipment, which increased to 42,600 jobs.

The industrial makeup of the year-to-year figures was very similar to the monthly figures. Services increased by 8,100 jobs with more than half of the growth in health services. Trade was up by 3,700, and manufacturing increased by 2,500. Employment declines occurred in government with a loss of 8,300 jobs of which 4,400 were in education. Construction lost 4,600 jobs and another 2,600 jobs were lost in transportation, communication and public utilities.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	2,184.3	2,189.6	2,182.2	-2.1	-7.4
Goods Producing	597.3	592.5	594.9	-2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	501.1	502.2	503.6	2.5	1.4
Durable Goods	247.8	252.6	252.7	4.9	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	18.8	18.6	18.7	-0.1	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25.7	26.0	26.2	0.5	0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.2	13.1	13.2	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	14.9	15.0	14.9	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	41.9	42.0	42.0	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	36.4	39.2	38.7	2.3	-0.5
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.7	34.6	34.7	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	40.3	42.4	42.6	2.3	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	10.9	10.4	10.4	-0.5	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.0	11.3	11.3	0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	253.3	249.6	250.9	-2.4	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	37.8	36.5	36.7	-1.1	0.2
Meat Products	8.3	7.7	7.8	-0.5	0.1
Tobacco	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.0	19.8	19.9	-0.1	0.1
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	9.0	0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.1	58.7	58.9	-1.2	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	20.8	21.1	20.2	-0.6	-0.9
Printing & Publishing	37.3	37.1	37.3	0.0	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.4	39.3	39.5	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.2	26.8	28.0	0.8	1.2
Leather & Leather Products	8.4	8.2	8.3	-0.1	0.1
Mining	5.6	5.4	5.3	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	90.6	84.9	86.0	-4.6	1.1
Service Producing	1,587.0	1,597.1	1,587.3	0.3	-9.8
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.4	114.4	114.8	-2.6	0.4
Transportation	89.1	87.0	87.4	-1.7	0.4
Communications & Public Utilities	28.3	27.4	27.4	-0.9	0.0
Trade	512.1	512.7	515.8	3.7	3.1
Wholesale Trade	128.1	126.5	127.1	-1.0	0.6
Durable Goods	72.0	70.7	71.1	-0.9	0.4
Nondurable Goods	56.1	55.8	56.0	-0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	384.0	386.2	388.7	4.7	2.5
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.9	14.9	15.0	0.1	0.1
Retail General Merchandise	52.6	55.4	55.6	3.0	0.2
Food Stores	65.8	66.1	66.4	0.6	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.6	40.8	41.0	-0.6	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.9	21.4	21.4	0.5	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.6	13.7	13.8	0.2	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	131.7	131.0	132.4	0.7	1.4
Miscellaneous Retail	42.9	42.9	43.1	0.2	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.9	103.6	104.3	-0.6	0.7
Finance	47.8	47.4	47.8	0.0	0.4
Insurance	36.1	35.6	35.6	-0.5	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	21.0	20.6	20.9	-0.1	0.3
Services	509.9	512.8	518.0	8.1	5.2
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.8	29.1	31.0	-1.8	1.9
Personal Services	23.8	23.9	24.0	0.2	0.1
Business Services	97.8	98.9	100.4	2.6	1.5
Health Services	164.4	168.6	169.2	4.8	0.6
Hospitals	75.6	77.0	77.2	1.6	0.2
Government	342.7	353.6	334.4	-8.3	-19.2
Federal	60.1	58.1	57.4	-2.7	-0.7
State	86.8	89.5	86.1	-0.7	-3.4
State Education	42.0	45.7	42.4	0.4	-3.3
Local	195.8	206.0	190.9	-4.9	-15.1
Local Education	92.2	103.7	87.4	-4.8	-16.3

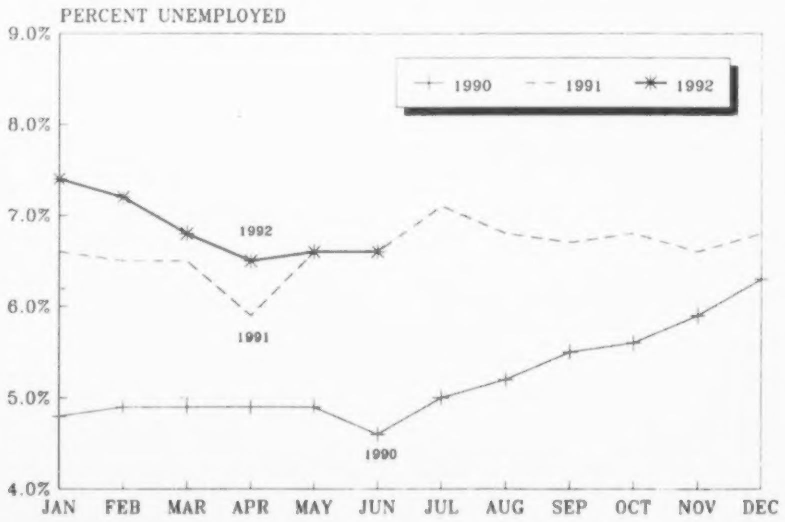
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
All Manufacturing	$394.82	$405.02	$408.84	39.8	40.3	40.6	$9.92	$10.05	$10.07
Durable Goods	402.48	423.50	426.81	39.0	40.8	41.0	10.32	10.38	10.41
Lumber & Wood Products	274.51	285.91	285.93	39.9	40.1	40.5	6.88	7.13	7.06
Furniture & Fixtures	325.37	336.91	329.49	37.1	36.7	37.4	8.77	9.18	8.81
Stone, Clay, & Glass	512.89	537.03	559.24	41.8	44.2	45.1	12.27	12.15	12.40
Primary Metal Industries	510.18	505.86	526.75	42.8	41.6	43.0	11.92	12.16	12.25
Fabricated Metal Products	432.89	437.96	431.09	40.8	41.2	40.9	10.61	10.63	10.54
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	392.78	433.43	434.42	39.2	43.3	42.8	10.02	10.01	10.15
Instruments & Related Products	402.40	404.38	418.82	40.0	40.6	40.9	10.06	9.96	10.24
Nondurable Goods	387.32	387.03	390.74	40.6	39.9	40.2	9.54	9.70	9.72
Food & Kindred Products	398.96	393.87	408.10	41.3	40.9	41.6	9.66	9.63	9.81
Textile Mill Products	339.82	358.70	355.74	43.4	42.5	42.4	7.83	8.44	8.39
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	251.25	245.34	250.04	37.5	37.4	38.0	6.70	6.56	6.58
Paper & Allied Products	554.47	573.76	568.11	44.5	44.0	43.6	12.46	13.04	13.03
Chemical & Allied Products	560.22	483.87	489.17	42.7	38.1	38.7	13.12	12.70	12.64
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	430.35	448.28	454.57	41.3	41.7	41.4	10.42	10.75	10.98
Leather & Leather Products	262.04	269.21	276.89	40.5	39.3	40.6	6.47	6.85	6.82

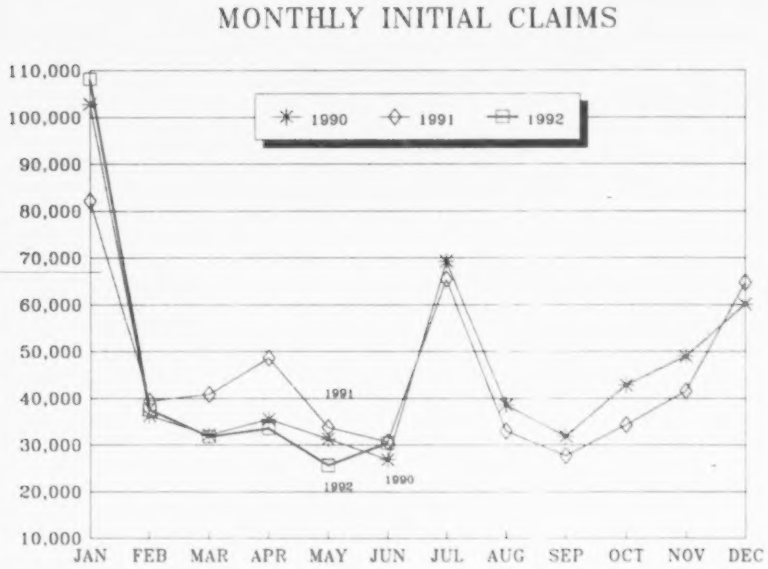
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

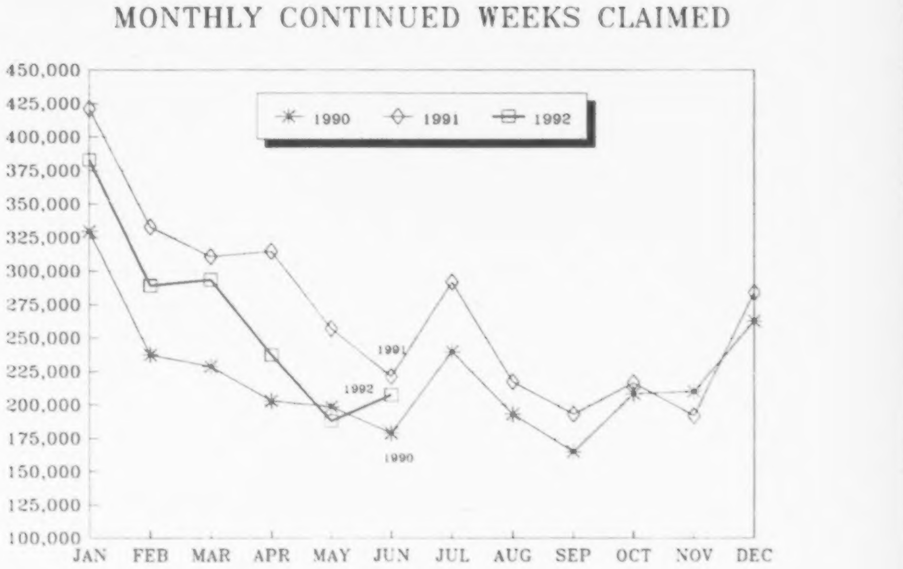
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES





STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
Initial Claims	30,717	25,665	30,457
Continued Weeks Claimed	221,300	187,836	207,531
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,142	3,981	4,235
Appeals Decisions	1,336	1,678	1,509
Lower Authority	1,174	1,415	1,178
Higher Authority	162	263	331

BENEFITS	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
Amount Paid	$22,669,207	$20,027,176	$23,061,971
Benefit Weeks Paid	198,762	168,713	184,519
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$124	$123
First Payments	12,219	9,778	11,530
Final Payments	6,059	6,323	6,40[illegible]
Average Weeks Duration	10	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$623,854,109	$599,881,056	$590,686,784

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,205,772	$1,000,158	$1,201,875
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,236	5,078	5,584
Initial Claims	626	486	580
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,383	5,189	5,788
Appeals Decisions	17	4	13

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
Benefits Paid	$173,982	$801,088	$885,439
Benefit Weeks Claimed	969	4,453	4,924
Initial Claims	219	383	575
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,116	4,685	5,197
Appeals Decisions	0	7	9

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased 200 jobs from May to June but grew by 1,500 jobs over the year. A seasonal increase of 400 was experienced in retail trade. Textile mill products increased by 200 jobs partially due to a recall. Seasonal decreases were experienced in state government (-300) due to the summer vacation of college and universities and in services (-1,000) due to the summer vacation of private schools.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	199.5	201.2	201.0	1.5	-0.2
Goods Producing	52.1	50.7	51.2	-0.9	0.5
Manufacturing	44.7	43.7	44.1	-0.6	0.4
Durable Goods	16.7	16.3	16.4	-0.3	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	28.0	27.4	27.7	-0.3	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.5	11.7	-0.1	0.2
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.7	6.3	6.4	-0.3	0.1
Service Producing	147.4	150.5	149.8	2.4	-0.7
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.8	49.1	49.6	1.8	0.5
Wholesale Trade	11.2	11.0	11.1	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.8	6.9	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	36.6	38.1	38.5	1.9	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.5	13.4	13.4	-0.1	0.0
Services	43.6	45.2	44.2	0.6	-1.0
Government	34.0	34.3	34.0	0.0	-0.3
Federal	7.8	7.0	7.0	-0.8	0.0
State & Local	26.2	27.3	27.0	0.8	-0.3
State	6.6	6.8	6.5	-0.1	-0.3
Local	19.6	20.5	20.5	0.9	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

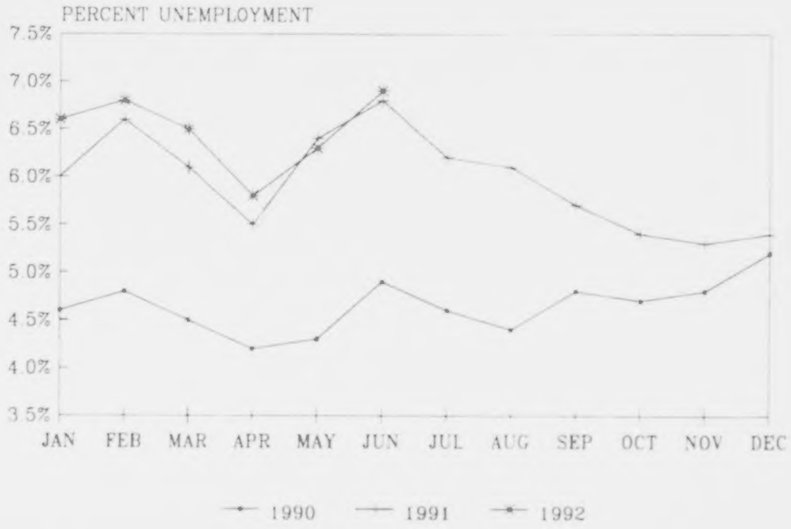
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
All Manufacturing	383.31	397.40	402.48	41.8	41.7	42.5	9.17	9.53	9.47
Durable Goods	404.70	428.56	433.73	42.6	42.5	43.2	9.50	10.06	10.04
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	326.19	362.60	408.85	41.5	40.2	42.5	7.86	9.02	9.62
Primary Metal Industries	430.14	491.12	525.78	42.8	43.5	46.0	10.05	11.29	11.43
Fabricated Metal Products	436.38	475.68	450.32	41.6	41.8	40.1	10.49	11.38	11.23
Machinery, Except Electrical	473.22	446.87	444.52	39.7	42.6	41.7	11.92	10.49	10.66
Nondurable Goods	369.64	377.30	382.27	41.3	41.1	42.1	8.95	9.18	9.08
Textile Mill Products	344.11	341.85	345.53	42.8	42.1	43.3	8.04	8.12	7.98
Knitting Mills	318.44	291.60	318.08	47.6	43.2	46.3	6.69	6.75	6.87
Paper and Allied Products	525.03	545.92	530.60	47.6	46.9	46.3	11.03	11.64	11.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	566.80	575.82	558.79	43.3	42.0	41.3	13.09	13.71	13.53

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 200 between May and June but increased by 2,500 over the year. Paper, printing, and publishing accounted for 200 new jobs. Wholesale trade increased by 200 jobs. Seasonal increases were experienced in retail trade (+300) and construction and mining (+200). Seasonal decreases were experienced in state government (-500) due to the summer vacation of college and universities and in services (-300) due to the summer vacation of private schools.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	176.3	179.0	178.8	2.5	-0.2
Goods Producing	63.8	63.7	63.9	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	54.6	54.2	54.2	-0.4	0.0
Durable Goods					
Lumber & Wood Products,	21.6	21.6	21.5	-0.1	-0.1
including Furniture	1.9	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	4.8	4.8	-0.7	0.0
Nondurable Goods	33.0	32.6	32.7	-0.3	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.5	6.2	6.4	-0.1	0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.7	17.6	17.5	-0.2	-0.1
Mining & Construction	9.2	9.5	9.7	0.5	0.2
Service Producing	112.5	115.3	114.9	2.4	-0.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.3	6.5	6.4	0.1	-0.1
Trade	39.5	39.5	40.0	0.5	0.5
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.2	8.4	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	31.2	31.3	31.6	0.4	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.1	0.1
Services	36.6	37.8	37.5	0.9	-0.3
Government	24.5	25.9	25.3	0.8	-0.6
Federal	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
State & Local	21.6	23.0	22.4	0.8	-0.6
State	5.5	6.1	5.6	0.1	-0.5
Local	16.1	16.9	16.8	0.7	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

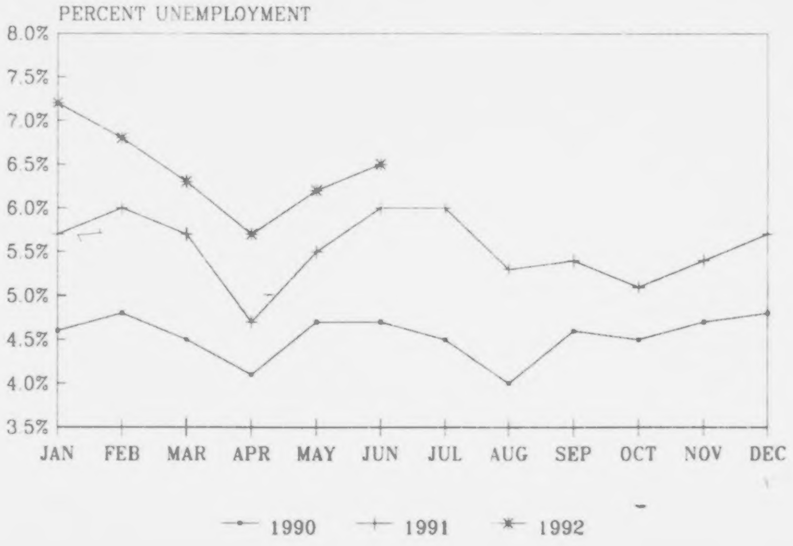
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
All Manufacturing	434.84	385.30	388.61	41.1	38.3	38.9	10.58	10.06	9.99
Durable Goods	406.02	365.72	377.45	40.4	38.7	39.9	10.05	9.45	9.46
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	457.52	443.08	445.84	42.6	41.8	42.1	10.74	10.60	10.59
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	348.97	284.46	296.95	36.2	33.0	35.1	9.64	8.62	8.46
Nondurable Goods	456.20	398.33	396.24	41.7	37.9	38.1	10.94	10.51	10.40
Food & Kindred Products	385.52	416.88	394.87	40.2	38.6	38.3	9.59	10.80	10.31
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	241.50	246.09	249.10	42.0	39.0	38.8	5.75	6.31	6.42

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,100 jobs between May and June and by 1,500 over the year. Seasonal increases were experienced in furniture and fixtures (+200), retail trade (+300), local government (+400), and services +(800). Construction declined by 300 jobs. State government decreased by 700 jobs due to the summer vacation of public schools and universities.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	275.9	276.3	277.4	1.5	1.1
Goods Producing	63.9	63.7	63.8	-0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	50.9	50.4	50.8	-0.1	0.4
Durable Goods	30.6	30.8	31.0	0.4	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.4	22.6	22.6	0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	20.3	19.6	19.8	-0.5	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.4	2.8	2.8	-0.6	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.7	8.5	8.6	-0.1	0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.1
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.7	11.9	11.6	-0.1	-0.3
Service Producing	212.0	212.6	213.6	1.6	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.6	10.2	10.3	-0.3	0.1
Trade	73.0	71.8	72.1	-0.9	0.3
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.2	15.2	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.1	9.0	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.2	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	57.7	56.6	56.9	-0.8	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.8	9.5	9.6	-0.2	0.1
Services	66.6	66.7	67.5	0.9	0.8
Government	52.0	54.4	54.1	2.1	-0.3
Federal	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local	45.0	47.4	47.1	2.1	-0.3
State	21.3	22.9	22.2	0.9	-0.7
Local	23.7	24.5	24.9	1.2	0.4

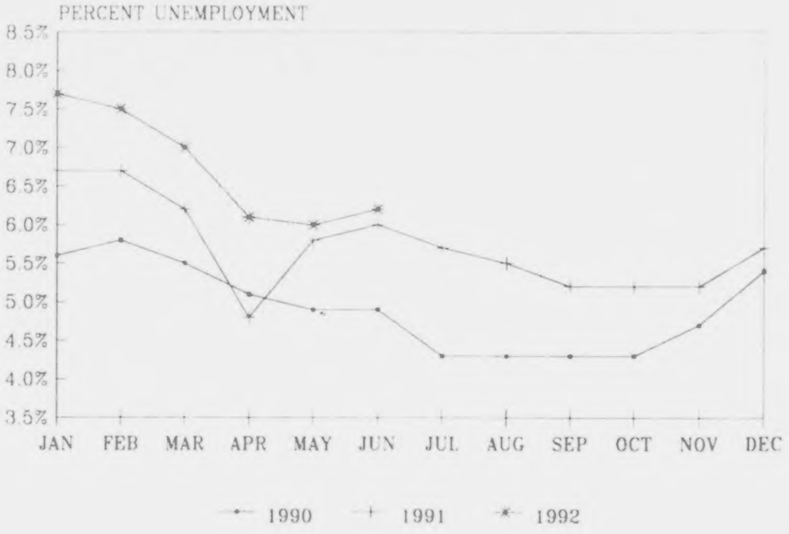
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
All Manufacturing	394.42	404.00	410.66	39.6	40.4	40.7	9.96	10.00	10.09
Durable Goods	428.49	437.37	447.02	40.5	41.3	41.7	10.58	10.59	10.72
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	411.76	419.31	389.38	41.3	42.7	41.6	9.97	9.82	9.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	387.66	409.00	468.91	42.0	49.1	49.1	9.23	8.33	9.55
Nondurable Goods	348.81	355.81	356.72	38.5	39.1	39.2	9.06	9.10	9.10
Food and Kindred Products	331.30	330.89	379.86	37.1	38.7	39.0	8.93	8.55	9.74
Textile Mill Products	355.94	328.06	318.58	38.9	34.9	34.0	9.15	9.40	9.37
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	297.08	298.90	298.05	39.4	39.8	39.9	7.54	7.51	7.47

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 4,400 jobs between May and June. The largest employment loss occurred in local government (-5,100) due to the closing of public schools for the summer. Paper products decreased by 900 jobs due to a temporary layoff. Seasonal decreases occurred in state government (-600) and federal government (-500). Seasonal increases were experienced in services (+1,400) and mining and construction (+500). Finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	470.7	473.2	468.8	-1.9	-4.4
Goods Producing	77.7	78.2	78.2	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	58.7	59.9	59.4	0.7	-0.5
Durable Goods	26.3	26.8	26.9	0.6	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.6	0.0	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.9	5.9	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.7	4.1	4.1	0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	7.7	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	32.4	33.1	32.5	0.1	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.2	7.0	7.1	-0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	7.1	7.8	6.9	-0.2	-0.9
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.4	7.6	7.7	0.3	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	19.0	18.3	18.8	-0.2	0.5
Service Producing	393.0	395.0	390.6	-2.4	-4.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.5	47.0	47.1	-0.4	0.1
Trade	123.0	122.6	122.6	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade	37.9	38.2	38.1	0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.6	23.5	23.4	-0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.3	14.7	14.7	0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	85.1	84.4	84.5	-0.6	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.1	25.2	25.5	0.4	0.3
Services	123.2	121.8	123.2	0.0	1.4
Government	74.2	78.4	72.2	-2.0	-6.2
Federal	19.7	20.2	19.7	0.0	-0.5
State & Local	54.5	58.2	52.5	-2.0	-5.7
State	13.0	13.0	12.4	-0.6	-0.6
Local	41.5	45.2	40.1	-1.4	-5.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

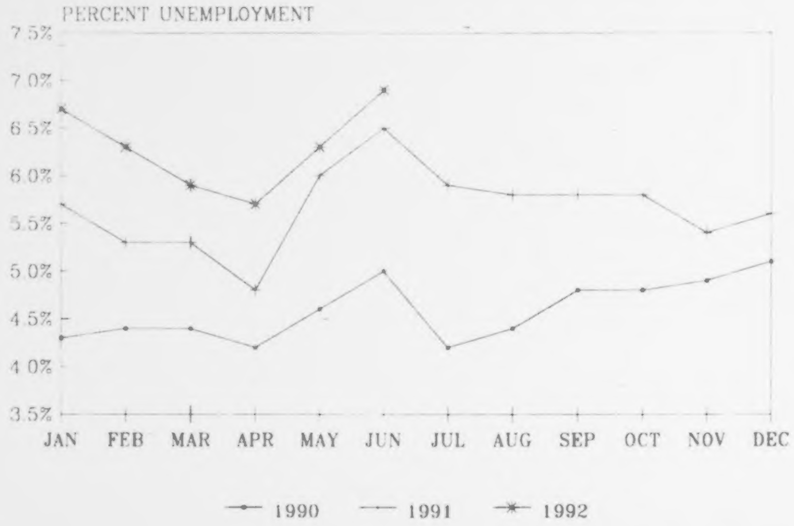
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1991	Average Weekly Earnings May 1992	Average Weekly Earnings June 1992	Average Weekly Hours June 1991	Average Weekly Hours May 1992	Average Weekly Hours June 1992	Average Hourly Earnings June 1991	Average Hourly Earnings May 1992	Average Hourly Earnings June 1992
All Manufacturing	432.89	426.13	434.19	40.8	40.7	41.0	10.61	10.47	10.59
Durable Goods	377.47	375.75	393.82	38.4	39.1	39.5	9.83	9.61	9.97
Lumber and Wood Products	269.47	264.53	270.41	40.4	39.6	40.3	6.67	6.68	6.71
Furniture and Fixtures	289.25	290.86	318.61	39.3	39.2	40.9	7.36	7.42	7.79
Nondurable Goods	483.75	471.10	472.76	43.0	42.1	42.4	11.25	11.19	11.15
Food and Kindred Products	388.72	435.17	442.20	43.0	43.3	44.0	9.04	10.05	10.05
Paper and Allied Products	549.48	508.64	564.41	43.3	44.0	46.8	12.69	11.56	12.06
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	628.82	550.94	521.78	46.0	40.6	39.8	13.67	13.57	13.11

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,000 between May and June but increased by 600 over the year. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+1,100), retail trade (+500), and construction and mining (+600). Petroleum, coal, and rubber products increased by 1,200 jobs due to the ending of a strike. Employment increases were offset by a seasonal decline of 4,700 jobs in local government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	June 1991	Revised May 1992	Preliminary June 1992	Net Change June 1991 to June 1992	Net Change May 1992 to June 1992
TOTAL	492.6	494.2	493.2	0.6	-1.0
Goods Producing	107.6	105.8	107.7	0.1	1.9
Manufacturing	86.5	87.0	88.3	1.8	1.3
Durable Goods	47.0	48.6	48.7	1.7	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.1	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.2	8.3	-0.2	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.6	15.3	15.3	0.7	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.6	11.8	11.9	1.3	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.7	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.5	38.4	39.6	0.1	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	6.6	6.5	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.3	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.1	14.4	14.3	0.2	-0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.9	4.6	5.8	-0.1	1.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.1	6.2	-0.2	0.1
Mining & Construction	21.1	18.8	19.4	-1.7	0.6
Service Producing	385.0	388.4	385.5	0.5	-2.9
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.6	28.5	28.6	0.0	0.1
Trade	121.4	121.8	122.5	1.1	0.7
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.4	31.6	-0.1	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.4	-0.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.2	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	89.7	90.4	90.9	1.2	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.0	30.8	30.8	-0.2	0.0
Services	137.4	138.3	139.4	2.0	1.1
Government	66.6	69.0	64.2	-2.4	-4.8
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	56.4	58.9	54.1	-2.3	-4.8
State	22.0	21.8	21.7	-0.3	-0.1
Local	34.4	37.1	32.4	-2.0	-4.7

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

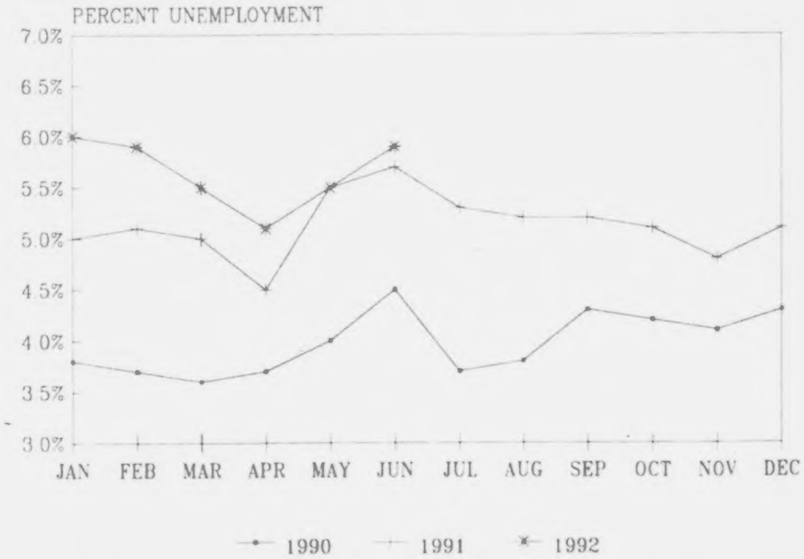
Numbers may not add due to rou~~nding.~~ Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992
All Manufacturing	466.16	458.94	461.77	41.4	40.4	40.4	11.26	11.36	11.43
Durable Goods	497.70	504.56	508.80	41.2	42.4	42.4	12.08	11.90	12.00
Nondurable Goods	422.00	392.25	395.55	41.7	37.5	37.6	10.12	10.46	10.52
Food and Kindred Products	442.26	397.39	417.63	42.2	40.8	42.1	10.48	9.74	9.92
Printing and Publishing	370.13	369.81	390.52	37.5	31.5	32.9	9.87	11.74	11.87

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

Research and Statistics
Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
works
FOR TENNESSEANS

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change June 91 / June 92	Percent change May 92 / June 92	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change June 91 / June 92	Percent change May 92 / June 92
All items (1982-84=100)...	140.2	3.1	0.4	138.1	3.0	0.4
All items (1967=100)......	419.9	-	-	411.4	-	-
Food and beverages.......	138.3	0.4	0	137.9	0.4	0
Food..................	137.4	0.1	0	137.1	0.1	0
Food at home..........	136.1	-0.9	-0.1	135.6	-1.0	-0.1
Food away from home....	140.7	2.0	0.2	140.5	2.0	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	147.5	3.1	0.1	147.4	3.1	0.1
Housing..................	137.7	3.2	0.7	135.1	3.1	0.7
Shelter.................	151.1	3.6	0.6	147.0	3.5	0.5
Renters' costs 1/......	161.0	3.8	0.9	141.1	3.4	0.6
Rent, residential.....	146.6	2.5	0.2	146.1	2.5	0.1
Apparel and upkeep.......	131.0	3.2	-1.6	129.8	3.3	-1.5
Transportation...........	126.9	2.6	0.5	126.5	2.8	0.8
Medical care.............	189.4	7.5	0.4	188.9	7.6	0.4
Entertainment............	142.0	2.8	0	140.5	2.8	0
Other goods & services...	181.5	6.8	0.1	181.8	6.6	0.1
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.713	-3.0	-0.4	$.724	-2.8	-0.4

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Percent change June 91 / June 92	Percent change May 92 / June 92	ALL ITEMS	Percent change June 91 / June 92	Percent change May 92 / June 92
SOUTH (1982-84=100).......	136.7	2.9	0.4	135.5	2.8	0.4
Less than 50,000 pop......	134.0	2.1	0	134.2	1.8	0
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	136.2	3.6	0.4	136.2	3.3	0.4
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	138.0	3.0	0.2	135.0	2.9	0.3
1,200,000 or more pop.....	137.2	2.7	0.5	135.9	2.7	0.6
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	221.7	-	-	219.5	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop......	217.6	-	-	217.2	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	220.4	-	-	220.5	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	225.4	-	-	218.7	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	221.5	-	-	220.1	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

CPI HOTLINE NUMBER IS 404-347-3702

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For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, TN 37245-1000. (615) 741-1729.

S7495-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for July 1992

Ned McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR TENNESSEE, 1985-90

The Department of Commerce recently released 1990 per capita personal income (PCPI) estimates. PCPI is produced by dividing the annual personal income of residents (for the year) by resident population as of July 1.

Total personal income growth between 1985 and 1990 in Tennessee's counties ranged from a high of 59.1 percent in Marshall County to a low of 19.2 percent in Polk County.

Ten Tennessee counties had a per capita personal income greater than the state average of $15,868. Nine of these are part of a metropolitan statistical area with four (Davidson, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties) located in the Nashville MSA. Only Davidson and Williamson counties had a per capita personal income greater than that of the nation ($18,696). Williamson County had the highest per capita personal income for all 95 counties at $24,084, followed by Davidson County at $19,505.

Pickett County had the lowest county per capita personal income at $8,645, which was only 54.5 percent of the state figure. Hancock County ranked 94th at $8,996 which was 56.7 percent of the state figure.

Eight counties that ranked among the 10 highest in total per capita personal income in 1985 also ranked in the top ten in 1990.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1985-90

From 1985 to 1990, total per capita personal income growth in the seven metropolitan areas ranged from a high of 43.6 percent in Jackson, TN to 29.1 percent in Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY.

In 1990, per capita personal income ranged from a high of $18,339 in Nashville, TN, 98.1 percent of the national average ($18,696), to a low of $12,451 in Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY, 66.6 percent of the national average. In all seven metropolitan areas except for Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY, per capita personal income as a percent of the national average increased from 1985 to 1990.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR TENNESSEE, 1985-90

	1985			1990			1985-90 Percent Change
	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	Dollar	Percent of State Average	Rank	
Tennessee	$11,374	100.0%		$15,868	100.0%		39.5%
Anderson	11,969	105.2	8	16,402	103.4	9	37.0
Bedford	10,589	93.1	19	14,412	90.8	24	36.1
Benton	9,490	83.4	42	13,285	83.7	41	40.0
Bledsoe	7,685	67.6	79	10,367	65.3	87	34.9
Blount	11,383	100.1	11	15,304	96.4	15	34.4
Bradley	10,824	95.2	17	14,665	92.4	20	35.5
Campbell	7,945	69.9	77	10,912	68.8	81	37.3
Cannon	9,675	85.1	40	13,587	85.6	34	40.4
Carroll	9,216	81.0	48	12,827	80.8	51	39.2
Carter	8,368	73.6	72	11,390	71.8	75	36.1
Cheatham	10,536	92.6	22	13,938	87.8	28	32.3
Chester	8,692	76.4	68	11,530	72.7	73	32.7
Claiborne	8,791	77.3	64	12,766	80.5	53	45.2
Clay	7,619	67.0	81	12,031	75.8	61	57.9
Cocke	7,402	65.1	86	10,794	68.0	82	45.8
Coffee	11,476	100.9	10	15,518	97.8	12	35.2
Crockett	8,990	79.0	57	13,280	83.7	42	47.7
Cumberland	9,283	81.6	46	12,420	78.3	55	33.8
Davidson	14,289	125.6	2	19,505	122.9	2	36.5
Decatur	8,367	73.6	73	11,441	72.1	74	36.7
DeKalb	9,259	81.4	47	13,018	82.0	46	40.6
Dickson	11,100	97.6	13	14,961	94.3	17	34.8
Dyer	10,302	90.6	24	14,854	93.6	18	44.2
Fayette	8,976	78.9	58	13,344	84.1	38	48.7
Fentress	6,867	60.4	93	9,617	60.6	93	40.0
Franklin	9,193	80.8	51	11,797	74.3	66	28.3
Gibson	10,199	89.7	25	14,075	88.7	25	38.0
Giles	10,152	89.3	27	13,582	85.6	35	33.8
Grainger	7,085	62.3	90	10,504	66.2	85	48.3
Greene	9,357	82.3	44	13,017	82.0	47	39.1
Grundy	7,678	67.5	80	11,020	69.4	79	43.5
Hamblen	9,121	80.2	55	13,779	86.8	32	51.1
Hamilton	13,026	114.5	4	18,242	115.0	4	40.0
Hancock	5,987	52.6	95	8,996	56.7	94	50.3
Hardeman	8,107	71.3	76	11,710	73.8	68	44.4
Hardin	8,543	75.1	69	11,603	73.1	70	35.8
Hawkins	8,455	74.3	70	12,061	76.0	60	42.6
Haywood	$8,701	76.5%	67	$12,905	81.3%	49	48.3%
Henderson	9,109	80.1	56	12,317	77.6	56	35.2
Henry	10,125	89.0	29	13,333	84.0	39	31.7
Hickman	9,334	82.1	45	12,246	77.2	58	31.2
Houston	9,137	80.3	54	11,844	74.6	65	29.6
Humphreys	9,753	85.7	35	12,900	81.3	50	32.3
Jackson	7,446	65.5	84	9,846	62.0	89	32.2
Jefferson	8,970	78.9	59	13,309	83.9	40	48.4
Johnson	7,255	63.8	88	9,901	62.4	88	36.5
Knox	12,242	107.6	7	17,382	109.5	5	42.0
Lake	6,943	61.0	92	11,024	69.5	78	58.8
Lauderdale	8,721	76.7	65	12,292	77.5	57	40.9
Lawrence	9,746	85.7	37	13,193	83.1	44	35.4
Lewis	7,484	65.8	83	10,466	66.0	86	39.8
Lincoln	9,968	87.6	32	13,805	87.0	31	38.5
Loudon	9,738	85.6	39	13,832	87.2	30	42.0
Macon	8,451	74.3	71	11,601	73.1	71	37.3
Madison	10,631	93.5	18	15,262	96.2	16	43.6
Marion	9,159	80.5	53	12,024	75.8	62	31.3
Marshall	10,863	95.5	16	14,461	91.1	22	33.1
Maury	10,562	92.9	21	16,806	105.9	6	59.1
McMinn	9,836	86.5	34	13,455	84.8	37	36.8
McNairy	8,897	78.2	61	12,232	77.1	59	37.5
Meigs	8,872	78.0	62	11,666	73.5	69	31.5
Monroe	8,257	72.6	75	11,772	74.2	67	42.6
Montgomery	10,149	89.2	28	13,169	83.0	45	29.8
Moore	8,718	76.6	66	11,854	74.7	64	36.0
Morgan	7,408	65.1	85	10,639	67.0	83	43.6
Obion	10,576	93.0	20	14,417	90.9	23	36.3
Overton	6,974	61.3	91	9,642	60.8	92	38.3
Perry	8,837	77.7	63	11,987	75.5	63	35.6
Pickett	6,287	55.3	94	8,645	54.5	95	37.5
Polk	9,212	81.0	49	10,979	69.2	80	19.2
Putnam	10,074	88.6	30	14,550	91.7	21	44.4
Rhea	10,195	89.6	26	13,841	87.2	29	35.8
Roane	10,927	96.1	15	15,411	97.1	14	41.0
Robertson	10,051	88.4	31	13,776	86.8	33	37.1
Rutherford	11,691	102.8	9	15,501	97.7	13	32.6
Scott	7,567	66.5	82	11,119	70.1	77	46.9

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR TENNESSEE, 1985-90

	1985			1990			
	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	Dollars	Percent of State Average	Rank	1985-90 Percent Change
Sequatchie	$7,717	67.8%	78	$11,197	70.6%	76	45.1%
Sevier	9,742	85.7	38	13,577	85.6	36	39.4
Shelby	13,079	115.0	3	18,430	116.1	3	40.9
Smith	10,425	91.7	23	14,726	92.8	19	41.3
Stewart	8,901	78.3	60	11,601	73.1	72	30.3
Sullivan	11,364	99.9	12	15,747	99.2	11	38.6
Sumner	12,424	109.2	5	16,514	104.1	8	32.9
Tipton	9,750	85.7	36	13,978	88.1	26	43.4
Trousdale	9,645	84.8	41	12,983	81.8	48	34.6
Unicoi	9,160	80.5	52	12,683	79.9	54	38.5
Union	7,110	62.5	89	9,843	62.0	90	38.4
VanBuren	7,305	64.2	87	9,753	61.5	91	33.5
Warren	9,362	82.3	43	13,222	83.3	43	41.2
Washington	10,959	96.4	14	15,982	100.7	10	45.8
Wayne	8,344	73.4	74	10,631	67.0	84	27.4
Weakley	9,203	80.9	50	13,972	88.1	27	51.8
White	9,895	87.0	33	12,777	80.5	52	29.1
Williamson	17,176	151.0	1	24,084	151.8	1	40.2
Wilson	12,399	109.0	6	16,759	105.6	7	35.2

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1985-90

	1985		1990		
	Dollars	Percent of National Average	Dollars	Percent of National Average	1985-90 Percent Change
United States	$13,942		18,696		34.1%
Chattanooga, TN-GA	11,816	84.8%	16,298	87.2%	37.9
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	9,643	69.2	12,451	66.6	29.1
Jackson, TN	10,631	76.3	15,262	81.6	43.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	10,301	73.9	14,520	77.7	41.0
Knoxville, TN	11,454	82.2	16,066	85.9	40.3
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	12,633	90.6	17,797	95.2	40.9
Nashville, TN	13,518	97.0	18,339	98.1	35.7

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	July			July	
County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	5.9	5.7	Lauderdale	12.0	9.9
Bedford	9.9	8.4	Lawrence	16.9	11.9
Benton	9.3	8.5	Lewis	10.3	8.3
Bledsoe	9.1	5.5	Lincoln	11.4	7.4
Blount	6.5	6.7	Loudon	7.9	6.6
Bradley	6.9	6.1	Macon	9.9	6.5
Campbell	18.6	14.1	Madison	6.0	6.4
Cannon	8.3	7.0	Marion	10.3	9.3
Carroll	7.7	10.6	Marshall	10.4	7.3
Carter	6.6	6.5	Maury	10.8	8.3
Cheatham	5.3	5.5	McMinn	10.7	8.9
Chester	6.6	6.8	McNairy	8.5	7.2
Claiborne	8.4	5.6	Meigs	12.3	11.4
Clay	5.0	5.5	Monroe	12.2	8.7
Cocke	11.8	9.6	Montgomery	8.9	9.5
Coffee	7.2	6.6	Moore	13.6	7.5
Crockett	5.4	5.3	Morgan	9.9	9.7
Cumberland	9.3	8.3	Obion	10.4	8.4
Davidson	4.8	4.9	Overton	12.2	8.1
Decatur	22.2	13.0	Perry	17.7	8.9
DeKalb	8.7	6.7	Pickett	5.7	6.4
Dickson	7.3	6.1	Polk	15.1	12.7
Dyer	8.1	6.6	Putnam	6.4	5.6
Fayette	9.8	9.7	Rhea	11.9	9.8
Fentress	9.7	9.6	Roane	7.0	7.2
Franklin	6.3	6.8	Robertson	7.6	6.7
Gibson	7.6	7.8	Rutherford	5.5	5.3
Giles	10.5	9.3	Scott	14.8	15.4
Grainger	9.0	7.1	Sequatchie	9.4	10.1
Greene	13.6	11.2	Sevier	4.7	4.7
Grundy	13.7	13.0	Shelby	5.7	5.6
Hamblen	10.0	7.5	Smith	7.7	5.7
Hamilton	6.5	5.2	Stewart	7.0	7.2
Hancock	5.9	5.9	Sullivan	5.0	5.2
Hardeman	8.5	9.4	Sumner	7.8	6.7
Hardin	10.6	10.9	Tipton	7.3	7.1
Hawkins	5.3	5.6	Trousdale	9.8	6.2
Haywood	15.3	15.1	Unicoi	10.9	8.6
Henderson	13.2	9.5	Union	7.1	6.5
Henry	7.2	6.4	Van Buren	20.9	17.7
Hickman	9.7	7.9	Warren	10.1	7.8
Houston	11.3	14.7	Washington	6.2	4.9
Humphreys	15.2	16.5	Wayne	13.0	9.1
Jackson	8.3	9.6	Weakley	6.0	5.8
Jefferson	8.4	7.2	White	12.2	11.3
Johnson	8.8	8.3	Williamson	3.3	4.2
Knox	5.2	5.3	Wilson	5.3	5.4
Lake	6.4	7.9			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	July 1991				Revised June 1992				Preliminary July 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,204,000	116,729,000	8,475,000	6.8	127,549,000	117,574,000	9,975,000	7.8	127,532,000	117,772,000	9,760,000	7.7
TENNESSEE[2]	2,419,000	2,248,300	170,700	7.1	2,435,400	2,275,000	160,400	6.6	2,432,500	2,274,700	157,800	6.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	127,327,000	118,751,000	8,576,000	6.7	129,002,000	118,907,000	10,095,000	7.8	129,599,000	119,754,000	9,845,000	7.6
TENNESSEE[2]	2,458,800	2,284,300	174,500	7.1	2,468,800	2,290,600	178,200	7.2	2,473,300	2,312,100	161,200	6.5
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	215,500	202,100	13,400	6.2	215,900	200,900	15,000	6.9	216,700	203,500	13,200	6.1
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	233,100	219,000	14,100	6.0	234,800	219,600	15,200	6.5	233,900	220,300	13,600	5.8
KNOXVILLE	302,000	284,700	17,300	5.7	301,900	283,000	18,900	6.3	300,200	283,200	17,000	5.7
MEMPHIS	479,700	451,300	28,400	5.9	473,200	440,500	32,700	6.9	478,100	450,200	27,900	5.8
NASHVILLE	537,900	509,200	28,700	5.3	533,200	501,700	31,500	5.9	532,800	505,000	27,800	5.2

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0 2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's July unemployment rate of 6.5 percent was one-tenth of a percentage point lower than the June rate and continued to be lower than the national rate of 7.7 percent.

Over the year, Tennessee's unemployment rate declined from 7.1 percent in July 1991 to 6.5 percent in July 1992. Nationally, the unemployment rate went up from 6.8 percent in July 1991 to 7.7 percent in July 1992.

Across the state, the unemployment rate declined in 75 counties, increased in 19 counties, and remained the same in one county. Williamson County at 4.2 percent, unchanged from June, had the state's lowest unemployment rate. Van Buren County at 17.7 percent, up from 8.7 percent, registered the state's highest unemployment rate due to temporary layoffs in the apparel industry.

Total nonagricultural employment showed an increase of 10,000 jobs (+0.5 percent) from July 1991 to July 1992. This was an improvement over the previous year when nonagricultural employment declined by 16,700 jobs (-0.8 percent).

Over the year, services continued to be the major source of growth with an increase of 8,900 jobs. Trade increased by 5,600 and manufacturing increased 3,100. Employment was lost in construction, down by 5,200; government declined by 1,100; and food and kindred products also lost 1,100 jobs.

From June to July, nonagricultural employment has traditionally declined primarily due to seasonal layoffs in manufacturing and school employment. Nonagricultural employment over the month declined by 6,400, which was the smallest decline from June to July since 1986.

Local education employment declined by 4,500 jobs due to school personnel furloughed for the summer. Industrial machinery and equipment lost 1,800 jobs because of plant closures and seasonal layoffs. Apparel was down by 1,200.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	2167.6	2184.0	2177.6	10.0	-6.4
Goods Producing	594.1	595.9	591.7	-2.4	-4.2
Manufacturing	497.2	504.4	500.3	3.1	-4.1
Durable Goods	245.3	253.1	249.2	3.9	-3.9
Lumber & Wood Products	18.7	18.7	18.7	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	25.3	26.1	25.9	0.6	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.1	13.2	13.0	-0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries	14.8	15.0	14.2	-0.6	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	41.5	42.1	41.8	0.3	-0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.4	38.9	37.1	1.7	-1.8
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.7	34.7	34.2	-0.5	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	40.0	42.7	42.7	2.7	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	10.8	10.4	10.5	-0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.0	11.3	11.1	0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	251.9	251.3	251.1	-0.8	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	38.0	36.7	36.9	-1.1	0.2
Meat Products	8.4	7.8	7.8	-0.6	0.0
Tobacco	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	19.8	20.0	20.1	0.3	0.1
Knitting Mills	8.6	9.0	9.1	0.5	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	58.1	59.0	57.8	-0.3	-1.2
Paper & Allied Products	21.8	20.3	21.2	-0.6	0.9
Printing & Publishing	37.5	37.3	37.3	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	38.9	39.5	39.6	0.7	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.3	28.1	27.8	0.5	-0.3
Leather & Leather Products	8.4	8.3	8.3	-0.1	0.0
Mining	5.6	5.3	5.3	-0.3	0.0
Construction	91.3	86.2	86.1	-5.2	-0.1
Service Producing	1573.5	1588.1	1585.9	12.4	-2.2
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	115.6	114.6	115.2	-0.4	0.6
Transportation	87.4	87.2	87.7	0.3	0.5
Communications & Public Utilities	28.2	27.4	27.5	-0.7	0.1
Trade	511.5	515.9	517.1	5.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	127.6	127.0	126.9	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	71.6	71.0	70.9	-0.7	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.0	56.0	56.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	383.9	388.9	390.2	6.3	1.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.7	15.0	14.9	0.2	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	53.0	55.5	55.6	2.6	0.1
Food Stores	65.6	66.4	66.7	1.1	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.6	41.1	41.4	-0.2	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	21.0	21.5	21.6	0.6	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.6	13.8	13.9	0.3	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	131.9	132.4	132.7	0.8	0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	42.5	43.2	43.4	0.9	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.6	104.1	104.0	-0.6	-0.1
Finance	47.6	47.7	47.6	0.0	-0.1
Insurance	35.9	35.5	35.5	-0.4	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	21.1	20.9	20.9	-0.2	0.0
Services	508.9	518.4	517.8	8.9	-0.6
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.6	31.0	32.1	-0.5	1.1
Personal Services	23.6	23.9	23.6	0.0	-0.3
Business Services	97.1	100.6	99.7	2.6	-0.9
Health Services	165.0	169.5	170.2	5.2	0.7
Hospitals	75.7	77.4	77.6	1.9	0.2
Government	332.9	335.1	331.8	-1.1	-3.3
Federal	60.1	57.6	57.5	-2.6	-0.1
State	86.9	86.3	86.7	-0.2	0.4
State Education	42.3	42.4	42.7	0.4	0.3
Local	185.9	191.2	187.6	1.7	-3.6
Local Education	81.7	87.4	82.9	1.2	-4.5

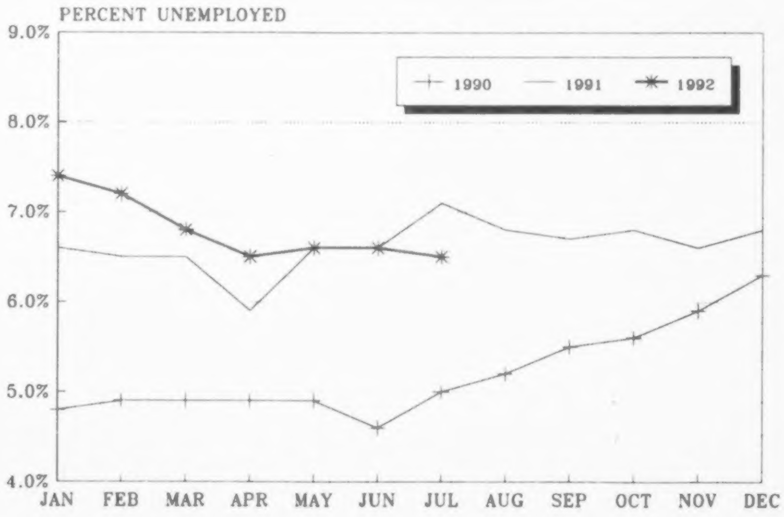
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
All Manufacturing	$388.44	$407.03	$407.32	39.0	40.5	39.7	$9.96	$10.05	$10.26
Durable Goods	393.08	424.13	416.06	38.2	40.9	39.7	10.29	10.37	10.48
Lumber & Wood Products	273.32	283.91	280.37	39.9	40.1	39.6	6.85	7.08	7.08
Furniture & Fixtures	300.96	335.78	324.86	35.2	38.2	37.0	8.55	8.79	8.78
Stone, Clay, & Glass	516.24	533.82	503.42	41.2	44.3	43.7	12.53	12.05	11.52
Primary Metal Industries	494.32	532.88	498.54	41.4	43.5	41.1	11.94	12.25	12.13
Fabricated Metal Products	439.90	436.48	448.19	40.1	41.1	37.6	10.97	10.62	11.92
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	383.46	475.51	421.42	38.5	42.8	42.1	9.96	11.11	10.01
Instruments & Related Products	389.47	418.82	401.76	39.5	40.9	39.7	9.86	10.24	10.12
Nondurable Goods	384.64	389.37	397.79	39.9	40.1	39.7	9.64	9.71	10.02
Food & Kindred Products	395.24	411.68	410.06	41.3	41.5	40.6	9.57	9.92	10.10
Textile Mill Products	333.32	352.79	391.02	42.3	42.2	42.0	7.88	8.36	9.31
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	243.39	249.56	248.41	36.6	38.1	38.1	6.65	6.55	6.52
Paper & Allied Products	535.91	570.72	554.70	44.4	43.7	43.0	12.07	13.06	12.90
Chemical & Allied Products	549.20	481.54	503.58	40.0	38.4	38.5	13.73	12.54	13.08
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	435.51	452.10	451.13	40.4	41.1	40.1	10.78	11.00	11.25
Leather & Leather Products	275.72	273.82	277.95	41.4	39.8	40.4	6.66	6.88	6.88

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

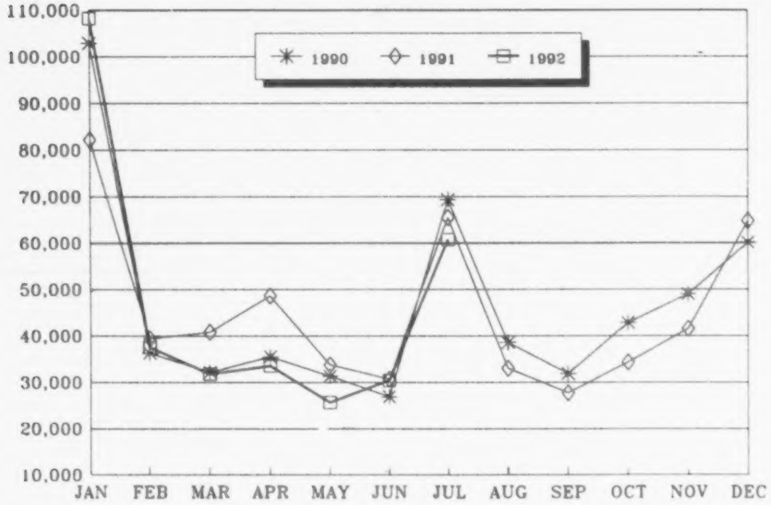
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



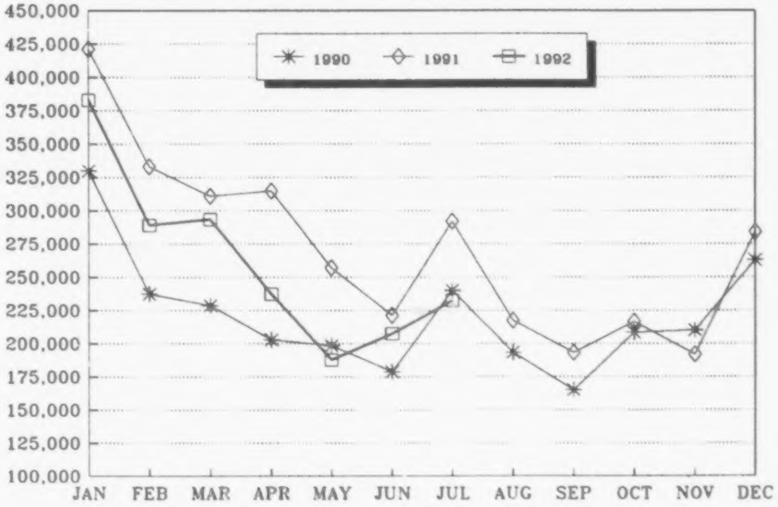
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
Initial Claims	65,489	30,457	60,739
Continued Weeks Claimed	291,983	207,531	232,334
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,533	4,235	4,463
Appeals Decisions	1,592	1,509	N/A
Lower Authority	1,303	1,178	N/A
Higher Authority	289	331	252

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$30,049,111	$23,061,971	$23,721,697
Benefit Weeks Paid	252,007	184,519	194,115
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$123	$123
First Payments	22,066	11,530	18,775
Final Payments	7,998	6,400	6,159
Average Weeks Duration	10	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$616,548,219	$590,686,784	$591,272,666

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,487,846	$1,201,875	$1,247,374
Benefit Weeks Claimed	6,317	5,584	5,677
Initial Claims	674	580	513
Continued Weeks Claimed	6,582	5,788	5,815
Appeals Decisions	17	13	N/A

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$249,152	$885,439	$936,062
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,347	4,924	5,122
Initial Claims	331	575	635
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,600	5,197	5,527
Appeals Decisions	5	9	N/A

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased 300 jobs from June to July but grew by 2,800 jobs over the year. The primary metal industry decreased by 600 jobs due to temporary layoffs which also affected the average weekly hours in fabricated metals. A seasonal decrease was experienced in local government (-400) due to the summer vacation of public schools. Services increased by 500 jobs with the largest increase in educational services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	198.6	201.7	201.4	2.8	-0.3
Goods Producing	51.1	51.1	50.6	-0.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	43.7	43.9	43.3	-0.4	-0.6
Durable Goods	16.1	16.4	15.8	-0.3	-0.6
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.4	2.8	-0.4	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.7	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.5	27.5	-0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	6.7	6.7	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.0	3.1	-0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.7	6.5	6.6	-0.1	0.1
Service Producing	147.5	150.6	150.8	3.3	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.7	49.4	49.5	1.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	11.1	11.0	11.0	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.0	6.8	6.8	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	36.6	38.4	38.5	1.9	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0
Services	44.1	45.1	45.6	1.5	0.5
Government	33.8	34.2	33.7	-0.1	-0.5
Federal	7.9	7.0	6.9	-1.0	-0.1
State & Local	25.9	27.2	26.8	0.9	-0.4
State	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Local	19.2	20.5	20.1	0.9	-0.4

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

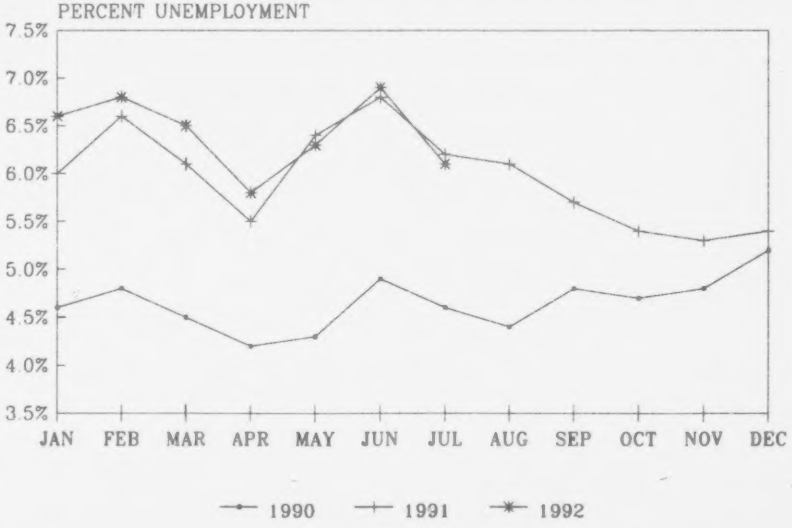
*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
All Manufacturing	$380.30	$403.09	$381.90	41.7	42.7	40.2	$9.12	$9.44	$9.50
Durable Goods	388.33	442.82	389.86	41.4	43.8	39.3	9.38	10.11	9.92
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	326.84	408.53	412.52	40.4	42.6	44.5	8.09	9.59	9.27
Primary Metal Industries	408.44	525.04	453.17	40.6	46.3	40.9	10.06	11.34	11.08
Fabricated Metal Products	387.70	463.80	252.54	38.5	41.3	24.4	10.07	11.23	10.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	451.73	460.28	472.27	39.8	42.5	41.5	11.35	10.83	11.38
Nondurable Goods	375.01	377.16	375.66	41.9	42.0	40.7	8.95	8.98	9.23
Textile Mill Products	339.04	343.44	337.22	42.7	43.2	42.1	7.94	7.95	8.01
Knitting Mills	283.82	303.65	291.64	46.0	45.8	46.0	6.17	6.63	6.34
Paper and Allied Products	517.61	530.60	544.80	46.8	46.3	43.9	11.06	11.46	12.41
Chemicals and Allied Products	590.46	557.66	579.44	43.9	41.4	41.3	13.45	13.47	14.03

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,700 between June and July but increased by 1,400 over the year. Construction and mining decreased by 200 jobs. Seasonal decreases were experienced in local government (-1,900) due to the summer vacation of public schools.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	175.0	178.1	176.4	1.4	-1.7
Goods Producing	64.0	63.7	63.7	-0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	55.0	54.0	54.2	-0.8	0.2
Durable Goods	21.8	21.4	21.3	-0.5	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.3	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.3	4.4	-0.1	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	4.8	4.7	-0.8	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.2	32.6	32.9	-0.3	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.0	2.1	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.6	6.4	6.5	-0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.8	17.5	17.6	-0.2	0.1
Mining & Construction	9.0	9.7	9.5	0.5	-0.2
Service Producing	111.0	114.4	112.7	1.7	-1.7
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.3	6.4	6.5	0.2	0.1
Trade	39.3	40.0	40.1	0.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.4	8.4	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	31.1	31.6	31.7	0.6	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.7	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-0.1
Services	36.5	37.4	37.4	0.9	0.0
Government	23.2	24.9	23.1	-0.1	-1.8
Federal	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
State & Local	20.3	22.0	20.2	-0.1	-1.8
State	5.4	5.3	5.4	0.0	0.1
Local	14.9	16.7	14.8	-0.1	-1.9

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

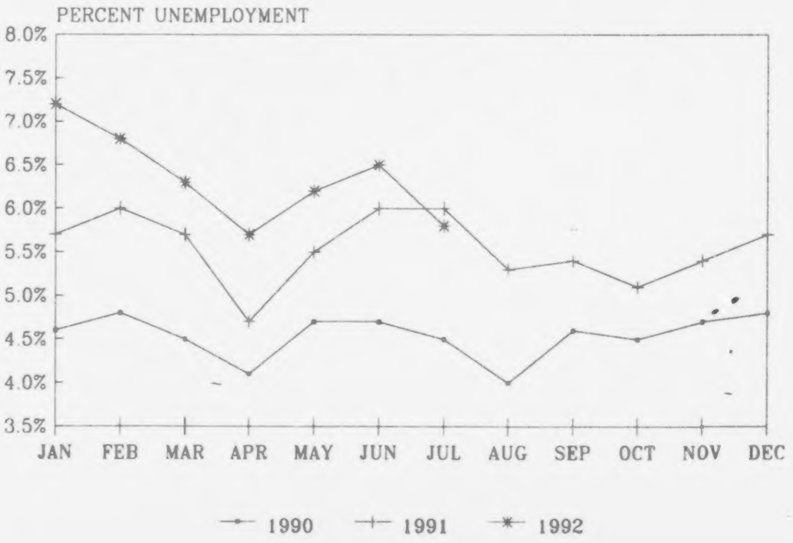
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
All Manufacturing	$426.50	$387.70	$397.06	39.2	38.5	38.7	$10.88	$10.07	$10.26
Durable Goods	415.34	378.28	380.44	40.8	39.2	39.1	10.18	9.65	9.73
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	457.73	456.22	445.62	42.5	42.4	42.4	10.77	10.76	10.51
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	358.06	288.20	289.98	36.8	32.9	32.4	9.73	8.76	8.95
Nondurable Goods	433.96	395.48	408.58	37.9	38.1	38.4	11.45	10.38	10.64
Food & Kindred Products	364.06	405.08	433.16	39.4	38.0	39.2	9.24	10.66	11.05
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	250.72	242.17	241.92	40.9	38.5	38.4	6.13	6.29	6.30

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 3,500 jobs between June and July and by 300 over the year. Industrial machinery decreased by 300 jobs due to a plant closure. Apparel decreased by 200 jobs due to temporary layoffs. Services decreased by 500 jobs with loses in business services and hotels and other lodging. Local government dropped by 2,600 jobs due to summer vacation of public schools. A seasonal increase of 300 jobs was experienced in construction. Employment in state government rose 300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	273.5	276.7	273.2	-0.3	-3.5
Goods Producing	63.6	63.8	63.4	-0.2	-0.4
Manufacturing	50.6	50.8	50.1	-0.5	-0.7
Durable Goods	30.5	31.0	30.6	0.1	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.1	1.8	-0.3	-0.3
All Other Durable Goods	22.3	22.6	22.5	0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	20.1	19.8	19.5	-0.6	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	3.4	2.8	2.7	-0.7	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.4	8.6	8.4	0.0	-0.2
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.0	4.0	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.7	11.6	11.9	0.2	0.3
Service Producing	209.9	212.9	209.8	-0.1	-3.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.3	10.4	0.0	0.1
Trade	73.0	72.3	72.1	-0.9	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.2	15.1	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.0	9.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.2	6.1	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	57.8	57.1	57.0	-0.8	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.9	9.6	9.4	-0.5	-0.2
Services	66.9	67.2	66.7	-0.2	-0.5
Government	49.7	53.5	51.2	1.5	-2.3
Federal	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local	42.7	46.5	44.2	1.5	-2.3
State	21.2	22.2	22.5	1.3	0.3
Local	21.5	24.3	21.7	0.2	-2.6

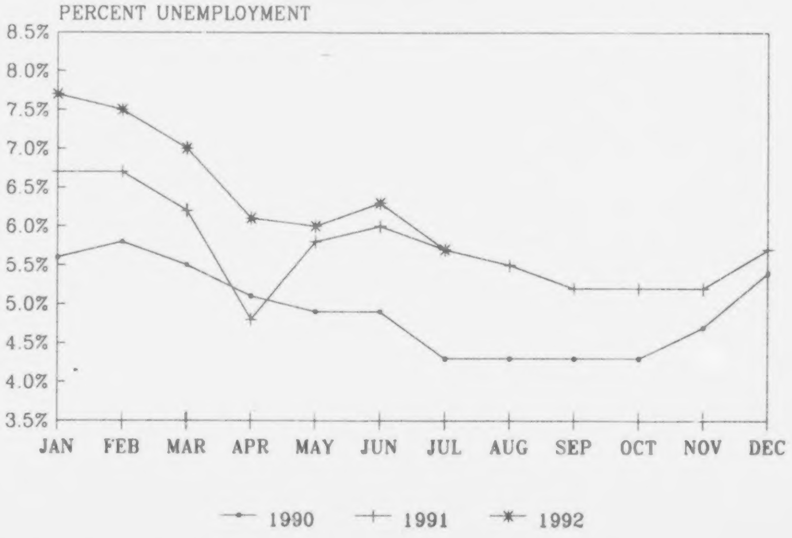
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992
All Manufacturing	$394.00	$408.44	$402.21	39.4	40.6	38.6	$10.00	$10.06	$10.42
Durable Goods	426.66	443.64	436.98	40.1	41.5	38.5	10.64	10.69	11.35
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	414.47	389.38	384.27	41.2	41.6	37.6	10.06	9.36	10.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	470.42	467.89	459.36	48.9	49.2	47.9	9.62	9.51	9.59
Nondurable Goods	349.58	355.94	352.30	38.5	39.2	38.8	9.08	9.08	9.08
Food and Kindred Products	342.91	375.96	331.19	38.4	39.0	38.6	8.93	9.64	8.58
Textile Mill Products	352.56	323.11	336.96	39.0	34.3	35.1	9.04	9.42	9.60
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	290.22	297.60	301.02	38.8	40.0	39.4	7.48	7.44	7.64

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,200 jobs between June and July. Paper products increased by 1,000 jobs due to recalls. Other major increases occurred in trade (+500) and in transportation, communication and public utilities (+200). State and local government dropped by 500 jobs due to seasonal decreases in educational services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	469.6	468.6	469.8	0.2	1.2
Goods Producing	79.2	78.0	78.9	-0.3	0.9
Manufacturing	60.0	59.3	60.3	0.3	1.0
Durable Goods	26.2	26.8	26.8	0.6	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	4.1	4.0	0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	7.8	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.8	32.5	33.5	-0.3	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.1	6.9	7.9	-0.2	1.0
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.8	7.7	7.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	19.2	18.7	18.6	-0.6	-0.1
Service Producing	390.4	390.6	390.9	0.5	0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.2	47.2	47.4	0.2	0.2
Trade	123.7	122.6	123.1	-0.6	0.5
Wholesale Trade	38.0	38.2	38.4	0.4	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.6	23.5	23.6	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.4	14.7	14.8	0.4	0.1
Retail Trade	85.7	84.4	84.7	-1.0	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.1	25.5	25.5	0.4	0.0
Services	122.8	123.1	123.3	0.5	0.2
Government	71.6	72.2	71.6	0.0	-0.6
Federal	19.9	19.7	19.6	-0.3	-0.1
State & Local	51.7	52.5	52.0	0.3	-0.5
State	12.9	12.4	12.1	-0.8	-0.3
Local	38.8	40.1	39.9	1.1	-0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

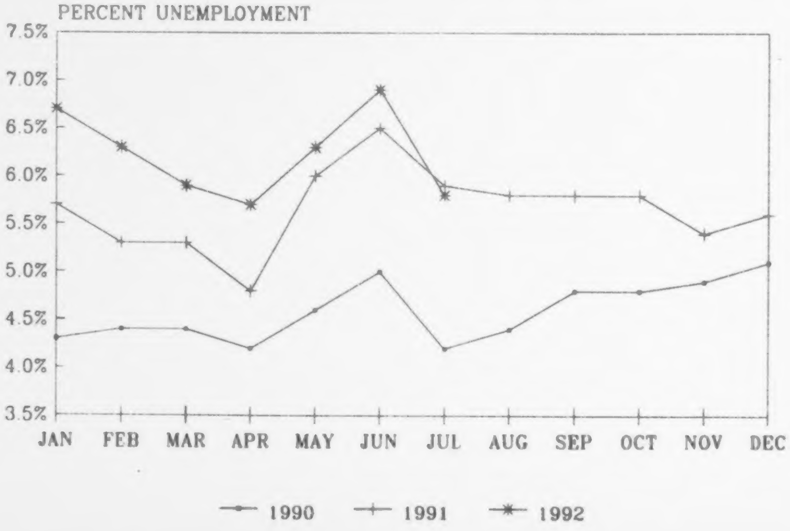
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittenden County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings July 1991	Average Weekly Earnings June 1992	Average Weekly Earnings July 1992	Average Weekly Hours July 1991	Average Weekly Hours June 1992	Average Weekly Hours July 1992	Average Hourly Earnings July 1991	Average Hourly Earnings June 1992	Average Hourly Earnings July 1992
All Manufacturing	$425.08	$428.98	$434.93	40.6	40.7	40.8	$10.47	$10.54	$10.66
Durable Goods	367.58	382.18	376.94	37.7	38.8	38.9	9.75	9.85	9.69
Lumber and Wood Products	249.99	266.11	263.48	39.0	39.6	39.8	6.41	6.72	6.62
Furniture and Fixtures	311.00	318.40	301.80	40.6	39.9	39.4	7.66	7.98	7.66
Nondurable Goods	474.10	473.45	485.78	43.1	42.5	42.5	11.00	11.14	11.43
Food and Kindred Products	392.37	442.20	466.47	43.5	44.0	43.8	9.02	10.05	10.65
Paper and Allied Products	511.00	565.15	530.08	43.9	46.9	45.5	11.64	12.05	11.65
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	602.00	529.34	553.82	44.2	39.8	39.7	13.62	13.30	13.95

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 3,200 between June and July but remained unchanged over the year. Retail trade grew by 400 jobs due to the opening of new businesses. State government increased by 400 jobs due to a seasonal increase in education. Construction and mining increased by 200 jobs. Employment increases were offset by a seasonal decline of 2,800 jobs in local government. Machinery and electrical equipment experienced a partial shutdown and seasonal decrease of 700 jobs. A layoff occurred in fabricated metal products (-300).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	July 1991	Revised June 1992	Preliminary July 1992	Net Change July 1991 to July 1992	Net Change June 1992 to July 1992
TOTAL	490.6	493.8	490.6	0.0	-3.2
Goods Producing	107.3	108.1	107.2	-0.1	-0.9
Manufacturing	86.0	88.6	87.5	1.5	-1.1
Durable Goods	46.9	48.8	47.8	0.9	-1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.3	8.0	-0.4	-0.3
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.5	15.3	14.6	0.1	-0.7
Transportation Equipment	10.8	11.9	11.9	1.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.8	7.8	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.1	39.8	39.7	0.6	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	6.6	6.5	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.6	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.1	14.3	14.4	0.3	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	21.3	19.5	19.7	-1.6	0.2
Service Producing	383.3	385.7	383.4	0.1	-2.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0
Trade	121.1	122.6	122.8	1.7	0.2
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.6	31.4	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.5	18.4	18.2	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.2	13.2	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	89.6	91.0	91.4	1.8	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.9	30.9	30.8	-0.1	-0.1
Services	137.4	139.4	139.4	2.0	0.0
Government	65.3	64.2	61.8	-3.5	-2.4
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	55.1	54.1	51.7	-3.4	-2.4
State	22.5	21.6	22.0	-0.5	0.4
Local	32.6	32.5	29.7	-2.9	-2.8

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

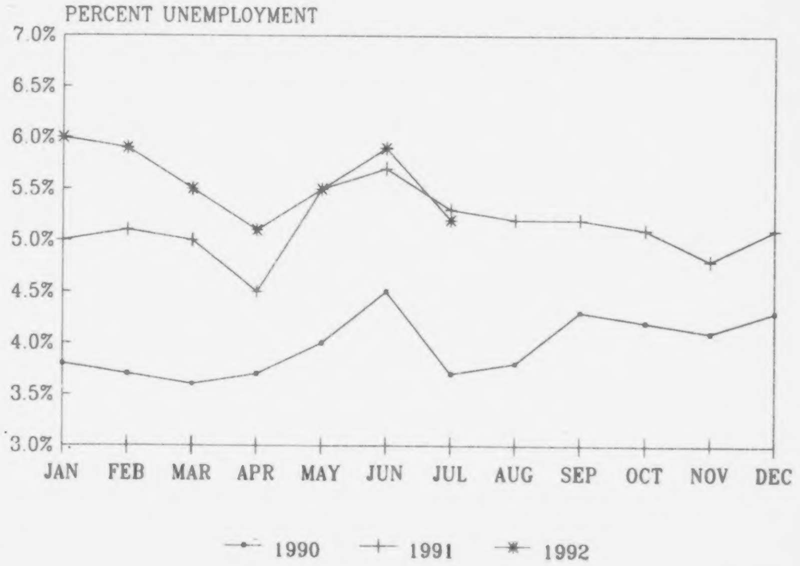
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings July 1991	Average Weekly Earnings June 1992	Average Weekly Earnings July 1992	Average Weekly Hours July 1991	Average Weekly Hours June 1992	Average Weekly Hours July 1992	Average Hourly Earnings July 1991	Average Hourly Earnings June 1992	Average Hourly Earnings July 1992
All Manufacturing	$460.08	$460.63	$462.44	40.5	40.3	39.9	$11.36	$11.43	$11.59
Durable Goods	485.93	507.88	500.76	39.7	42.5	41.8	12.24	11.95	11.98
Nondurable Goods	422.66	395.01	408.08	41.6	37.3	37.2	10.16	10.59	10.97
Food and Kindred Products	416.77	417.50	448.05	40.9	42.3	43.5	10.19	9.87	10.30
Printing and Publishing	381.15	378.14	402.83	37.7	32.1	33.1	10.11	11.78	12.17

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

GROUP	All Urban Consumers: U.S. CITY AVERAGE	All Urban Consumers: Percent change July 91 July 92	All Urban Consumers: Percent change June 92 July 92	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: Percent change July 91 July 92	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: Percent change June 92 July 92	All Urban Consumers: MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	All Urban Consumers: Percent change July 91 July 92	All Urban Consumers: Percent change May 92 July 92	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: Percent change July 91 July 92	Wage Earners & Clerical Workers: Percent change May 92 July 92
All items (1982-84=100)..	140.5	3.2	0.2	138.4	3.1	0.2	133.8	1.4	0.1	132.0	1.4	0.3
All items (1967=100).....	420.8	-	-	412.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.7	-	-	214.5	-	-
Food and beverages.....	138.1	0.7	- 0.1	137.8	0.7	- 0.1	139.9	1.4	0.7	138.7	0.2	0.6
Food..................	137.2	0.5	- 0.1	136.9	0.4	- 0.1	140.6	0.4	0.6	139.2	- 0.1	0.6
Food at home.........	135.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	135.3	- 0.3	- 0.2	131.7	- 2.3	0.3	131.6	- 2.0	0.4
Food away from home..	140.8	1.7	0.1	140.7	1.8	0.1	152.2	2.9	1.0	153.6	2.9	1.0
Alcoholic beverages...	147.7	3.0	0.1	147.5	2.9	0.1	132.0	9.5	1.3	130.2	4.9	0
Housing...............	138.3	3.1	0.4	135.7	3.0	0.4	125.7	1.2	- 0.4	125.3	1.2	- 0.2
Shelter...............	151.8	3.4	0.5	147.8	3.4	0.5	130.2	2.4	0.7	130.3	2.6	0.8
Renters' costs 1/ 2/	162.8	3.4	1.1	142.3	3.1	0.9	134.2	2.4	0.5	127.2	2.8	0.6
Rent, residential...	147.0	2.3	0.3	146.6	2.4	0.3	125.5	4.1	1.0	125.5	4.1	1.0
Apparel and upkeep.....	129.2	3.2	- 1.4	128.1	3.2	- 1.3	134.2	- 2.1	- 3.3	132.7	- 3.3	- 3.8
Transportation.........	127.2	3.1	0.2	126.7	3.1	0.2	128.7	3.5	1.6	126.5	4.3	2.2
Medical care...........	190.7	7.4	0.7	190.2	7.5	0.7	171.2	5.0	- 0.3	171.0	5.6	0.1
Entertainment..........	142.4	2.7	0.3	141.0	2.8	0.4	122.4	- 3.6	0.2	123.7	- 3.8	0.7
Other goods & services.	182.3	6.7	0.4	182.7	6.7	0.5	158.0	- 1.6	0	154.6	- 2.7	0
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.712	- 3.0	- 0.1	$.723	- 3.0	- 0.1	$.747	- 1.5	- 0.1	$.758	- 1.3	- 0.3

GROUP SIZE	All Urban Consumers: All Items	All Urban Consumers: Percent change July 91 - July 92	All Urban Consumers: Percent change June 92 - July 92	Dec. 1977=100	Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: All Items	Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Percent change July 91 - July 92	Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Percent change June 92 - July 92	Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100)......	136.8	2.9	0.1	222.0	135.7	2.8	0.1	219.9
Less than 50,000 pop.....	134.1	1.7	0.1	217.8	134.5	1.7	0.2	217.7
50,000-450,000 pop.......	136.0	3.3	- 0.1	220.2	136.2	3.3	0	220.6
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	138.3	3.1	0.2	225.8	135.2	2.9	0.1	219.1
1,200,000 or more pop....	137.5	2.8	0.2	222.0	136.2	2.9	0.2	220.6

Note: Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for August 1992
Ned McWherter, Governor
James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, FOURTH QUARTER 1989

Employment in foreign-owned business establishments in the United States averaged 4.4 million, or about 5 percent of the total employment, in the fourth quarter of 1989, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Workers in foreign-owned U.S. establishments earned about $2,400 per month on average, 20 percent more than workers in all U.S. establishments.

Employment in foreign-owned U.S. establishments as a percentage of employment in all U.S. establishments varied among industries. The industry divisions with the highest percentage of employment in foreign-owned establishments were mining (13.7 percent) and manufacturing (8.8 percent).

On average, employees in foreign-owned establishments earned higher wages than their counterparts in every division but services, where wages were only marginally different. The largest wage difference occurred in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, where workers in foreign-owned establishments earned about one and one half times the average wage for U.S. workers covered by unemployment insurance in that division.

The differences in wages between foreign-owned U.S. establishments and all U.S. establishments may be explained by a number of factors, two of which are employment related. First, foreign investors appear to invest to a larger degree than their U.S. counterparts in higher-paying industries. The two highest paying industry divisions, mining and wholesale trade, reported a disproportionately larger share of employment in foreign-owned establishments, while services, one of the lower paying industry divisions, reported a disproportionally lower share. Second, the occupational mix may differ between foreign-owned U.S. establishment and all U.S. establishments.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN TENNESSEE, FOURTH QUARTER 1989

Employment in foreign-owned business establishments in Tennessee averaged 116,235, or 6.4 percent of the total employment, in the fourth quarter of 1989. Workers in foreign-owned Tennessee establishments earned about $2,046 per month on average, 19 percent more than workers in all Tennessee establishments.

The industry divisions with the highest percentage of employment in foreign-owned establishments were manufacturing (13.2 percent) and wholesale trade (7.3 percent).

The ratio of wages in foreign-owned establishments to wages in all establishments by industry ranged from 68 percent in services to 148 percent in transportation and public utilities.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, FOURTH QUARTER 1989

	All United States establishments			Foreign-owned United States establishments				
	Reporting units	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Reporting units	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Percent of total employment	Wage Ratio
Total[1]	5,767,703	90,940,753	$1,979	88,938	4,443,000	$2,380	4.9 %	120.3 %
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	148,321	1,390,181	1,225	496	20,943	1,792	1.5	146.3
Mining	33,485	699,711	3,143	1,775	95,771	3,760	13.7	119.6
Construction	635,731	5,249,504	2,280	2,434	79,470	3,009	1.5	132.0
Manufacturing	370,877	19,349,170	2,413	10,032	1,699,207	2,694	8.8	111.6
Transportation and public utilities	228,687	5,427,603	2,466	3,164	171,782	2,554	3.2	103.6
Wholesale trade	555,920	6,358,220	2,592	33,387	457,207	3,125	7.2	120.6
Retail trade	1,240,509	20,029,405	1,064	20,204	1,038,539	1,145	5.2	107.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	475,697	6,592,928	2,489	7,468	360,844	3,581	5.5	143.9
Services	2,031,557	25,619,434	1,925	9,221	510,227	1,921	2.0	99.8

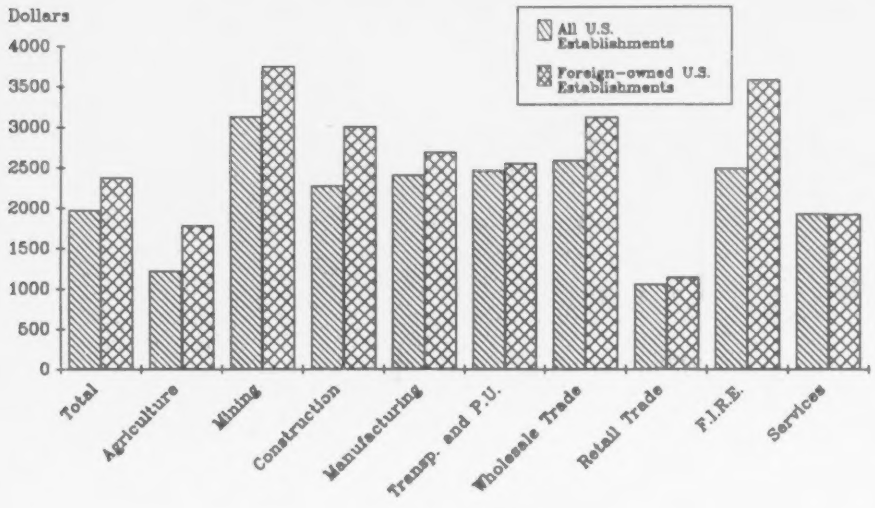
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN TENNESSEE, FOURTH QUARTER 1989

	All Tennessee establishments		Foreign-owned Tennessee establishments			
	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Percent of total employment	Wage Ratio
Total[1]	1,819,505	$1,716	116,235	$2,046	6.4 %	119.2 %
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	12,317	1,132	n	n	n	n
Mining	6,397	2,526	n	n	n	n
Construction	99,344	1,956	370	2,114	0.4	108.1
Manufacturing	521,695	1,931	68,708	2,319	13.2	120.1
Transportation and public utilities	112,902	2,206	3,647	3,264	3.2	148.0
Wholesale trade	130,905	2,267	9,516	2,550	7.3	112.5
Retail trade	393,524	971	20,551	953	5.2	98.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	98,487	2,081	2,462	2,691	2.5	129.3
Services	441,822	1,706	9,266	1,167	2.1	68.4

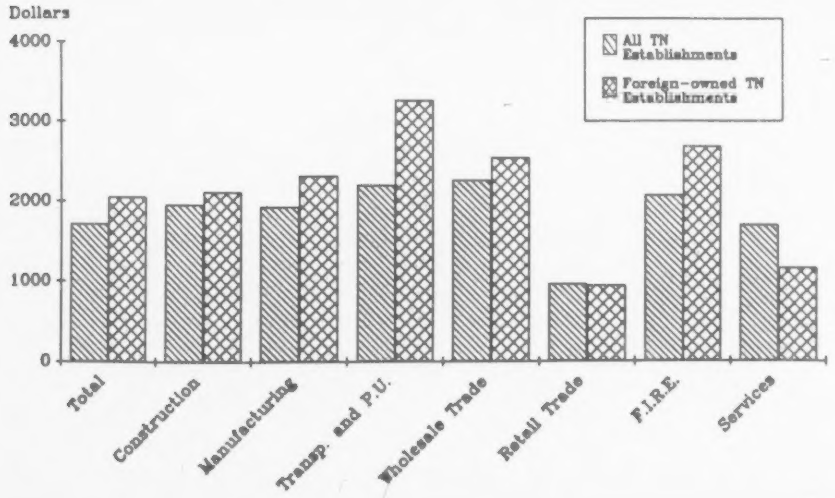
[1] Includes data for nonclassifiable establishments, not shown separately.

n indicates data do not meet BLS, BEA, or State employment security agency disclosure standards.

WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, FOURTH QUARTER 1989



WAGES IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN TENNESSEE, FOURTH QUARTER 1989



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR AUGUST

County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	5.9	5.7	Lauderdale	8.1	7.3
Bedford	8.7	7.3	Lawrence	10.7	13.5
Benton	7.8	7.2	Lewis	8.9	7.5
Bledsoe	7.1	5.1	Lincoln	9.8	5.6
Blount	6.1	6.2	Loudon	7.7	6.3
Bradley	6.7	5.7	Macon	9.4	6.1
Campbell	17.0	14.6	Madison	6.3	5.9
Cannon	8.3	7.8	Marion	9.4	8.9
Carroll	6.3	6.7	Marshall	8.3	5.8
Carter	5.7	6.0	Maury	9.5	8.1
Cheatham	4.7	4.6	McMinn	9.7	8.8
Chester	7.1	5.7	McNairy	7.8	6.7
Claiborne	8.0	5.2	Meigs	11.8	10.9
Clay	4.8	4.5	Monroe	11.0	8.3
Cocke	9.0	10.0	Montgomery	8.2	8.3
Coffee	7.0	5.5	Moore	7.9	5.9
Crockett	5.3	5.6	Morgan	9.2	9.7
Cumberland	8.5	8.0	Obion	8.1	7.8
Davidson	4.6	4.6	Overton	10.2	8.5
Decatur	16.6	10.7	Perry	9.3	8.2
DeKalb	6.7	6.4	Pickett	4.7	6.0
Dickson	6.7	5.4	Polk	14.0	11.5
Dyer	7.7	7.7	Putnam	5.7	5.4
Fayette	6.9	9.7	Rhea	10.5	9.3
Fentress	8.8	10.7	Roane	7.2	6.7
Franklin	5.8	6.3	Robertson	6.3	6.3
Gibson	9.1	8.4	Rutherford	5.9	5.8
Giles	8.7	8.3	Scott	17.0	14.8
Grainger	6.9	5.6	Sequatchie	9.0	7.5
Greene	10.1	9.8	Sevier	4.3	4.7
Grundy	12.2	12.5	Shelby	5.6	5.6
Hamblen	8.6	7.1	Smith	6.2	4.7
Hamilton	6.3	5.5	Stewart	6.7	6.9
Hancock	6.2	4.9	Sullivan	4.8	4.7
Hardeman	6.6	5.8	Sumner	8.1	6.8
Hardin	9.3	10.0	Tipton	6.3	6.3
Hawkins	5.6	4.9	Trousdale	9.4	5.4
Haywood	11.9	15.0	Unicoi	8.4	8.4
Henderson	9.3	6.4	Union	7.5	5.4
Henry	6.7	6.4	Van Buren	7.5	6.1
Hickman	9.4	7.6	Warren	9.3	8.0
Houston	10.1	13.9	Washington	5.0	4.8
Humphreys	13.1	15.6	Wayne	8.2	9.7
Jackson	6.5	7.1	Weakley	5.6	4.5
Jefferson	7.1	5.9	White	9.3	9.5
Johnson	7.5	9.5	Williamson	3.1	3.9
Knox	5.2	5.4	Wilson	5.5	5.0
Lake	6.9	7.8			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 1991				Revised July 1992				Preliminary August 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,004,000	116,484,000	8,520,000	6.8	127,532,000	117,772,000	9,760,000	7.7	127,437,000	117,737,000	9,700,000	7.6
TENNESSEE[2]	2,410,100	2,246,000	164,100	6.8	2,438,100	2,280,500	157,600	6.5	2,431,400	2,273,100	158,300	6.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	126,097,000	117,859,000	8,237,000	6.5	129,599,000	119,754,000	9,845,000	7.6	128,473,000	119,082,000	9,830,000	7.3
TENNESSEE[2]	2,421,300	2,263,300	158,000	6.5	2,478,900	2,317,900	161,000	6.5	2,443,400	2,291,500	151,900	6.2
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	213,200	200,300	12,900	6.1	217,700	204,100	13,600	6.2	214,800	201,300	13,500	6.3
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	230,600	218,300	12,300	5.3	233,900	220,300	13,600	5.8	231,400	218,700	12,700	5.5
KNOXVILLE	297,400	280,900	16,500	5.5	300,400	283,500	16,900	5.6	296,600	280,200	16,400	5.5
MEMPHIS	472,000	444,600	27,400	5.8	479,900	451,800	28,100	5.9	470,900	443,800	27,100	5.8
NASHVILLE	531,300	503,700	27,600	5.2	534,900	507,000	27,900	5.2	526,100	499,700	26,400	5.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

From July to August, Tennessee's unemployment rate held steady at 6.5 percent. The state rate was 1.1 percentage points lower than the national rate of 7.6 percent and was three-tenths of a percentage point lower than August a year ago when the rate was 6.8 percent.

Statewide, 72 counties recorded a decrease in unemployment rates, 18 recorded an increase, and five remained the same. Williamson County at 3.9 percent, down from 4.2 percent, continued to register the state's lowest county unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 15.6 percent, down from 16.5 percent, recorded the state's highest unemployment rate due to losses in manufacturing.

Record levels were set in transportation equipment and the service producing industries. Transportation equipment reached a high of 43,200 due to growth in the automotive industry, and service producing industries increased to 1,598,300 because of growth in business and health services.

A breakdown of the nonagricultural employment figures from July to August showed a gain of 10,500 jobs in the service producing sector and a loss of 600 jobs in the goods producing sector. Growth occurred in several service producing industries: government, up by 4,200 due primarily to local government preparing for the opening of schools; services increased by 3,100; and trade grew by 2,600. Employment losses in the goods producing sector included a decline of 500 jobs in durable goods, 300 in construction, and a loss of 100 jobs in mining.

From August 1991 to August 1992, the goods producing sector lost 8,900 jobs, while the service producing sector gained 18,000 jobs for a net growth of 9,100 jobs over the year. The largest increases took place in health services, up by 5,600 jobs; business services increased by 4,000; and trade grew by 6,100.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary Aug. 1992	Net Change	
				Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	2181.3	2180.5	2190.4	9.1	9.9
Goods Producing	601.0	592.7	592.1	-8.9	-0.6
Manufacturing	503.5	501.2	501.0	-2.5	-0.2
Durable Goods	248.3	249.8	249.3	1.0	-0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	18.9	18.7	18.7	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	25.7	25.9	26.2	0.5	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	13.2	13.0	13.1	-0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.0	14.2	14.9	-0.1	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	42.0	41.8	42.0	0.0	0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.6	37.1	35.7	0.1	-1.4
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	35.5	34.4	34.8	-0.7	0.4
Transportation Equipment	40.8	43.0	43.2	2.4	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	10.8	10.5	10.1	-0.7	-0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.8	11.2	10.6	-0.2	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	255.2	251.4	251.7	-3.5	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	38.5	37.1	36.9	-1.6	-0.2
Meat Products	8.5	7.8	7.6	-0.9	-0.2
Tobacco	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	19.7	20.0	19.8	0.1	-0.2
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.9	8.8	0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	59.8	57.8	58.8	-1.0	1.0
Paper & Allied Products	22.1	21.3	21.3	-0.8	0.0
Printing & Publishing	37.6	37.4	37.4	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.4	39.6	39.0	-0.4	-0.6
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.4	27.8	28.0	0.6	0.2
Leather & Leather Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	-0.1	0.1
Mining	5.6	5.3	5.2	-0.4	-0.1
Construction	91.9	86.2	85.9	-6.0	-0.3
Service Producing	1580.3	1587.8	1598.3	18.0	10.5
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	115.0	115.0	115.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation	86.9	87.6	88.3	1.4	0.7
Communications & Public Utilities	28.1	27.4	27.3	-0.8	-0.1
Trade	513.9	517.4	520.0	6.1	2.6
Wholesale Trade	127.3	127.0	127.3	0.0	0.3
Durable Goods	71.5	71.0	71.0	-0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	55.8	56.0	56.3	0.5	0.3
Retail Trade	386.6	390.4	392.7	6.1	2.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.4	15.0	14.9	0.5	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	55.3	55.7	56.6	1.3	0.9
Food Stores	65.5	66.7	66.8	1.3	0.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.8	41.4	41.6	-0.2	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	21.4	21.6	22.1	0.7	0.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.7	13.9	14.0	0.3	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	131.7	132.7	132.7	1.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	42.8	43.4	44.0	1.2	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.5	104.0	104.0	-0.5	0.0
Finance	47.6	47.7	47.7	0.1	0.0
Insurance	35.8	35.5	35.4	-0.4	-0.1
Real Estate & Investment Offices	21.1	20.8	20.9	-0.2	0.1
Services	510.4	519.2	522.3	11.9	3.1
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.2	32.7	32.7	0.5	0.0
Personal Services	23.4	23.6	23.6	0.2	0.0
Business Services	98.3	99.8	102.3	4.0	2.5
Health Services	165.4	170.5	171.0	5.6	0.5
Hospitals	76.0	77.7	77.6	1.6	-0.1
Government	336.5	332.2	336.4	-0.1	4.2
Federal	60.5	57.6	57.4	-3.1	-0.2
State	87.0	86.7	86.8	-0.2	0.1
State Education	42.6	42.7	43.0	0.4	0.3
Local	189.0	187.9	192.2	3.2	4.3
Local Education	86.3	82.9	88.5	2.2	5.6

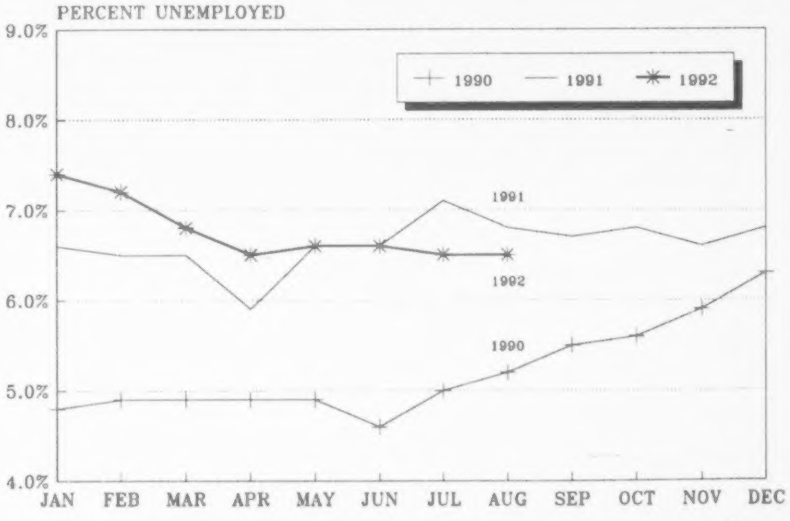
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$401.60	$425.98	$403.60	40.2	39.7	40.4	$9.99	$10.73	$9.99
Durable Goods	415.76	459.73	416.12	39.9	39.7	40.4	10.42	11.58	10.30
Lumber & Wood Products	281.10	281.47	287.83	40.1	39.7	40.2	7.01	7.09	7.16
Furniture & Fixtures	323.01	329.73	341.64	37.0	37.3	38.3	8.73	8.84	8.92
Stone, Clay, & Glass	501.38	487.26	511.56	41.3	43.7	44.1	12.14	11.15	11.60
Primary Metal Industries	510.56	502.64	494.84	42.3	41.2	41.1	12.07	12.20	12.04
Fabricated Metal Products	442.68	424.48	427.28	40.8	37.9	39.6	10.85	11.20	10.79
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	427.32	576.42	416.23	42.1	41.8	42.3	10.15	13.79	9.84
Instruments & Related Products	383.60	383.62	401.20	40.0	38.4	40.2	9.59	9.99	9.98
Nondurable Goods	386.63	391.44	390.67	40.4	39.7	40.4	9.57	9.86	9.67
Food & Kindred Products	394.38	394.02	396.90	42.0	39.8	40.5	9.39	9.90	9.80
Textile Mill Products	334.70	356.10	349.03	42.8	41.6	41.9	7.82	8.56	8.33
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	244.86	248.14	259.39	37.1	38.0	38.6	6.60	6.53	6.72
Paper & Allied Products	547.65	536.36	517.75	45.0	42.4	42.3	12.17	12.65	12.24
Chemical & Allied Products	549.10	515.52	487.90	41.1	38.5	38.6	13.36	13.39	12.64
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	446.29	445.91	468.07	41.4	40.1	43.1	10.78	11.12	10.86
Leather & Leather Products	279.34	277.41	276.67	41.2	39.8	39.3	6.78	6.97	7.04

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

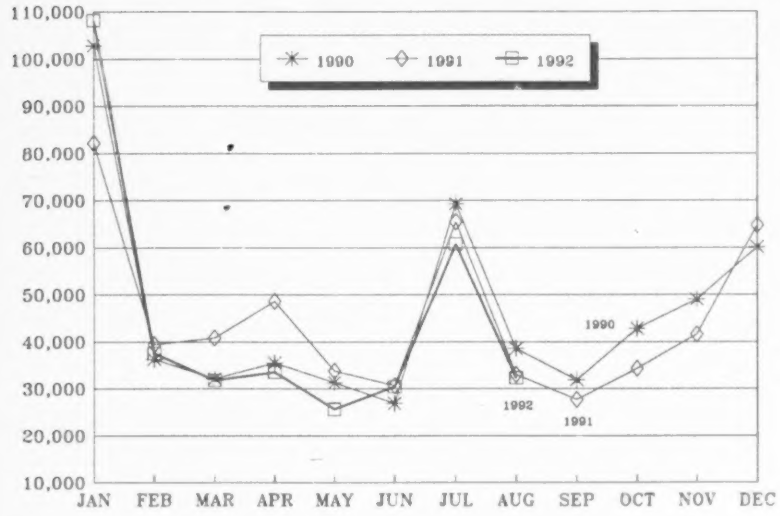
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



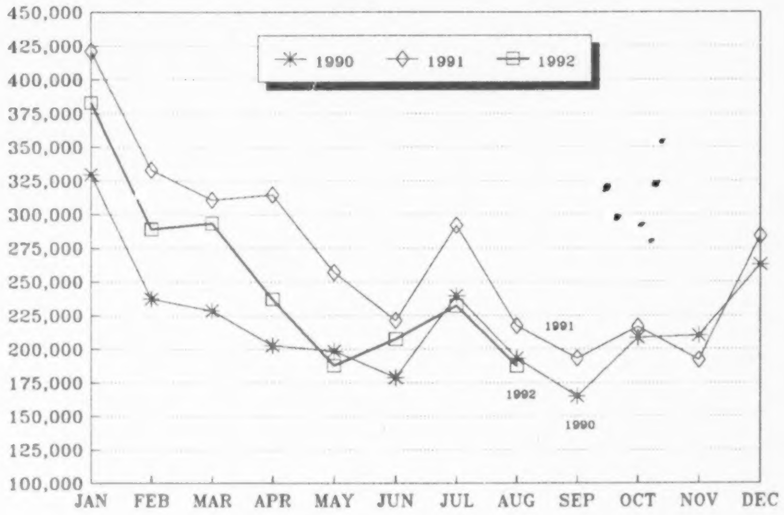
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
Initial Claims	33,031	60,739	32,300
Continued Weeks Claimed	217,353	232,334	187,390
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,832	4,463	4,060
Appeals Decisions	1,680	1,491	1,556
Lower Authority	1,372	1,239	1,267
Higher Authority	308	252	289

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$22,648,513	$23,721,697	$19,140,173
Benefit Weeks Paid	193,128	194,115	163,050
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$119	$123	$126
First Payments	12,919	18,775	12,043
Final Payments	5,956	6,159	4,501
Average Weeks Duration	11	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$638,145,453	$591,272,666	$616,642,784

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,188,310	$1,247,374	$1,062,570
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,170	5,677	4,772
Initial Claims	417	513	395
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,136	5,815	4,790
Appeals Decisions	19	15	18

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$285,943	$936,062	$896,738
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,509	5,122	4,970
Initial Claims	366	635	621
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,719	5,527	5,359
Appeals Decisions	7	17	13

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased 200 jobs from July to August and grew by 3,200 jobs over the year. Primary metal industries increased by 600 jobs due to a recall. Services decreased by 500 jobs due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

				Net Change	
Industry	Aug. 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	198.6	201.6	201.8	3.2	0.2
Goods Producing	51.4	50.5	51.1	-0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	44.1	43.3	43.8	-0.3	0.5
Durable Goods	16.3	15.8	16.2	-0.1	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	2.8	3.4	0.1	0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.1	3.1	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	4.9	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	27.8	27.5	27.6	-0.2	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.7	11.7	-0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.0	0.1
Service Producing	147.2	151.1	150.7	3.5	-0.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.8	49.6	49.6	1.8	0.0
Wholesale Trade	11.1	11.0	11.0	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.0	6.8	6.8	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	36.7	38.6	38.6	1.9	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.4	13.4	0.1	0.0
Services	43.8	45.7	45.2	1.4	-0.5
Government	33.8	33.9	33.9	0.1	0.0
Federal	8.2	7.0	7.0	-1.2	0.0
State & Local	25.6	26.9	26.9	1.3	0.0
State	6.5	6.8	6.7	0.2	-0.1
Local	19.1	20.1	20.2	1.1	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

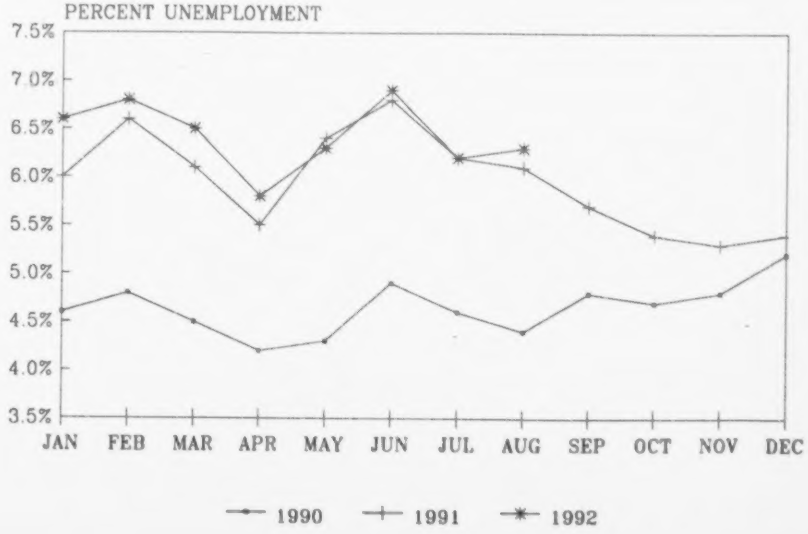
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

***The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.**

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$378.78	$381.38	$395.20	41.9	40.4	41.6	$9.04	$9.44	$9.50
Durable Goods	384.72	398.00	427.98	42.0	40.0	42.5	9.16	9.95	10.07
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	334.97	416.03	384.05	40.8	44.4	43.2	8.21	9.37	8.89
Primary Metal Industries	406.37	445.21	482.61	40.8	40.4	43.4	9.96	11.02	11.12
Fabricated Metal Products	415.91	321.02	429.30	39.8	30.4	40.5	10.45	10.56	10.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	441.17	477.36	467.04	40.4	41.8	42.0	10.92	11.42	11.12
Nondurable Goods	374.11	370.27	373.10	41.8	40.6	41.0	8.95	9.12	9.10
Textile Mill Products	338.44	337.30	334.08	42.2	41.9	41.5	8.02	8.05	8.06
Knitting Mills	306.31	287.77	303.51	46.2	43.8	44.7	6.63	6.57	6.79
Paper and Allied Products	519.34	524.12	519.59	46.0	45.3	45.3	11.29	11.57	11.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	554.51	579.44	597.60	42.2	41.3	41.5	13.14	14.03	14.40

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,000 jobs between July and August and increased by 400 over the year. Retail trade increased by 500 jobs. A seasonal increase of 600 jobs was experienced in local government due to the reopening of public schools.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary Aug. 1992	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	Net Change July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	176.3	175.7	176.7	0.4	1.0
Goods Producing	64.1	63.5	63.5	-0.6	0.0
Manufacturing	54.9	54.0	54.1	-0.8	0.1
Durable Goods	21.6	21.2	21.4	-0.2	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.4	4.4	-0.1	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.5	7.8	7.9	0.4	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.4	4.6	4.6	-0.8	0.0
Nondurable Goods	33.3	32.8	32.7	-0.6	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.1	2.2	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.8	6.5	6.4	-0.4	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.6	17.5	17.3	-0.3	-0.2
Mining & Construction	9.2	9.5	9.4	0.2	-0.1
Service Producing	112.2	112.2	113.2	1.0	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.1
Trade	40.0	40.0	40.5	0.5	0.5
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.4	8.4	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	31.8	31.6	32.1	0.3	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.7	5.6	5.5	-0.2	-0.1
Services	36.5	37.2	37.2	0.7	0.0
Government	23.6	23.0	23.5	-0.1	0.5
Federal	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
State & Local	20.7	20.1	20.6	-0.1	0.5
State	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.3	-0.1
Local	15.3	14.9	15.5	0.2	0.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

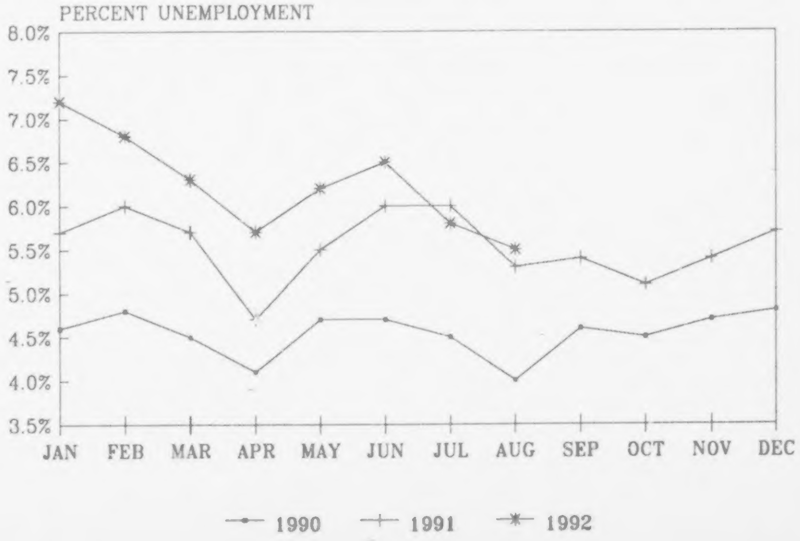
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$431.33	$400.28	$387.73	40.5	38.6	38.2	$10.65	$10.37	$10.15
Durable Goods	418.97	378.28	372.87	41.4	39.2	38.8	10.12	9.65	9.61
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	469.48	457.71	450.49	44.0	43.8	42.7	10.67	10.45	10.55
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	352.68	282.07	281.34	37.4	31.8	32.6	9.43	8.87	8.63
Nondurable Goods	440.90	415.67	398.79	39.9	38.1	37.8	11.06	10.91	10.55
Food & Kindred Products	371.87	394.63	387.14	41.0	37.3	36.8	9.07	10.58	10.52
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	241.60	232.99	253.02	40.2	37.1	37.1	6.01	6.28	6.82

TRI–CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,300 jobs between July and August and by 500 jobs over the year. Apparel increased by 200 jobs due to a recall. State and local government increased by 1,100 jobs due to the reopening of public schools. Wholesale trade decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary Aug. 1992	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	Net Change July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	273.6	272.8	274.1	0.5	1.3
Goods Producing	64.5	63.3	63.6	-0.9	0.3
Manufacturing	51.5	50.1	50.4	-1.1	0.3
Durable Goods	31.1	30.6	30.7	-0.4	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	1.8	1.8	-0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.7	22.5	22.4	-0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	20.4	19.5	19.7	-0.7	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.4	2.7	2.7	-0.7	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.7	8.4	8.6	-0.1	0.2
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.0	4.0	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.7	11.8	11.8	0.1	0.0
Service Producing	209.1	209.5	210.5	1.4	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	72.3	72.1	71.9	-0.4	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.2	15.0	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	8.9	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.2	6.1	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	57.2	56.9	56.9	-0.3	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.8	9.5	9.5	-0.3	0.0
Services	66.3	66.7	66.8	0.5	0.1
Government	50.3	50.8	51.9	1.6	1.1
Federal	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.0
State & Local	43.4	43.8	44.9	1.5	1.1
State	21.8	22.1	22.6	0.8	0.5
Local	21.6	21.7	22.3	0.7	0.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

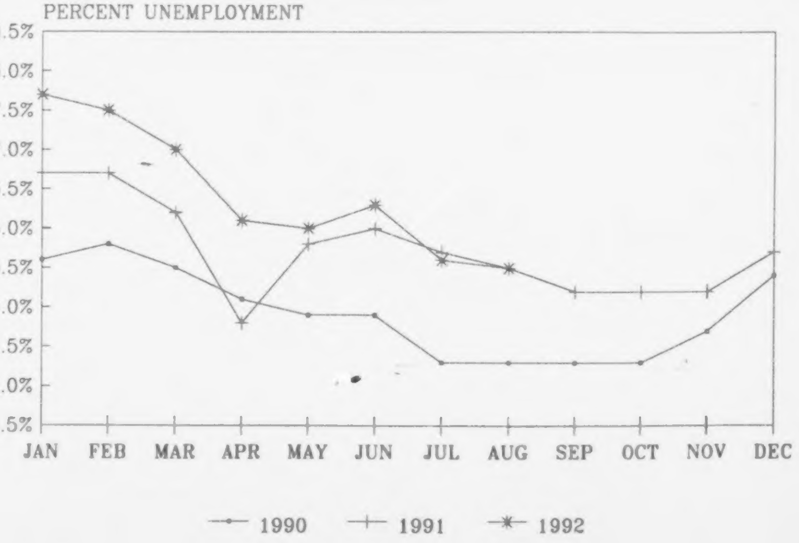
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$399.59	$404.64	$405.67	40.2	38.5	39.5	$9.94	$10.51	$10.27
Durable Goods	433.42	437.75	443.45	41.2	37.9	39.7	10.52	11.55	11.17
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	395.79	382.85	378.97	41.1	38.4	39.6	9.63	9.97	9.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	480.18	457.44	475.61	48.7	47.7	47.8	9.86	9.59	9.95
Nondurable Goods	351.92	356.06	352.13	38.8	39.3	39.3	9.07	9.06	8.96
Food and Kindred Products	328.21	331.19	348.67	37.9	38.6	38.4	8.66	8.58	9.08
Textile Mill Products	385.11	341.64	347.28	41.1	36.0	36.1	9.37	9.49	9.62
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	290.08	306.77	297.26	39.2	40.1	39.9	7.40	7.65	7.45

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 200 jobs between July and August and by 1,700 jobs over the year. Seasonal decreases occurred in industrial machinery (-900), federal government (-300), and state government (-200). Seasonal increases occurred in services (+500) and local government (+400). Finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary August 1992	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	Net Change July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	471.7	470.2	470.0	-1.7	-0.2
Goods Producing	79.9	79.5	78.7	-1.2	-0.8
Manufacturing	60.5	60.9	60.0	-0.5	-0.9
Durable Goods	26.5	27.4	26.5	0.0	-0.9
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	6.3	5.4	-0.3	-0.9
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	4.1	4.1	0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.6	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	34.0	33.5	33.5	-0.5	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.4	7.9	7.9	-0.5	0.0
Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.8	7.7	7.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	19.4	18.6	18.7	-0.7	0.1
Service Producing	391.8	390.7	391.3	-0.5	0.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	46.7	47.4	47.4	0.7	0.0
Trade	123.6	123.0	123.0	-0.6	0.0
Wholesale Trade	37.8	38.4	38.5	0.7	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.4	23.6	23.6	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.4	14.8	14.9	0.5	0.1
Retail Trade	85.8	84.6	84.5	-1.3	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.0	25.4	25.6	0.6	0.2
Services	123.4	123.3	123.8	0.4	0.5
Government	73.1	71.6	71.5	-1.6	-0.1
Federal	19.9	19.6	19.3	-0.6	-0.3
State & Local	53.2	52.0	52.2	-1.0	0.2
State	12.9	12.1	11.9	-1.0	-0.2
Local	40.3	39.9	40.3	0.0	0.4

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

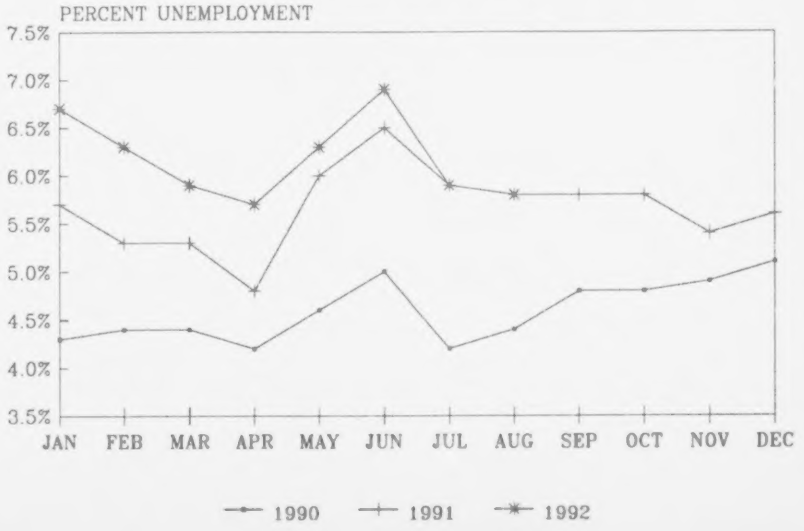
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1991	July 1992	August 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$426.36	$431.07	$417.20	40.8	40.4	40.0	$10.45	$10.67	$10.43
Durable Goods	368.63	377.91	372.28	38.2	38.8	38.3	9.65	9.74	9.72
Lumber and Wood Products	274.00	260.17	265.72	38.7	39.3	39.6	7.08	6.62	6.71
Furniture and Fixtures	320.79	299.15	313.05	40.3	38.8	38.6	7.96	7.71	8.11
Nondurable Goods	475.15	479.76	453.74	43.0	41.9	41.4	11.05	11.45	10.96
Food and Kindred Products	398.41	446.68	437.74	43.4	42.1	43.6	9.18	10.61	10.04
Paper and Allied Products	525.10	523.53	490.39	44.5	44.9	44.5	11.80	11.66	11.02
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	591.70	558.00	525.73	43.7	39.8	38.6	13.54	14.02	13.62

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,700 jobs between July and August but decreased by 500 jobs over the year. The largest increases occurred in retail trade (+800), local government (+500), and transportation equipment (+400). Fabricated metal products increased 300 jobs due to a recall. Machinery and electrical equipment experienced a decrease of 400 jobs due to a layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1991	Revised July 1992	Preliminary August 1992	Net Change Aug. 1991 to Aug. 1992	Net Change July 1992 to Aug. 1992
TOTAL	493.3	491.1	492.6	-0.5	1.7
Goods Producing	107.5	107.2	107.8	0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	86.1	87.5	88.0	1.9	0.5
Durable Goods	46.7	47.7	48.0	1.3	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.0	8.3	0.0	0.3
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.2	14.6	14.2	0.0	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.9	12.3	1.3	0.4
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.4	39.8	40.0	0.6	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.2	14.5	14.5	0.3	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.2	6.2	-0.2	0.0
Mining & Construction	21.4	19.7	19.8	-1.6	0.1
Service Producing	385.8	383.9	385.0	-0.8	1.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0
Trade	122.7	123.0	123.7	1.0	0.7
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.6	31.5	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.5	18.3	18.2	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.3	13.3	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	91.2	91.4	92.2	1.0	0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.9	30.8	30.8	-0.1	0.0
Services	137.5	139.8	139.7	2.2	-0.1
Government	66.1	61.7	62.2	-3.9	0.5
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	55.9	51.6	52.1	-3.8	0.5
State	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
Local	33.9	29.6	30.1	-3.8	0.5

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

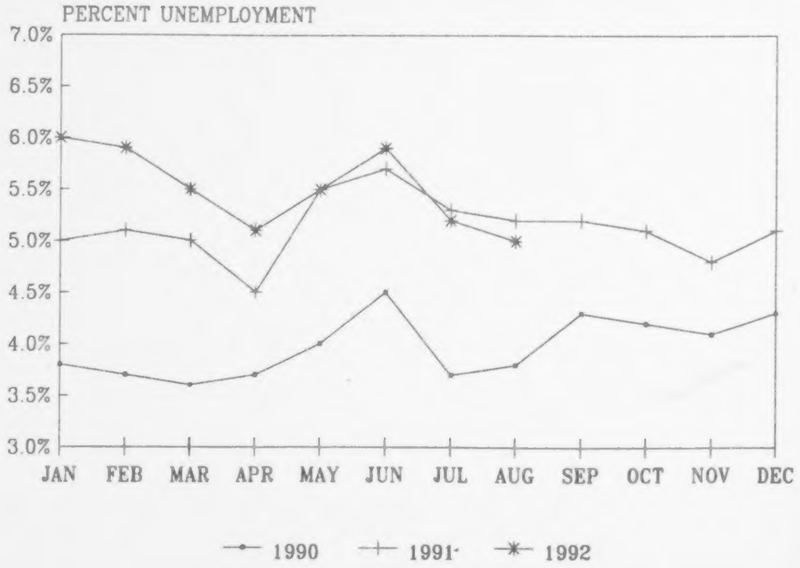
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992
All Manufacturing	$467.41	$459.65	$453.05	41.4	39.9	40.2	$11.29	$11.52	$11.27
Durable Goods	494.89	499.20	493.49	40.9	41.6	41.4	12.10	12.00	11.92
Nondurable Goods	428.58	405.33	397.32	42.1	37.6	38.5	10.18	10.78	10.32
Food and Kindred Products	430.56	425.70	400.49	41.6	41.9	40.7	10.35	10.16	9.84
Printing and Publishing	376.88	400.02	394.94	37.5	33.7	33.9	10.06	11.87	11.65

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change Aug. 91 – Aug. 92	Percent change July 92 – Aug. 92	U.S. CITY AVERAGE	Percent change Aug. 91 – Aug. 92	Percent change July 92 – Aug. 92
All items (1982-84=100)...	140.9	3.1	0.3	138.8	3.1	0.3
All items (1967=100)......	422.0	-	-	413.3	-	-
Food and beverages.......	138.8	1.6	0.5	138.5	1.5	0.5
Food....................	138.0	1.5	0.6	137.7	1.4	0.6
Food at home...........	136.9	1.5	0.9	136.5	1.3	0.9
Food away from home....	141.0	1.7	0.1	140.8	1.7	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	147.6	2.6	-0.1	147.3	2.5	-0.1
Housing..................	138.6	3.0	0.2	135.9	3.0	0.1
Shelter.................	152.3	3.4	0.3	148.2	3.4	0.3
Renters' costs ..	163.5	3.4	0.4	142.8	3.1	0.4
Rent, residential	147.0	2.2	0	146.7	2.4	0.1
Apparel and upkeep.......	130.2	2.0	0.8	129.5	2.5	1.1
Transportation...........	126.9	2.5	-0.2	126.5	2.7	-0.2
Medical care.............	191.5	7.0	0.4	191.2	7.2	0.5
Entertainment............	142.6	2.4	0.1	141.2	2.6	0.1
Other goods & services...	183.9	6.8	0.9	184.2	6.7	0.8
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.710	-3.0	-0.3	$.721	-3.0	-0.3

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Percent change Aug. 91 – Aug. 92	Percent change July 92 – Aug. 92	ALL ITEMS	Percent change Aug. 91 – Aug. 92	Percent change July 92 – Aug. 92
SOUTH (1982-84=100).......	137.0	2.8	0.1	135.9	2.8	0.1
Less than 50,000 pop......	134.4	1.4	0.2	134.8	1.4	0.2
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	136.0	3.1	0	136.2	3.1	0
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	139.1	3.0	0.6	135.9	2.9	0.5
1,200,000 or more pop.....	137.3	2.8	-0.1	136.1	3.0	-0.1
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	222.2	-	-	220.2	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop......	218.2	-	-	218.2	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop......	220.1	-	-	220.5	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	227.1	-	-	220.3	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	221.7	-	-	220.5	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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